

Company registration number 01204815 (England and Wales)

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

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Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		796,420		819,771
Current assets					
Stocks		141,600		149,841	
Debtors	4	1,394,978		1,288,656	
Cash at bank and in hand		195,231		32,450	
		<u>1,731,809</u>		<u>1,470,947</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,325,167)</u>		<u>(1,003,504)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>406,642</u>		<u>467,443</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,203,062</u>		<u>1,287,214</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(485,991)		(567,061)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(198,700)</u>		<u>(142,080)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>518,371</u></u>		<u><u>578,073</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>518,271</u>		<u>577,973</u>
Total equity			<u><u>518,371</u></u>		<u><u>578,073</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 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 member has 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.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S D Downey

Director

Company Registration No. 01204815

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hannaman Material Handling Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 52 Third Avenue, Zone 2 Deeside Industrial Park, Deeside, Flintshire, CH5 2LA.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 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:

Leasehold improvements	15% on cost
Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	15% on cost
Computers	33.33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost and 20% on cost
Hire fleet	at varying rates on cost

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.

The hire fleet is depreciated after consideration of the residual value. The method in which the company acquires its fleet means that the original cost is very rarely in excess of the residual value. As such, depreciation on the fleet is rarely charged. The directors consistently monitor the fleet for impairment or reductions of the residual value and take any reduction in the book value of the assets to the profit and loss account.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 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.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 income statement 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.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 statement of financial position 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.12 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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	17	18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2022

3	Tangible fixed assets									
		Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Hire fleet	Total		
	Cost	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022		18,648	91,060	29,332	28,142	145,869	749,531	1,062,582		
Additions		-	2,033	725	3,979	-	61,026	67,763		
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(3,240)	(64,812)	(68,052)		
At 31 December 2022		18,648	93,093	30,057	32,121	142,629	745,745	1,062,293		
Depreciation and impairment										
At 1 January 2022		14,285	56,133	18,765	24,469	82,555	46,604	242,811		
Depreciation charged in the year		2,797	9,565	3,219	2,474	9,509	-	27,564		
Eliminated in respect of disposals		-	-	-	-	(3,240)	(1,262)	(4,502)		
At 31 December 2022		17,082	65,698	21,984	26,943	88,824	45,342	265,873		
Carrying amount										
At 31 December 2022		1,566	27,395	8,073	5,178	53,805	700,403	796,420		
At 31 December 2021		4,363	34,927	10,567	3,673	63,314	702,927	819,771		

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	238,497	199,839
Amounts owed by group undertakings	998,542	998,442
Other debtors	157,939	90,375
	<u>1,394,978</u>	<u>1,288,656</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	113,722	83,911
Trade creditors	296,109	388,877
Taxation and social security	187,255	185,293
Other creditors	728,081	345,423
	<u>1,325,167</u>	<u>1,003,504</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	197,300	282,746
Other creditors	288,691	284,315
	<u>485,991</u>	<u>567,061</u>

7 Security

The hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

A fixed and floating charge dated 19 November 2015 is in place in favour of Secure Trust Bank PLC.

A Fixed and floating charge dated 5 May 2016 is in place in favour of Barclays Bank PLC.

The loan provided under the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme is secured by a government-backed guarantee against the outstanding balance of the finance (both capital and interest). The borrower remains 100% liable for the debt.

Hannaman Material Handling Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The operating lease includes a property lease, which is effective for 15 years from 8 August 2016.

Total lease payments recognised as an expense during the period amounted to £60,575 (2021 - £66,335).

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
581,967	529,879
<u>581,967</u>	<u>529,879</u>

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.