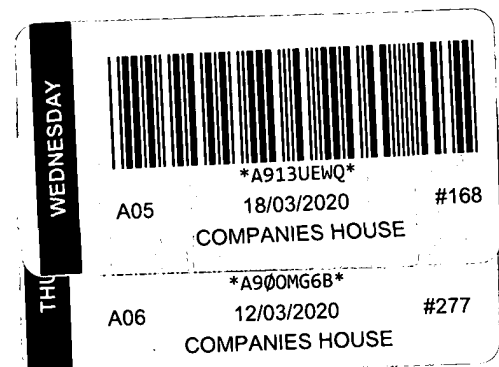


Company Registration No. 00379606 (England and Wales)

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019



ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Christine Robson James Gardiner Stuart Westley Julie Kenny Colin Beresford Carolyn Wright	(Appointed 23 January 2019)
Secretary	Mrs A Young	
Company number	00379606	
Registered office	Coleford Road Sheffield S9 5PA	
Auditor	BHP LLP 2 Rutland Park Sheffield S10 2PD	
Bankers	Barclays Bank plc 2nd Floor 1 St Paul's Place 121 Norfolk Street Sheffield S1 2JW	

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Profit and loss account	7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Group balance sheet	9
Company balance sheet	10
Group statement of changes in equity	11
Company statement of changes in equity	12
Group statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 34

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 29 June 2019.

Fair review of the business

Key events

The profitability of Robson Handling Technology and Robson Site Services ('continuing operations') are hidden again by the reoccurring poor performance of RJD Fabrications. Overall Group losses before taxation of £410k reveal £291k of underlying profit for continuing operations in the financial year, as well as an increase in Group cash of £680k.

Despite RJD Fabrications being subject to both restructuring and downsizing in 2018, their negative impact on overall Group trading profits and cash reserves was a matter that needed further strategic attention. The decision to dispose of RJD Fabrications and exit the volatile fabricating market is the catalyst necessary to allow the continuing operations of Robson Handling Technology and Robson Site Services to flourish and grow in our core markets of material handling.

Future prospects

The vision of the company remains the development of a world class technology-led business, selling products, spares and site services together with Robson's technical skills to deliver material handling technology worldwide.

Although the businesses continue to operate in an extremely challenging marketplace the continuing operations of the Group are seeing tangible benefits from the efforts of a focused, joined up senior management team and the continuing development of staff, systems and procedures. Sale of the premises occupied by RJD Fabrications has also provided a further boost to cash reserves to allow the continuing operations to make the necessary strategic investments in technology, IP, premises and relevant diversification into new material handling markets.

In light of the long-term drive to continue to strengthen the balance sheet and continue long term, strategic investment the company are not recommending the payment of dividends.

On behalf of the board



Julie Kenny

Chair

24 January 2020

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 29 June 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are focused on the design, manufacture, site installation and servicing of integrated materials and baggage handling systems.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Christine Robson

Julian Bestwick

(Resigned 16 July 2018)

James Gardiner

Stuart Westley

Julie Kenny

Colin Beresford

Carolyn Wright

(Appointed 23 January 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No dividends have been paid during the year.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that BHP LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Carolyn Wright

Director

24 January 2020

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Robson Handling Technology Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 29 June 2019 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows, the company statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 29 June 2019 and of its for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

During the year the group was party to a reorganisation which involved one of the subsidiaries, RJD Fabrications Limited, being put into administration. We were unable to obtain access to documentation in relation to the loss for the final period of account of the subsidiary. Consequently we were unable to confirm or verify the transactions disclosed in relation to discontinued operations as presented in the group profit and loss account which wholly relate to RJD Fabrications Limited.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lisa Leighton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

