Annual Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

Registration number: 06777757

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of waste management and environmental services.

Fair review of the business

The directors are pleased with the results for the year and are optimistic about future trading.

The results this year are a solid performance given the wider economic cost pressures. Specifically, changes to legislation relating to the use of red diesel for plant and machinery as well as inflationary pressures have meant the company has seen an increase in its fuel costs of almost 50% this year.

The company has also invested heavily, this year and last, in new plant and machinery to drive efficiencies and future proof the business. In the short term this has resulted in additional depreciation without the full cost savings which should be recognised in the coming years.

The key performance indicators ("KPI") of the company are turnover and operating profit, which are detailed in the profit and loss account on page 8. Given its straightforward nature further KPI analysis is not considered necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the company as a whole.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk of the business comes from the type of waste disposed of by customers and associated legislation. The directors keep abreast of changes in legislation directly impacting the group's operations to proactively manage any future developments which could adversely affect the group. Where possible adverse costs associated with meeting new legislation are passed on to the customer.

The directors continue to view the state of the world economy with caution. In the short term, the directors consider the main possible risk to the business to be the turbulence in the housing market caused by higher costs of borrowing. The risks associated with this are mitigated by the company's spread of customers, which covers both new build house builders as well as more general builders.

Recruitment and retention of good staff remains a risk to the business. The company aims to recruit from within, providing additional training where appropriate, this loyalty and faith is rewarded with loyalty from the employees themselves.

Uncertainty remains regarding the medium-term impact of inflation and rising cost of borrowing on the wider economy which in turn could further impact on the company. The company has so far shown resilience against inflationary pressures through operational efficiencies however this cannot continue indefinitely. This risk is mitigated by the company's spread of customer demographic, covering both domestic and commercial customers, as well as maintaining good relationships with key suppliers.

by the Board on 13 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

T Stuart Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

T Stuart

J K Stuart

R S Stuart

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank overdrafts and loans, loans from group companies, trade creditors, trade debtors and hire purchase agreements. The Board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing related risks and they are summarised below:

Interest rate risk - the company finances its operations primarily through retained profits. If required, the company employs a strategy of borrowing at floating rates of interest to provide flexibility and repays debt as soon as possible to minimise the overall interest charge.

Liquidity risk - in order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for on-going operations and future developments, the company uses a mixture of supplier credit terms and cash reserves.

Credit risk - the company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. The company manages the risk through the use of policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

by the Board on 13 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

T Stuart Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EMS Waste Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EMS Waste Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit 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 opinion

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 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EMS Waste Services Limited

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and 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 our knowledge and understanding of the 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EMS Waste Services Limited

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations as relating to the continued possession of Environment Agency Waste carrier and Waste disposal Permits and scrap metal dealer licence. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as The Companies Act 2006, and relevant tax legislation (Corporation Tax, VAT etc.). We considered the extent to which non-compliance with these laws and regulations may have a material effect on the financial statements.

We also evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements and determined that the principal risks were related to the overstatement of profit, either through overstating revenue, understating expenditure or management bias in accounting estimates.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify irregularities. Our procedures involved the following:

- Enquiries to members of Senior Management, regarding their knowledge of any non-compliance or potential non-compliance with laws and regulations that could affect the financial statements.
- Review of management's compliance and product risk registers including enquiries to Senior Management in relation to the controls around risk mitigation.
- · Review of the latest external Health and Safety audits.
- · Review of the latest Environment Agency compliance assessment report.
- · Confirmation of Environment Agency permits and local council scrap metal dealer licences.
- Review of the company's controls in relation to GDPR and enquiries to Senior Management as to the occurrence and outcome of any reportable breaches.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates.
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements. This risk increases the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements as we are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EMS Waste Services Limited

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

Glenn Nicol (Senior Statutory Auditor) PKF Francis Clark, Statutory Auditor

PKF Frences Clark

Centenary House Peninsula Park Rydon Lane Exeter EX2 7XE

Date: 14/12/2023

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	22,218,373	20,427,979
Cost of sales		(15,701,046)	(13,800,685)
Gross profit		6,517,327	6,627,294
Administrative expenses		(3,657,167)	(2,812,225)
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 8	2,860,160 5,118 (42)	3,815,069 9,828
Profit before tax		2,865,236	3,824,897
Taxation	9 .	(559,000)	(722,372)
Profit for the financial year		2,306,236	3,102,525
Retained earnings brought forward		8,493,227	6,390,702
Dividends paid		(2,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Retained earnings carried forward		8,799,463	8,493,227

