

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04858642

Avonglen Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2020

Avonglen Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	6,987	15,292
Investments	6	25,000	80,598
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		31,987	95,890
Current assets			
Debtors	7	157,420	255,739
Cash at bank and in hand		283,480	161,764
		-----	-----
		440,900	417,503
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	165,865	154,876
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Net current assets		275,035	262,627
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		307,022	358,517
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	50,000	—
Provisions		1,327	2,905
		-----	-----
Net assets		255,695	355,612
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		90	90
Capital redemption reserve		60	60
Profit and loss account		255,545	355,462
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		255,695	355,612
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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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2020 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 .

Avonglen Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr W S Harris

Director

Company registration number: 04858642

Avonglen Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2020

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.

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.

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 (2019: 13).

5. Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Furniture and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	58,306	10,358	68,664
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Depreciation			
At 1 October 2019	46,826	6,546	53,372
Charge for the year	6,668	1,637	8,305
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	53,494	8,183	61,677
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2020	4,812	2,175	6,987
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2019	11,480	3,812	15,292
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6. Investments

	Investments £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	113,077
Transfers	(20,080)

At 30 September 2020	92,997

Impairment	
At 1 October 2019	32,479
Impairment losses	35,518

At 30 September 2020	67,997

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	25,000

At 30 September 2019	80,598

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	133,821	231,425
Other debtors	23,599	24,314
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	157,420	255,739
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	13,075	15,656
Corporation tax	26,889	72,616
Social security and other taxes	95,187	44,049
Other creditors	30,714	22,555
	-----	-----
	165,865	154,876
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	—
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10. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	10,600	—
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	—	31,800
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	10,600	31,800
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11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Dividends paid to the directors during the year were £170,000 (2019 - £285,000).

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.

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.