3 February 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Continuing operations £	Discontinued operations £	29 June 2019 £	Continuing operations £	Discontinued operations £	29 June 2018 £
Turnover	3	16,784,873	2,913,658	19,698,531	15,634,611	4,457,604	20,092,215
Cost of sales		(13,991,465)	(2,258,005)	(16,249,470)	(13,217,848)	(3,864,285)	(17,082,133)
Gross profit		<u>2,793,408</u>	<u>655,653</u>	<u>3,449,061</u>	<u>2,416,763</u>	<u>593,319</u>	<u>3,010,082</u>
Distribution costs		(185,060)	(22,418)	(207,478)	(134,480)	(25,380)	(159,860)
Administrative expenses		(2,451,278)	(903,834)	(3,355,112)	(1,998,925)	(1,248,376)	(3,247,301)
Other operating income		744	-	744	744	-	744
Profit/(loss) on disposal of operations	4	(308,693)	-	(308,693)	-	-	-
Operating loss	5	<u>(150,879)</u>	<u>(270,599)</u>	<u>(421,478)</u>	<u>284,102</u>	<u>(680,437)</u>	<u>(396,335)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	9	4,217	-	4,217	10,563	6	10,569
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	12,578	(5,201)	7,377	(16,292)	(6,456)	(22,748)
Loss before taxation		<u>(134,084)</u>	<u>(275,800)</u>	<u>(409,884)</u>	<u>278,373</u>	<u>(686,887)</u>	<u>(408,514)</u>
Taxation	11	116,079	-	116,079	1,450,367	-	1,450,367
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u>(18,005)</u>	<u>(275,800)</u>	<u>(293,805)</u>	<u>1,728,740</u>	<u>(686,887)</u>	<u>1,041,853</u>
Loss on disposal of operations		308,693	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the financial year before loss on disposal of operations		<u>290,688</u>	-	-	<u>1,728,740</u>	-	-

Profit/(loss) for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(293,805)	1,041,853
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit pension schemes	(92,000)	723,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	30,000	(152,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(62,000)	571,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	(355,805)	1,612,853

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

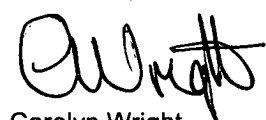
ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13	182,058		251,569	
Tangible assets	14	3,872,978		4,039,128	
		<u>4,055,036</u>		<u>4,290,697</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks	17	1,184,813		682,678	
Debtors	18	3,876,862		6,908,869	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,508,385		963,522	
		<u>6,570,060</u>		<u>8,555,069</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(5,006,620)		(6,965,416)	
Net current assets		<u>1,563,440</u>		<u>1,589,653</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,618,476</u>		<u>5,880,350</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(22,041)		(74,110)	
Provisions for liabilities	23	(148,000)		(178,000)	
Net assets excluding pension liability		<u>5,448,435</u>		<u>5,628,240</u>	
Defined benefit pension surplus	24	873,000		1,049,000	
Net assets		<u><u>6,321,435</u></u>		<u><u>6,677,240</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25	2,289,300		2,289,300	
Revaluation reserve		1,517,890		1,566,331	
Profit and loss reserves		2,514,245		2,821,609	
Total equity		<u><u>6,321,435</u></u>		<u><u>6,677,240</u></u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Carolyn Wright
Director

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

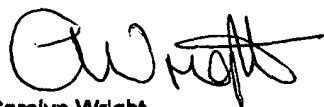
COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	182,058	251,569
Tangible assets	14	3,856,946	3,936,598
Investments	15	100,000	212,299
		<u>4,139,004</u>	<u>4,400,466</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	17	1,028,387	618,679
Debtors	18	3,696,700	5,159,528
Cash at bank and in hand		1,237,656	925,723
		<u>5,962,743</u>	<u>6,703,930</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	<u>(4,799,541)</u>	<u>(5,048,976)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,163,202</u>	<u>1,654,954</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,302,206</u>	<u>6,055,420</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(22,041)	(74,110)
Provisions for liabilities	23	(148,000)	(178,000)
Net assets excluding pension surplus		<u>5,132,165</u>	<u>5,803,310</u>
Defined benefit pension surplus	24	873,000	1,049,000
Net assets		<u><u>6,005,165</u></u>	<u><u>6,852,310</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	25	2,289,300	2,289,300
Revaluation reserve		1,517,890	1,566,331
Profit and loss reserves		2,197,975	2,996,679
Total equity		<u><u>6,005,165</u></u>	<u><u>6,852,310</u></u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £785,145 (2018 - £1,629,692 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Carolyn Wright
Director

