COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00890252

F H Harvey UK Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2020

F H Harvey UK Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2020

Contents

F H Harvey UK Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	A J Harvey C P Price G Harvey
Company secretary	J B Taylor
Registered office	Forester House Doctors Lane Henley in Arden Solihull West Midlands B95 5AW
Accountants	Wilson Bott Chartered Certified Accountants Wythall Business Centre May Lane Hollywood B47 5PD
Bankers	Barclays Bank High Street Worcester WR1 2QQ

F H Harvey UK Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 November 2020

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 November 2020 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

A J Harvey

C P Price

G Harvey

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 9 July 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A J Harvey

Director

F H Harvey UK Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of F H Harvey UK Limited

Year ended 30 November 2020

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2020, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

Wilson Bott Chartered Certified Accountants

Wythall Business Centre May Lane Hollywood B47 5PD

9 July 2021

F H Harvey UK Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 30 November 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£	£
Turnover		5,068,930	4,251,702
Cost of sales		3,453,999	2,779,332
Gross profit		1,614,931	1,472,370
Administrative expenses		872,385	932,913
Other operating income		16,150	11,400
Operating profit		758,696	550,857
Other interest receivable and similar income		4	–
Interest payable and similar expenses		1,496	1,704
Profit before taxation	5	757,204	549,153
Tax on profit		144,481	107,200
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		612,723	441,953

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

F H Harvey UK Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**6**		69,960	78,791
Current assets				
Work in progress		249,582		527,823
Debtors	**7**	1,295,366		535,230
Cash at bank and in hand		1,038,848		909,316
		2,583,796		1,972,369
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	501,398		333,721
Net current assets			2,082,398	1,638,648
Total assets less current liabilities			2,152,358	1,717,439
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		158,333	–
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			10,500	14,970
Net assets			1,983,525	1,702,469
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			360	410
Capital redemption reserve			270	220
Profit and loss account			1,982,895	1,701,839
Shareholders funds			1,983,525	1,702,469

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the year ending 30 November 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A J Harvey

Director

Company registration number: 00890252

F H Harvey UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 30 November 2020

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	**£**
At 1 December 2018	430	170	1,536,553	1,537,153
Profit for the year			441,953	441,953
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	441,953	441,953
Issue of shares	30	–	–	30
Dividends paid and payable	–	–	(110,000)	(110,000)
Redemption of shares	(50)	50	(166,667)	(166,667)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	(20)	50	(276,667)	(276,637)
At 30 November 2019	410	220	1,701,838	1,702,468
Profit for the year			612,723	612,723
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	612,723	612,723
Dividends paid and payable	–	–	(165,000)	(165,000)
Redemption of shares	(50)	50	(166,666)	(166,666)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	(50)	50	(331,666)	(331,666)
At 30 November 2020	360	270	1,982,895	1,983,525

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Forester House, Doctors Lane, Henley in Arden, Solihull, West Midlands, B95 5AW.

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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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
Office equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% 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.

Work in progress

Work in progress is measured by the stage of completion of the services provided as at the year-end based on the overall value of the contract.

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.

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 28 (2019: 32).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	19,818	22,436

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 December 2019	8,103	86,573	139,946	234,622
Additions	–	1,864	15,500	17,364
Disposals	–	–	(40,667)	(40,667)
At 30 November 2020	8,103	88,437	114,779	211,319
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2019	6,498	63,775	85,559	155,832
Charge for the year	241	3,699	15,878	19,818
Disposals	–	–	(34,291)	(34,291)
At 30 November 2020	6,739	67,474	67,146	141,359
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2020	1,364	20,963	47,633	69,960
At 30 November 2019	1,605	22,798	54,387	78,790

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,224,932	519,093
Other debtors	70,434	16,137
	1,295,366	535,230

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	91,667	–
Trade creditors	128,222	91,804
Corporation tax	148,955	105,380
Social security and other taxes	40,543	62,025
Other creditors	92,011	74,512
	501,398	333,721

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	158,333	–

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There are no disclosures for directors advances and credits.

11. Controlling party

F H Harvey UK Limited is a 100% subsidiary company of F H Harvey (Holdings) Limited.