Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of Avonplan Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of comprehensive income and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 April 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC280995

Avonplan Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

30 April 2017

Avonplan Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

Contents	Page
Abridged statement of financial position	1
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the abridged financial statements	4

Avonplan Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**4**	**172,225**	172,552
Current assets			
Debtors		**11,261**	–
Cash at bank and in hand		**57,250**	1,407
		68,511	1,407
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		**144,583**	153,913
Net current liabilities		**76,072**	152,506
Total assets less current liabilities		**96,153**	20,046
Net assets		**96,153**	20,046
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		**2**	2
Profit and loss account		**96,151**	20,044
Members funds		**96,153**	20,046

These abridged 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 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 abridged statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

Avonplan Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2017

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 January 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr T Young

Director

Company registration number: SC280995

Avonplan Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 30 April 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 April 2015	2	21,660	21,662
Loss for the year		(1,616)	(1,616)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(1,616)	(1,616)
At 30 April 2016	2	20,044	**20,046**
Profit for the year		76,107	**76,107**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	76,107	**76,107**
At 30 April 2017	2	96,151	**96,153**

Avonplan Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 18A Biggar Road, Cleland, ML1 5PB.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

4. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	**173,459**
Depreciation	
At 1 May 2016	**907**
Charge for the year	**327**
At 30 April 2017	**1,234**
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	**172,225**
At 30 April 2016	172,552

5. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

6. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr T Young throughout the current and previous years. Mr Young is the managing director and holds 100% of the company's issued share capital. There were no other transactions with related parties undertaken during the year such as are required to be disclosed under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

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.