

**STEVEN N CROOK LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

Steven N Crook Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2020

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Steven N Crook Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 July 2020

Registered number: 09115286

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	185,268		185,811	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,731		4,252	
		186,999		190,063	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(291,252)		(349,155)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(104,253)		(159,092)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(104,253)		(159,092)
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(24,583)		-
NET LIABILITIES			(128,836)		(159,092)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			(128,837)		(159,093)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(128,836)		(159,092)

Steven N Crook Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 July 2020

For the year ending 31 July 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr S N Crook

Director

26 April 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Steven N Crook Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2020

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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.

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'.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, despite the fact that liabilities exceed assets. The director has agreed not to seek repayment of his loan until the company has sufficient funds to do so. He therefore considers that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3. Turnover

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 dispatch 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 measured reliably.

1.4. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 20% Straight Line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change to the amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

1.5. 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.

1.6. Taxation

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.

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.

1.7. 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 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 adjustment to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in the profit or loss unless the provision was 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 discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Steven N Crook Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 July 2020

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: NIL (2019: NIL)

4. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
As at 1 August 2019	200,000
As at 31 July 2020	200,000
Amortisation	
As at 1 August 2019	200,000
As at 31 July 2020	200,000
Net Book Value	
As at 31 July 2020	-
As at 1 August 2019	-

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	9,432	-
Other debtors	175,836	185,811
	185,268	185,811

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	417	-
Corporation tax	7,097	9,581
VAT	2,209	-
Other creditors	280,209	337,714
Accruals and deferred income	1,320	1,860
	291,252	349,155

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	24,583	-
	24,583	-

Steven N Crook Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 July 2020

8. Share Capital

	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1	1

9. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

No director received advances, credits or guarantees during the current or previous accounting periods.

10. Related Party Transactions

The following related party transactions were undertaken during the year:

A director and shareholder withdrew £57,505 and introduced £Nil (2019: withdrew £63,157 and introduced £Nil). At the balance sheet date the amount payable was £280,209 (2019: £337,714).

A partnership considered a related party by virtue of the compays's 25% interest repaid £9,975 (2019: repaid £3,691). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed from the related party was £175,836 (2019: £185,811).

No dividends were paid to the directors in respect of thier shareholdings.

No further transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

11. General Information

Steven N Crook Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09115286 . The registered office is 39 Barrow Street, St Helens, Merseyside, WA10 1RX.

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.