Registration number: 06632506

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

CASTLE VETS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 25 APRIL 2019 TO 30 JUNE 2020

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

CASTLE VETS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J C Malone M Stanworth
Registered office	Leeman House Station Business Park Holgate Park Drive York YO26 4GB
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

CASTLE VETS LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06632506)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	30 June 2020 £	24 April 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	201,091	213,598
Tangible assets	5	28,623	34,075
		229,714	247,673
Current assets			
Stocks	6	53,698	22,792
Debtors	7	104,583	299,338
Cash at bank and in hand		66,873	336
		225,154	322,466
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(212,530)	(348,592)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		12,624	(26,126)
Total assets less current liabilities		242,338	221,547
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(229,378)	(241,714)
Deferred tax liabilities		(5,892)	(5,145)
Net assets/(liabilities)		7,068	(25,312)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		6,968	(25,412)
Total equity		7,068	(25,312)

For the financial period ending 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 14 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Joanna Malone

....

J C Malone
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Leeman House
Station Business Park
Holgate Park Drive
York
YO26 4GB

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group
These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of VetPartners Group Limited.

The financial statements of VetPartners Group Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Disclosure of long or short period
The financial statements cover a period of 434 days. The accounting period has been lengthened to bring the year end in line with that of the smallest parent for which consolidated accounts are prepared, VetPartners Group Limited.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, together with the facilities available to the company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty
These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants
Income received as a result of a government grant are recognised in other income in the period which the Group became entitled to receive the grant. Where the grant has conditional terms, the grant is recognised as a liability when received and recognised as revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant have been met.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Leasehold property	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% to 33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% to 25% reducing balance

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	**Amortisation method and rate**
Goodwill	Straight line over 20 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases
Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

	25 April 2019 to 30 June 2020 No.	1 June 2018 to 24 April 2019 No.
Average number of employees	13	15

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 25 April 2019 and at 30 June 2020	388,760
Amortisation	
At 25 April 2019	175,162
Amortisation charge	12,507
At 30 June 2020	187,669
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	201,091
At 24 April 2019	213,598

5 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 25 April 2019	13,728	133,001	7,500	154,229
Additions	-	5,560	-	5,560
At 30 June 2020	13,728	138,561	7,500	159,789
Depreciation				
At 25 April 2019	6,731	107,594	5,829	120,154
Charge for the period	751	9,769	492	11,012
At 30 June 2020	7,482	117,363	6,321	131,166
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	6,246	21,198	1,179	28,623
At 24 April 2019	6,997	25,407	1,671	34,075

6 Stocks

	30 June 2020 £	24 April 2019 £
Finished goods and consumables	53,698	22,792

7 Debtors

	30 June 2020 £	24 April 2019 £
Trade debtors	47,425	10,102
Other debtors	34,976	289,236
Prepayments	22,182	-
	104,583	299,338

8 Creditors

	Note	30 June 2020 £	24 April 2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	87,225	191,010
Trade creditors		39,661	61,893
Social security and other taxes		24,506	41,832
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		780	-
Other creditors		40,316	48,305
Accrued expenses		12,063	-
Corporation tax liability		7,979	5,552
		212,530	348,592
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	-	241,714
Amounts owed to group undertakings		229,378	-
		229,378	241,714

9 Loans and borrowings

	2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	191,010
Bank overdrafts	87,225	-
	87,225	191,010

	2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	241,714

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £710,117 (2019 - £411,436).

The company is bound by an intra-group cross guarantee in respect of bank debt with other members of the group headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, VetPartners Group Limited. The total amount of contingencies not included in the balance sheet is £524,090,567 (2019 - £Nil).

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is VetPartners Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Scooby Bidco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of Scooby Bidco Limited is:
Leeman House
Station Business Park
Holgate Park Drive
York
YO26 4GB

The parent of the smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is VetPartners Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of VetPartners Group Limited is:
Leeman House
Station Business Park
Holgate Park Drive
York
YO26 4GB

12 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts are unaudited.