

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited

Unaudited abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2016

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited

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Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited
(Registration number: 06250893)
Abbreviated balance sheet at 30 September 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	2	295,074	321,899
Tangible fixed assets	2	<u>292,956</u>	<u>266,237</u>
		<u>588,030</u>	<u>588,136</u>
Current assets			
Stock		104,840	143,237
Debtors		177,542	156,187
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>197,984</u>	<u>150,491</u>
		480,366	449,915
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(593,540)</u>	<u>(642,064)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(113,174)</u>	<u>(192,149)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		474,856	395,987
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(119,660)	(141,422)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(31,194)</u>	<u>(20,356)</u>
Net assets		<u>324,002</u>	<u>234,209</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	12	12
Revaluation reserve		10,182	12,881
Profit and loss account		<u>313,808</u>	<u>221,316</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>324,002</u>	<u>234,209</u>

The notes on pages [3](#) to [6](#) form an integral part of these abbreviated accounts.

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited
(Registration number: 06250893)
Abbreviated balance sheet at 30 September 2016
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For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Approved by the board on 14 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr D R Kemp
Director

The notes on pages [3](#) to [6](#) form an integral part of these abbreviated accounts.

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited
Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016
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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation rate and method
Property improvements	nil
Instruments and equipment	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited

Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016

..... continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

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 in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited
Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016
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2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2015	536,499	427,162	963,661
Additions	-	56,771	56,771
Disposals	-	(8,743)	(8,743)
At 30 September 2016	<u>536,499</u>	<u>475,190</u>	<u>1,011,689</u>
Depreciation and amortisation			
At 1 October 2015	214,600	160,925	375,525
Charge for the year	26,825	27,669	54,494
Eliminated on disposals	-	(6,360)	(6,360)
At 30 September 2016	<u>241,425</u>	<u>182,234</u>	<u>423,659</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2016	<u>295,074</u>	<u>292,956</u>	<u>588,030</u>
At 30 September 2015	<u>321,899</u>	<u>266,237</u>	<u>588,136</u>

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year	13,722	17,552
Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>119,660</u>	<u>141,422</u>
Total secured creditors	<u>133,382</u>	<u>158,974</u>

Axe Valley Veterinary Practice Limited
Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016
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4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A of £ 1 each	3	3	3	3
Ordinary B of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary C of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary D of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary E of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
Ordinary F of £1 each	2	2	2	2
Ordinary G of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>