COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04858642

Avonglen Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 September 2021



Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5	12,794	6,987
Investments	6	50,000	25,000
		62,794	31,987
Current assets	_		457 400
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	243,402 239,731	157,420 283,480
		483,133	440,900
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	182,408	168,365
Net current assets		300,725	272,535
Total assets less current liabilities		363,519	304,522
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	37,500	47,500
Provisions		3,199	1,327
Net assets		322,820	255,695
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		60	90
Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss account		90 322,670	60 255,545
Shareholders funds		322,820	255,695

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 September 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr W S Harris Director

Company registration number: 04858642

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Epsilon House, Enterprise Road, Southampton Science Park, Southampton, SO16 7NS.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have prepared forecasts for a period greater than one year from the signature of the financial statements and believe that the company will be able to continue in operational existence.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced in respect of services rendered during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer equipment

33% straight line

Furniture & fittings

25% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2020: 12).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2021

5 .	Tangible assets			
		Computer equipment £	Furniture and fittings	Total £
	Cost At 1 October 2020 Additions Disposals	58,306 14,311 (5,219)	10,358 - -	68,664 14,311 (5,219)
	At 30 September 2021	67,398	10,358	77,756
	Depreciation At 1 October 2020 Charge for the year Disposals	53,494 6,229 (4,572)	8,183 1,628 —	61,677 7,857 (4,572)
	At 30 September 2021	5 <u>5,151</u>	9,811	64,962
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2021	12,247	547	12,794
	At 30 September 2020	4,812	2,175	6,987
6.	Investments			
				Investments £
	Cost At 1 October 2020 Additions			Investments £ 92,997 25,000
	At 1 October 2020			£ 92,997
	At 1 October 2020 Additions			£ 92,997 25,000
	At 1 October 2020 Additions At 30 September 2021 Impairment			£ 92,997 25,000 117,997
	At 1 October 2020 Additions At 30 September 2021 Impairment At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021 Carrying amount			£ 92,997 25,000 117,997 67,997
7.	At 1 October 2020 Additions At 30 September 2021 Impairment At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021 Carrying amount At 30 September 2021			£ 92,997 25,000 117,997 67,997
7.	At 1 October 2020 Additions At 30 September 2021 Impairment At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021 Carrying amount At 30 September 2021 At 30 September 2020		2021	£ 92,997 25,000 117,997 67,997 50,000 25,000
7.	At 1 October 2020 Additions At 30 September 2021 Impairment At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021 Carrying amount At 30 September 2021 At 30 September 2020		2021 £ 200,639 42,763	£ 92,997 25,000 117,997 67,997 50,000 25,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2021

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	2,500
	Trade creditors	15,703	13,075
	Corporation tax	42,851	26,889
	Social security and other taxes	60,895	95,187
	Other creditors	52,959	30,714
		182,408	168,365
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	37,500	47,500

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	_	10,600

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Dividends paid to the directors during the year were £120,000 (2020 - £170,000).

12. Covid-19

On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared a pandemic in respect of Covid-19 and on 23 March a lockdown was imposed in the UK. The company was well-prepared for this eventuality and all staff moved to homeworking prior to the lockdown. Various levels of lockdown, social distancing and other restrictions have remained in place since March 2020.

The company has reviewed its working practices and updated its computer systems and this will allow its staff to work partly from home on a flexible basis for the long term.

The company has received government assistance under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, the Bounce Back Loan Scheme and from the coronavirus Local Authority Discretionary Grants Fund.