

Company Registration No. 04692993 (England and Wales)

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

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M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		1,540		4,620
Tangible assets	5		45,883		59,442
			<u>47,423</u>		<u>64,062</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		59,045		12,171	
Debtors	6	75,415		122,084	
Cash at bank and in hand		560,200		600,891	
		<u>694,660</u>		<u>735,146</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(127,163)		(194,763)	
Net current assets			<u>567,497</u>		<u>540,383</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			614,920		604,445
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(8,718)</u>		<u>(11,294)</u>
Net assets			<u>606,202</u>		<u>593,151</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			606,201		593,150
Total equity			<u>606,202</u>		<u>593,151</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 November 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M J Few
Director

Company Registration No. 04692993

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	1	451,794	451,795
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	141,356	141,356
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2020	1	593,150	593,151
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,051	13,051
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	1	606,201	606,202
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

M. J. Few Plumbing & Heating Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 264 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7DY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

On the basis that customer retentions being received are uncertain, these are recognised as turnover when the amounts are received.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years. The Directors are happy that they can make a reliable estimate that Goodwill will last this long.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	15% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	7	7

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	30,800
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020	26,180
Amortisation charged for the year	3,080
At 31 March 2021	29,260
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	1,540
At 31 March 2020	4,620

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	153,695
Additions	708
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2021	154,403
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020	94,253
Depreciation charged in the year	14,267
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At 31 March 2021	108,520
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	45,883
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	59,442
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6 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	35,489	69,930
Amounts due from group undertakings	5,031	3,436
Other debtors	34,895	48,718
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	75,415	122,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	93,418	134,281
Corporation tax	6,625	37,198
Other taxation and social security	3,585	3,568
Other creditors	19,235	15,716
Accruals and deferred income	4,300	4,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127,163	194,763
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8 Related party transactions

M. J. FEW PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

At the year end, the parent company, MJF & CLF Limited, owed the company £4,036 (2020: £3,436).

At the year end, £995 was owed by MJF & CLF Properties Limited, a company owned by the Directors.

Rent of £2,400 (2020: £2,400) was charged by the Directors, Mr M J Few and Mrs C L Few, in respect of office space at their private residence.

At the year end, included in other creditors was the balance of £8,515 (2020: £7,215) which was owed to the Directors, Mr M J Few and Mrs C L Few.

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.