

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 12376621

Scurfield and Associates Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2020

Scurfield and Associates Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

		31 Dec 20
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	5	1,590
Current assets		
Debtors	6	760
Cash at bank and in hand		6,351

		7,111
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	6,910

Net current assets		201

Total assets less current liabilities		1,791

Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		2
Profit and loss account		1,789

Shareholders funds		1,791

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 period ending 31 December 2020 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 financial statements for the period 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 financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Scurfield

Director

Company registration number: 12376621

Scurfield and Associates Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 23 December 2019 to 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Granary, Dunton Road, Laindon, Essex, SS15 4DB.

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.

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:

Office Equipment - 25% straight line

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 1 .

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 23 December 2019	—
Additions	2,120

At 31 December 2020	2,120

Depreciation	
At 23 December 2019	—
Charge for the period	530

At 31 December 2020	530

Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	1,590

6. Debtors

	31 Dec 20
	£
Trade debtors	760

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 20
	£
Trade creditors	1,864
Corporation tax	3,096
Social security and other taxes	1,720
Other creditors	230

	6,910

8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	31 Dec 20		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr J Scurfield	—	(230)	(230)
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