Balance Sheet

31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	342,271	603,792
Tangible assets	11	8,639,867	6,981,018
		8,982,138	7,584,810
Current assets			
Debtors	12	3,284,069	3,625,584
Cash at bank and in hand		1,252,504	1,510,686
		4,536,573	5,136,270
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,283,840)	(3,487,174)
Net current assets		1,252,733	1,649,096
Total assets less current liabilities		10,234,871	9,233,906
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(15,407)	(25,678)
Provisions for liabilities	16	(1,380,000)	(675,000)
Net assets		8,839,464	8,533,228
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		40,001	40,001
Profit and loss account		8,799,463	8,493,227
Shareholders' funds		8,839,464	8,533,228

Approved and authorised by the Board on 13 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

I Stuart Director

Company Registration Number: 06777757

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2023

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Hill Barton Business Park Clyst St Mary Exeter Devon

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 13 December 2023.

2 Accounting policies

EX5 1DR

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. There have been no material departures.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Summary of disclosure exemptions

EMS Waste Services Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement and disclosures relating to the remuneration of key management personnel.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed cash flow forecasts, which indicate the company can trade using its cash reserves and facilities for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These forecasts contain assumptions about the level of sales revenue generated in that twelve-month period, which are currently supported by trading post year end.

In making their assessment of the going concern status of the company the directors continue to monitor the impact of inflation and labour shortages on the wider economy. Post year end the company has continued to trade profitably, generating positive cashflow.

The directors are satisfied that the accounts should be prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Revenue in respect of skip hire activities is recognised when the hire has been completed. Where payments are received in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included within other creditors due within one year.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and assets under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant & machinery

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

Land & buildings

Depreciation method and rate

15%-25% reducing balance or 15%

straight line

25% reducing balance 10% reducing balance 2-4% straight line

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given and liabilities incurred, or assumed, by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets are shown at historical cost.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Goodwill

Customer related intangibles

Amortisation method and rate

20% straight line

20% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Websites and branding Software

20% straight line 20% straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date 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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

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 net assets of the company.

Recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognised when in the case of assets, the contractual rights to cash flows from the assets expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or in the case of liabilities, when the company's obligations are discharged, expire or are cancelled.

The company holds the following significant financial instruments:

- · Short term trade debtors, other debtors and other creditors;
- · Short term intra group debtors and creditors;
- · Long term bank loans.

All financial instruments of the company are considered to be basic financial instruments. Such instruments are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, after taking account of impairment adjustments. Loans and bank borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Tax

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the balance sheet date unless indicated below. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

3 Turnover

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Sale of goods	4,736,987	4,919,503
Rendering of services	17,481,386	15,508,476
	22,218,373	20,427,979

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2023

	_		
4	Opt	eratınd	profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

•	2023	2022	
	£	£	
Depreciation expense	1,499,294	1,073,567	
Amortisation expense	267,081	248,408	
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	68,234	(8,296)	

5 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	2,951,804	2,664,143
Social security costs	293,901	235,632
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	85,095	132,131
	3,330,800	3,031,906

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Production	. 87	88
Administration and support	21	24
•	108	112

6 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration	44,288	40,000
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	22,500	76,919
	66,788	116,919

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

7 Auditor's remuneration		
	2023 £	2022 £
Audit of the financial statements	11,000	10,000
8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2023	2022
Bank interest	£ 42	£
9 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the statement of income and retained earnings	s	
	2023 £	2022 £
Current taxation		
Corporation tax	(146,000)	270,000
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	<u> </u>	(22,628)
	(146,000)	247,372
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	705,000	475,000
	559,000	722,372

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

9 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2022 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before tax	2,865,236	3,824,897
Corporation tax at standard rate	544,395	726,730
Tax decrease from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(151,879)	(41,533)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	667	216
Tax decrease arising from group relief	(1,565)	(73,113)
Decrease in UK and foreign current tax from unrecognised	(1,000)	(70,110)
temporary difference from a prior period	(53)	(22,628)
Deferred tax credit from unrecognised tax loss or credit	-	(5,270)
Deferred tax (credit)/expense from unrecognised temporary		
difference from a prior period	(2,322)	29,875
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rates or laws	169,757	108,095
Total tax charge	559,000	722,372
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
		Liability
2023		£
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation of fixed assets		1,380,000
2022		Liability £
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation of fixed assets		675,000