Company Registration No. 00379606

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 30 June 2017	2,289,300	1,614,772	1,160,315	5,064,387
Year ended 29 June 2018:				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,041,853	1,041,853
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	723,000	723,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	(152,000)	(152,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,612,853	1,612,853
Transfers	-	(48,441)	48,441	-
Balance at 29 June 2018	2,289,300	1,566,331	2,821,609	6,677,240
Year ended 29 June 2019:				
Loss for the year	-	-	(293,805)	(293,805)
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	-	-	(92,000)	(92,000)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	30,000	30,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(355,805)	(355,805)
Transfers	-	(48,441)	48,441	-
Balance at 29 June 2019	2,289,300	1,517,890	2,514,245	6,321,435

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 30 June 2017	2,289,300	1,614,772	747,546	4,651,618
Year ended 29 June 2018:				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,629,692	1,629,692
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	723,000	723,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	(152,000)	(152,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,200,692	2,200,692
Transfers	-	(48,441)	48,441	-
Balance at 29 June 2018	2,289,300	1,566,331	2,996,679	6,852,310
Year ended 29 June 2019:				
Loss for the year	-	-	(785,145)	(785,145)
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	(92,000)	(92,000)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	30,000	30,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(847,145)	(847,145)
Transfers	-	(48,441)	48,441	-
Balance at 29 June 2019	2,289,300	1,517,890	2,197,975	6,005,165

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	29		439,495		(642,698)
Interest paid			(14,623)		(28,748)
Income taxes refunded			364,369		1,096,577
Net cash inflow from operating activities			<u>789,241</u>		<u>425,131</u>
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(56,273)		(289,986)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(109,775)		(142,271)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		104,091		9,700	
Interest received		4,217		10,569	
Net cash used in investing activities			<u>(57,740)</u>		<u>(411,988)</u>
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(51,324)		23,836	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			<u>(51,324)</u>		<u>23,836</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			<u>680,177</u>		<u>36,979</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			<u>177,107</u>		<u>140,128</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u><u>857,284</u></u>		<u><u>177,107</u></u>
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			1,508,385		963,522
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			<u>(651,101)</u>		<u>(786,415)</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Robson Handling Technology Limited ("the company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Coleford Road, Sheffield, S9 5PA.

The group consists of Robson Handling Technology Limited and its two subsidiary companies one of which went into administration during the financial year.

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.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Robson Handling Technology Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 29 June 2019. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Going concern

Despite losses in RJD Fabrications Limited for year ending 29 June 2019, the underlying profitability of the continuing operations of the Group are evident as outlined in the Strategic Report on page 1.

On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced on completed contracts and provisions on partially completed contracts. In respect of long term contracts, the company recognises a budgeted contribution on a straight line basis over the life of the contract. Where contract losses are anticipated these are recognised in full at the time of identification in so far as they can be measured reliably.

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 dispatch 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.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	5 years straight line
-------------------	-----------------------

1.7 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2 - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

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

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

1.10 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 replacement cost and 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.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Construction contracts

The attributable profit on long-term contracts is recognised once their outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit recognised reflects the proportion of work completed to date on the project and is calculated as a percentage of total expected contract costs. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which the loss is first foreseen.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.13 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 group after deducting all of its 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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.14 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.15 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 group'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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 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.

1.17 Retirement benefits

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, and is based on actuarial advice.

The change in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service during the year is recognised as an employee cost. The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments are recognised as an expense in measuring profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurement changes comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability excluding amounts included in net interest. These are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information, and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

1.18 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.

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 leased asset are consumed.

