

**Harvey George Limited**  
**Unaudited financial statements**  
**31 May 2022**

**Company Registration Number 10754906**

# **Harvey George Limited**

## **Financial statements**

**year ended 31 May 2022**

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# Harvey George Limited

## Statement of financial position

**31 May 2022**

			2021	
	Note	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	4		677,129	544,770
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks		273,310		75,855
Debtors	5	87,820		23,573
Cash at bank and in hand		167,352		582,090
		-----		-----
		528,482		681,518
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	( 329,948)		( 452,603)
		-----		-----
<b>Net current assets</b>			198,534	228,915
			-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			875,663	773,685
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		( 347,978)	( 255,344)
<b>Provisions</b>		( 111,665)		( 84,876)
		-----		-----
<b>Net assets</b>		416,020		433,465
		-----		-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital		100		100
Profit and loss account		415,920		433,365
		-----		-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		416,020		433,465
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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 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 and directors' report have not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2022 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 .

# **Harvey George Limited**

## **Statement of financial position** *(continued)*

**31 May 2022**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 February 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs S Griffiths

Director

Company registration number: 10754906

# Harvey George Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

**year ended 31 May 2022**

### **1. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

### **2. 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:

Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	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.

**Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

**Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

**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.

**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.

**3. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 30 (2021: 16 ).

#### 4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 June 2021	520,975	21,442	83,348	625,765
Additions	84,671	150,676	2,689	238,036
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<b>At 31 May 2022</b>	<b>605,646</b>	<b>172,118</b>	<b>86,037</b>	<b>863,801</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 June 2021	56,050	6,096	18,849	80,995
Charge for the year	81,058	8,102	16,517	105,677
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<b>At 31 May 2022</b>	<b>137,108</b>	<b>14,198</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>186,672</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 May 2022</b>	<b>468,538</b>	<b>157,920</b>	<b>50,671</b>	<b>677,129</b>
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At 31 May 2021	464,925	15,346	64,499	544,770
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#### 5. Debtors

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	44,497	—
Other debtors	43,323	23,573
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	<b>87,820</b>	<b>23,573</b>
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#### 6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	30,000	30,000
Trade creditors	109,443	258,403
Social security and other taxes	119,686	95,924
Other creditors	70,819	68,276
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	<b>329,948</b>	<b>452,603</b>
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#### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	61,161	91,161
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	286,817	164,183
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	<b>347,978</b>	<b>255,344</b>
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#### 8. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is The Old Rudding School, Rudding Lane, Folifoot, Harrogate.



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.