Company No: 03279540 (England and Wales)

MAXEY MOVERLEY LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Pages for filing with the registrar

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MAXEY MOVERLEY LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

DIRECTORS Andrew Beckett

Beverley Jayne Beckett
Elizabeth Ann Croft
Lawrence Lennard Croft

SECRETARY Andrew Beckett

REGISTERED OFFICE 6 Broad Ground Road

Lakeside Redditch B98 8YP

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 03279540 (England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Bishop Fleming LLP

1-3 College Yard

Worcester WR1 2LB

MAXEY MOVERLEY LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	63,941	58,524
		63,941	58,524
Current assets			
Stocks		181,754	175,614
Debtors	5	449,438	534,420
Cash at bank and in hand		23,578	4,140
		654,770	714,174
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(402,398)	(445,247)
Net current assets		252,372	268,927
Total assets less current liabilities		316,313	327,451
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(36,620)	(49,580)
Provision for liabilities	8	(8,548)	(4,341)
Net assets		271,145	273,530
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		1,300	1,300
Profit and loss account		269,845	272,230
Total shareholder's funds		271,145	273,530

MAXEY MOVERLEY LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) As at 31 December 2021

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 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 financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Maxey Moverley Limited (registered number: 03279540) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Beckett Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Maxey Moverley Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 6 Broad Ground Road, Lakeside, Redditch, B98 8YP, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill 5 years straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life of 5 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 4 years straight line
Vehicles 4 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings 4 - 10 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, that are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	32	39

3. Intangible assets				
			Goodwill	Total
			£	£
Cost				
At 01 January 2021		_	256,671	256,671
At 31 December 2021		=	256,671	256,671
Accumulated amortisation				
At 01 January 2021		-	256,671	256,671
At 31 December 2021		=	256,671 ————————————————————————————————————	256,671
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021			<u> </u>	0
At 31 December 2020		=	0	0
4. Tangible assets				
	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 01 January 2021	19,371	25,020	307,832	352,223
Additions	2,292	29,347	3,995	35,634
At 31 December 2021	21,663	54,367	311,827	387,857
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 January 2021	18,265	9,122	266,312	293,699
Charge for the financial year	511	9,589	20,117	30,217
At 31 December 2021	18,776	18,711	286,429	323,916
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	2,887	35,656	25,398	63,941
At 31 December 2020	1,106	15,898	41,520	58,524
5. Debtors				
			2021	2020
			£	£
Trade debtors			434,315	445,864
Amounts owed by directors			0	46,329
Prepayments			15,123	42,227
			449,438	534,420

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured £ 80,494)	90,602	144,579
Trade creditors	72,897	75,951
Amounts owed to Parent undertakings	13,981	0
Amounts owed to directors	250	0
Other creditors	19,670	20,183
Accruals	47,557	25,361
Corporation tax	62,037	15,529
Other taxation and social security	88,377	155,937
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	7,027	7,707
	402,398	445,247

Bank loans include £80,494 drawn on debt factor accounts. These amounts are secured against the company's trade debtors.

Finance lease and hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets concerned.

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans	33,681	40,772
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	2,939	8,808
	36,620	49,580

Finance lease and hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets concerned.

8. Deferred tax

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(4,341)	(8,619)
(Charged)/credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(4,207)	4,278
At the end of financial year	(8,548)	(4,341)

9. Financial commitments

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

£	£
1,302	1,434
24,822	28,346
26,124	29,780
_	1,302 24,822

10. Related party transactions

Transactions with owners holding a participating interest in the entity

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to parent company	13,981	0

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