1.19 Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.20 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Specialist material handling plants	16,225,860	14,708,316
Steel fabrications	2,770,971	4,429,412
Installation & maintenance of specialised material handling plant	701,700	954,487
	<u>19,698,531</u>	<u>20,092,215</u>

Other revenue

Interest income	4,217	10,569
Grants received	744	744
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	19,182,280	19,297,664
Europe, the Middle East and Africa	332,955	654,885
Rest of the World	183,296	139,666
	<u>19,698,531</u>	<u>20,092,215</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

4	Exceptional costs/(income)	2019 £	2018 £
	Profit/(loss) on disposal of operations	308,693	-

The sum disclosed in exceptional items represents the net cost to the Group following the administration of RJD Fabrications Limited.

5	Operating loss	2019 £	2018 £
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses	25,957	10,315
	Research and development costs	74,674	-
	Government grants	(744)	(744)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	171,867	174,620
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(33)	2,806
	Amortisation of intangible assets	125,784	125,784
	Operating lease charges	49,979	98,061

6	Auditor's remuneration	2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	21,000	24,125
	Audit of the company's subsidiaries	19,570	17,371
		40,570	41,496

7 Employees

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

	Group 2019 Number	2018 Number	Company 2019 Number	2018 Number
Production, sales, office and management	105	144	76	72

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

7 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	6,139,327	5,820,500	3,703,707	3,072,923
Social security costs	590,019	648,778	329,530	350,621
Pension costs	352,165	105,623	326,548	78,711
	<u>7,081,511</u>	<u>6,574,901</u>	<u>4,359,785</u>	<u>3,502,255</u>

8 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	405,134	503,345
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	31,598	43,675
	<u>436,732</u>	<u>547,020</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2018 - 5).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	119,877	105,360
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	9,575	9,000
	<u>129,452</u>	<u>114,360</u>

9 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4,217	10,569
	<u>4,217</u>	<u>10,569</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

10 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	14,623	28,748
Other finance costs:		
Interest on the net defined benefit liability	(22,000)	(6,000)
Total finance costs	<u>(7,377)</u>	<u>22,748</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

11 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(116,079)	(1,344,867)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(105,500)
Total tax charge	(116,079)	(1,450,367)

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before taxation	(409,884)	(408,514)
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(77,878)	(77,618)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	60,598	5,568
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(3,634)	(101,514)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(116,079)	(1,344,867)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	26,888
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	14,943	15,545
Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	23,899	23,899
Other permanent differences	(448)	16,362
Decrease in pension provision	(17,480)	(14,630)
Tax expense for the year	(116,079)	(1,450,367)

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income	(30,000)	152,000

The group has estimated tax losses available to carry forward against future trading profits of £1.76m.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

12 Discontinued operations

RJD Fabrications Limited

Discontinued operations relates entirely to the trading results of RJD Fabrications Limited, a subsidiary of the group that went into administration in June 2019.

13 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Development Costs £
Cost	
At 30 June 2018	628,922
Additions	56,273
	<hr/>
At 29 June 2019	685,195
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 30 June 2018	377,353
Amortisation charged for the year	125,784
	<hr/>
At 29 June 2019	503,137
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 29 June 2019	182,058
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 29 June 2018	251,569
	<hr/> <hr/>
Company	Development Costs £
Cost	
At 30 June 2018	628,922
Additions	56,273
	<hr/>
At 29 June 2019	685,195
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 30 June 2018	377,353
Amortisation charged for the year	125,784
	<hr/>
At 29 June 2019	503,137
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 29 June 2019	182,058
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 29 June 2018	251,569
	<hr/> <hr/>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 30 June 2018	3,932,391	1,376,226	1,110,494	128,398	6,547,509
Additions	-	8,917	95,324	5,534	109,775
Disposals	-	(854,941)	(312,735)	(29,150)	(1,196,826)
At 29 June 2019	3,932,391	530,202	893,083	104,782	5,460,458
Depreciation and impairment					
At 30 June 2018	314,579	1,318,978	786,122	88,702	2,508,381
Depreciation charged in the year	78,648	12,632	70,306	10,281	171,867
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(816,154)	(249,034)	(27,580)	(1,092,768)
At 29 June 2019	393,227	515,456	607,394	71,403	1,587,480
Carrying amount					
At 29 June 2019	3,539,164	14,746	285,689	33,379	3,872,978
At 29 June 2018	3,617,812	57,248	324,372	39,696	4,039,128
Company					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 30 June 2018	3,932,391	521,725	829,254	78,404	5,361,774
Additions	-	8,477	93,951	-	102,428
Disposals	-	-	(32,110)	-	(32,110)
At 29 June 2019	3,932,391	530,202	891,095	78,404	5,432,092
Depreciation and impairment					
At 30 June 2018	314,579	512,512	544,953	53,132	1,425,176
Depreciation charged in the year	78,648	2,944	62,060	6,318	149,970
At 29 June 2019	393,227	515,456	607,013	59,450	1,575,146
Carrying amount					
At 29 June 2019	3,539,164	14,746	284,082	18,954	3,856,946
At 29 June 2018	3,617,812	9,213	284,301	25,272	3,936,598