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

10 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Customer related intangibles £	Software £	Websites and branding £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2022	2,714,519	57,105	29,498	30,000	2,831,122
Additions	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5,560		5,560
At 31 March 2023	2,714,519	57,105	35,058	30,000	2,836,682
Amortisation					
At 1 April 2022	2,132,366	57,105	7,859	30,000	2,227,330
Amortisation charge	260,440		6,641		267,081
At 31 March 2023	2,392,806	57,105	14,500	30,000	2,494,411
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	321,713	<u> </u>	20,558	-	342,271
At 31 March 2022	582,153		21,639		603,792

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2023

11 Tangible assets

	Land & buildings £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Plant & machinery £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	1,041,963	65,101	3,862,800	6,802,368	11,772,232
Additions	24,994	1,328	160,813	3,642,284	3,829,419
Disposals	(241,855)		(291,470)	(942,162)	(1,475,487)
At 31 March 2023	825,102	66,429	3,732,143	9,502,490	14,126,164
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	58,998	25,237	1,964,210	2,742,769	4,791,214
Charge for the year	18,176	3,991	496,569	980,558	1,499,294
Eliminated on disposal			(239,007)	(565,204)	(804,211)
At 31 March 2023	77,174	29,228	2,221,772	3,158,123	5,486,297
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	747,928	37,201	1,510,371	6,344,367	8,639,867
At 31 March 2022	982,965	39,864	1,898,590	4,059,599	6,981,018

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

Motor vehicles		2023 £ 51,031	2022 £ 68,042
12 Debtors			
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors		2,197,574	1,946,949
Amounts due from group undertakings	19	678,991	998,291
Other debtors		10,393	· _
Prepayments		397,111	361,859
Corporation tax asset	9 _	<u> </u>	318,485
	=	3,284,069	3,625,584

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

13 Creditors

13 Creditors			
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	14	10,271	10,271
Trade creditors		1,887,171	2,059,643
Amounts due to group undertakings	19	117,384	237,766
Social security and other taxes		278,817	244,100
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		15,480	15,141
Accruals and deferred income		974,717	920,253
		3,283,840	3,487,174
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	14	15,407	25,678
14 Loans and borrowings			
		2023	2022
		£	£
Current loans and borrowings Hire purchase liabilities		10,2 <u>71</u>	10,271
		2023	2022
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		15 407	25 679
Hire purchase liabilities		15,407	25,678
15 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contr	acts		
Operating leases			
The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows).	2002	0000
		2023 £	2022 £
Not later than one year		254,233	239,650
Later than one year and not later than five years		88,475	116,975
Later than five years		210,650	229,800
		553,358	586,425

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2023

15 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £242,567 (2022 - £239,650).

16 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax	Other provisions £	Total £
At 1 April 2022	625,000	50,000	675,000
Increase in existing provisions	705,000		705,000
At 31 March 2023	1,330,000	50,000	1,380,000

Other provisions relates to dilapidations on property leases where there is an obligation to return the site to its original condition on termination of the leases.

17 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

		2023		
•	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	40,001	40,001	40,001	40,001

18 Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the borrowings of Stuarts Truck and Bus Limited and Stuart Partners Limited, fellow subsidiaries of A E Stuart Limited, with NatWest Bank plc. The net exposure of the group to NatWest Bank plc at the balance sheet date was £2,627,912 (2022: £nil). NatWest Bank plc has fixed and floating charges over the assets of all companies.

19 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

During the year, the company sold property to the Stuart Partners Limited SSAS Pension Scheme, of which the Directors are beneficiaries. The total proceeds received by the company amounted to £226,238, realising a loss on disposal of £14,787. The company then subsequently paid rent for the premises of £7,167 during the financial year. The amount owed to the Stuart Partners Limited SSAS Pension Scheme at the year end was £nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 March 2023

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is A E Stuart Limited, incorporated in England & Wales. This is the largest and smallest group within which the results of the company are consolidated.

These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House.