

**ACD Environmental Limited**

**Financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 October 2022**

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**ACD Environmental Limited****Registered number:08058718**

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**Balance sheet****As at 31 October 2022**

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		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	212,449	199,526
Investments	5	778,000	778,000
		<u>990,449</u>	<u>977,526</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	713,279	688,040
Cash at bank and in hand	7	648,803	735,337
		<u>1,362,082</u>	<u>1,423,377</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(236,249)	(309,672)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,125,833</u>	<u>1,113,705</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,116,282</u>	<u>2,091,231</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	10	(11,154)	(8,563)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,105,128</u></u>	<u><u>2,082,668</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		96	84
Share premium account		91,284	58,680
Profit and loss account		2,013,748	2,023,904
		<u><u>2,105,128</u></u>	<u><u>2,082,668</u></u>

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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**ACD Environmental Limited****Registered number:08058718**

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**Balance sheet (continued)****As at 31 October 2022**

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The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board; and were signed on its behalf on 20 March 2023.

**J Constable**

**Director**

*The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements.*



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**ACD Environmental Limited**

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**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 31 October 2022**

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	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Share premium account</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>At 1 November 2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58,680</b>	<b>1,830,841</b>	<b>1,889,621</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	214,847	214,847
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(21,800)	(21,800)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	16	16
Shares cancelled during the year	(16)	-	-	(16)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 1 November 2021</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>58,680</b>	<b>2,023,904</b>	<b>2,082,668</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	187,832	187,832
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(197,988)	(197,988)
Shares issued during the year	12	32,604	-	32,616
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 31 October 2022</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>91,284</b>	<b>2,013,748</b>	<b>2,105,128</b>

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**ACD Environmental Limited**

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**Statement of changes in equity (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 October 2022**

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*The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements.*

**1. General information**

ACD Environmental Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Construction House, Runwell Road, Wickford, Essex, SS11 7HQ. Its principal place of business is Rodbourne Rail Business Centre, Grange Lane, Malmesbury, SN16 0ES.

**2. Accounting policies****2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.4 Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**2.5 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.7 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

**2.8 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.9 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.



**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.10 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.11 Dividends**

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

**2.12 Pensions****Defined contribution pension plan**

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**2.13 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 46 (2021 - 41).

## ACD Environmental Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 October 2022

#### 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 November 2021	26,988	237,261	23,943	170,953	459,145
Additions	7,809	40,382	280	20,132	68,603
Disposals	(236)	(15,500)	-	-	(15,736)
At 31 October 2022	34,561	262,143	24,223	191,085	512,012
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 November 2021	11,540	146,692	13,168	88,219	259,619
Charge for the year	3,732	25,178	2,214	19,264	50,388
Disposals	(23)	(10,421)	-	-	(10,444)
At 31 October 2022	15,249	161,449	15,382	107,483	299,563
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 October 2022	19,312	100,694	8,841	83,602	212,449
<i>At 31 October 2021</i>	<i>15,448</i>	<i>90,569</i>	<i>10,775</i>	<i>82,734</i>	<i>199,526</i>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Motor vehicles	-	21,863

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## ACD Environmental Limited

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### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 October 2022

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#### 5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2021	778,000
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At 31 October 2022	<u>778,000</u>

#### 6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	493,720	411,749
Other debtors	8,500	8,539
Prepayments and accrued income	211,059	267,752
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>713,279</u>	<u>688,040</u>

#### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>648,803</u>	<u>735,337</u>

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## ACD Environmental Limited

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### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 October 2022

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#### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	8,345	17,234
Corporation tax	33,799	50,496
Taxation and social security	181,059	168,574
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	11,819
Other creditors	1,446	16,765
Accruals and deferred income	11,600	44,784
	<u>236,249</u>	<u>309,672</u>

#### 9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £47,607 (2021 - £34,111).

#### 10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(8,563)	(9,527)
(Charged for)/released during the year	(2,591)	964
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><b>(11,154)</b></u>	<u><b>(8,563)</b></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>11,154</u>	<u>8,563</u>



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