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The group's freehold land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2015 on the basis of existing use by Fernie Greaves Limited, Chartered Surveyors.

Following the administration of RJD Fabrications Limited, the freehold land and buildings at Hellaby were disposed of after the reporting date for a sum of £1.85m.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Cost	2,026,176	2,026,176	2,026,176	2,026,176
Accumulated depreciation	(1,302,371)	(1,272,164)	(1,302,371)	(1,272,164)
Carrying value	<u>723,805</u>	<u>754,012</u>	<u>723,805</u>	<u>754,012</u>

On transition to FRS 102, the directors have adopted Section 35 of the standard, which permits an entity to elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of transition.

15 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	100,000	212,299

Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 30 June 2018	212,299
Disposals	(112,299)
At 29 June 2019	<u>100,000</u>
Carrying amount	
At 29 June 2019	<u>100,000</u>
At 29 June 2018	<u>212,299</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

16 Subsidiary

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 29 June 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held	
			Direct	Indirect
Robson Site Services Limited	Trading company	Ordinary Shares	100.00	

Robson Site Services Limited is a company registered in England which is engaged in the installation of and maintenance of specialised material handling plant.

17 Stocks

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	362,246	336,999	337,246	299,473
Work in progress	822,567	345,679	691,141	319,206
	<u>1,184,813</u>	<u>682,678</u>	<u>1,028,387</u>	<u>618,679</u>

18 Debtors

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	3,512,722	5,847,472	3,373,211	4,195,564
Corporation tax recoverable	-	248,290	-	248,290
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	-	34,652
Other debtors	177,345	609,555	139,421	578,245
Prepayments and accrued income	186,795	203,552	184,068	102,777
	<u>3,876,862</u>	<u>6,908,869</u>	<u>3,696,700</u>	<u>5,159,528</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	21	651,101	786,415	651,101	-
Obligations under finance leases	22	43,444	43,443	43,444	43,443
Trade creditors		3,449,014	5,172,827	3,116,202	4,124,491
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	300,912	299,283
Other taxation and social security		534,661	597,588	471,755	358,749
Other creditors		6,600	7,550	-	-
Accruals and deferred income		321,800	357,593	216,127	223,010
		<u>5,006,620</u>	<u>6,965,416</u>	<u>4,799,541</u>	<u>5,048,976</u>

20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	22	19,155	70,480	19,155	70,480
Government grants		2,886	3,630	2,886	3,630
		<u>22,041</u>	<u>74,110</u>	<u>22,041</u>	<u>74,110</u>

21 Loans and overdrafts

		Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts		<u>651,101</u>	<u>786,415</u>	<u>651,101</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year		<u>651,101</u>	<u>786,415</u>	<u>651,101</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank overdraft is secured on the assets of the Group.

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

22 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	43,444	43,443	43,444	43,443
In two to five years	19,155	70,480	19,155	70,480
	<u>62,599</u>	<u>113,923</u>	<u>62,599</u>	<u>113,923</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

23 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Group	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Retirement benefit obligations	<u>148,000</u>	<u>178,000</u>
	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Company		
Retirement benefit obligations	<u>148,000</u>	<u>178,000</u>
	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 30 June 2018	178,000	178,000
Credit to other comprehensive income	(30,000)	(30,000)
	<u>148,000</u>	<u>148,000</u>

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

24 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019	2018
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	58,138	116,415

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Defined benefit schemes

The company operates a final salary defined benefit pension scheme - the Geo. Robson (Conveyors) Limited Retirement Benefits Scheme (the "Scheme"). Pension benefits are linked to the members' final pensionable salaries and service at their retirement (or date of leaving if earlier). The scheme is closed to future accrual.

