

AVON TUTORS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Hazlewoods LLP
Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL51 0UX

Avon Tutors Limited

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Director of the company

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

M R Winckworth

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the director on 19 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M R Winckworth
Director

Avon Tutors Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The company has not traded during the year. During this year, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit nor loss.

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Avon Tutors Limited

(Registration number: 06555957)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>4</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>742</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	<u>(12,155)</u>	<u>(12,155)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(11,413)</u>	<u>(11,413)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>6</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(11,513)</u>	<u>(11,513)</u>
Total equity		<u>(11,413)</u>	<u>(11,413)</u>

For the financial year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved and authorised by the director on 19 October 2020

M R Winckworth
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Avon Tutors Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1 General information

The company is incorporated in England and Wales. The company was dormant and has not traded during the year.

The address of its registered office is:

Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL51 0UX

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.

Group accounts not prepared

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, on the grounds that it is a small group.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies..

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 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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 the director) during the year, was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Average number of employees	1	1

Avon Tutors Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020****4 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank	<u>742</u>	<u>742</u>

5 Creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	5,196	5,196
Social security and other taxes	<u>6,959</u>	<u>6,959</u>
	<u>12,155</u>	<u>12,155</u>

6 Share capital**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	No.	2020	No.	2019
		£		£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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.