

Company registration number 07200389 (England and Wales)

**CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD**

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# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	216,900	245,175
Tangible assets	4	106,848	89,912
		<u>323,748</u>	<u>335,087</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		2,000	2,000
Debtors	5	24,075	27,681
Cash at bank and in hand		9,120	3,362
		<u>35,195</u>	<u>33,043</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(122,998)</u>	<u>(105,936)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(87,803)</u>	<u>(72,893)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>235,945</u>	<u>262,194</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7	(92,390)	(99,040)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(26,712)</u>	<u>(17,083)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>116,843</u>	<u>146,071</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>116,842</u>	<u>146,070</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>116,843</u>	<u>146,071</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

## **CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2023***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs K Parekh  
**Director**

Mr J Parekh  
**Director**

Company registration number 07200389 (England and Wales)

# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Campbell Dental Practice Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Campbell Road, Stoke On Trent, ST4 4EA.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the sale of dental services and revenue is recognised when such services are supplied to patients.

Turnover received in advance is not recognised as income, but as deferred income, until such time as the service is supplied.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	10

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	565,500
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2022	320,325
Amortisation charged for the year	28,275
At 31 March 2023	348,600
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2023	216,900
At 31 March 2022	245,175



# CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2022	181,327
Additions	39,799
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	221,126
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2022	91,415
Depreciation charged in the year	22,863
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	114,278
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2023	106,848
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	89,912
	<hr/>

### 5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	24,075	27,681
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### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	36,100	30,956
Trade creditors	7,730	7,854
Amounts owed to group undertakings	260	2,804
Taxation and social security	26,557	5,057
Other creditors	52,351	59,265
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122,998	105,936
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,286	43,551
Other creditors	64,104	55,489
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92,390	99,040
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## CAMPBELL DENTAL PRACTICE LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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**7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year** (Continued)

The long-term loans in Shree Aesthetics Limited, the parent company, are secured by fixed and floating charge over the assets of Campbell Dental Practice Limited in favour of Lloyds Bank PLC.

**8 Called up share capital**

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Authorised</b>				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	==	==	==	==
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	==	==	==	==

**9 Parent company**

The parent company is Shree Aesthetics Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.