The most recent formal actuarial valuation was carried out as at 30 June 2018. The results have been updated to 30 June 2019.

Key assumptions	2019	2018
	%	%
Discount rate	2.1	2.6
Expected rate of increase of pension payment	3.0	2.9
Expected rate of salary increase per annum	2.1	2.0
RPI inflation	3.1	3.0
CPI inflation	2.1	2.0

Mortality assumptions	2019	2018
Assumed life expectancy on retirement at age 65:	Years	Years
Retiring today		
- Males	85.9	86.1
- Females	87.6	88.0
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	86.9	87.1
- Females	88.7	89.2

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	2019	2018
	£	£
Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset)	(22,000)	(6,000)
Other costs and income	286,000	-
Total costs/(income)	264,000	(6,000)

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

24 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

	2019 £	2018 £
<i>Amounts taken to other comprehensive income</i>		
Actual return on scheme assets	(794,000)	(589,000)
Less: calculated interest element	320,000	300,000
Return on scheme assets excluding interest income	(474,000)	(289,000)
Actuarial changes related to obligations	566,000	(434,000)

The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Present value of defined benefit obligations	12,066,000	11,453,000	12,066,000	11,453,000
Fair value of plan assets	(12,939,000)	(12,502,000)	(12,939,000)	(12,502,000)
Deficit/(Surplus) in scheme	(873,000)	(1,049,000)	(873,000)	(1,049,000)

	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
<i>Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations</i>		
Liabilities at 30 June 2018	11,453,000	11,453,000
Past service cost	286,000	286,000
Benefits paid	(537,000)	(537,000)
Actuarial gains and losses	566,000	566,000
Interest cost	298,000	298,000
At 29 June 2019	12,066,000	12,066,000

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans which are wholly or partly funded.

	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
<i>Movements in the fair value of plan assets</i>		
Fair value of assets at 30 June 2018	12,502,000	12,502,000
Interest income	320,000	320,000
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	474,000	474,000
Benefits paid	(537,000)	(537,000)
Contributions by the employer	180,000	180,000
At 29 June 2019	12,939,000	12,939,000

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

24 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

The actual return on plan assets was £474,000 (2018: 289,000).

Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Diversified Growth Funds (DGF)	4,210,000	-	4,210,000	-
Equities/property	3,612,000	8,898,000	3,612,000	8,898,000
Bonds	1,846,000	2,516,000	1,846,000	2,516,000
Cash	345,000	853,000	345,000	853,000
Annuities	189,000	235,000	189,000	235,000
Liability driven investments (LDI)	2,737,000	-	2,737,000	-
	<u>12,939,000</u>	<u>12,502,000</u>	<u>12,939,000</u>	<u>12,502,000</u>

25 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
- Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2,289,300</u>	<u>2,289,300</u>

26 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At 29 June 2019 there were contingent liabilities in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds totalling £221,110 (2018: £223,807).

ROBSON HANDLING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2019

27 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	117,032	298,887	117,032	133,887
Between two and five years	46,752	624,134	46,752	294,134
	<u>163,784</u>	<u>923,021</u>	<u>163,784</u>	<u>428,021</u>

28 Controlling party

The groups ultimate controlling party is Christine Robson.

29 Cash generated from group operations

	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(293,805)	1,041,853
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(116,079)	(1,450,367)
Finance costs	(7,377)	22,748
Investment income	(4,217)	(10,569)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(33)	2,806
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	125,784	125,784
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	171,867	174,620
Pension scheme non-cash movement	106,000	(184,000)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(502,135)	299,434
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	2,783,717	(1,958,035)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,823,483)	1,293,191
(Decrease) in deferred income	(744)	(163)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	<u>439,495</u>	<u>(642,698)</u>