

**STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
FOR
PH HULL & SONS LIMITED**

Magma Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Unit 2, Charnwood Edge Business Park
Syston Road
Leicestershire
LE7 4UZ

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13

PH HULL & SONS LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 30 April 2023

DIRECTORS:

R W Hull
A W Hull

SECRETARY:

A W Hull

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Wolds Farm
Six Hills Road
Ragdale
Melton Mowbray
Leicestershire
LE14 3PP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03979110 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Magma Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Unit 2, Charnwood Edge Business Park
Syston Road
Leicestershire
LE7 4UZ

STRATEGIC REPORT
for the year ended 30 April 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2023.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

As directors, we aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of our business and of its position at the year end. The review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties the company faces.

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be that of Total Waste Management, predominantly in the food production sector of the UK.

The result of the year and financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors, who are pleased with another increase in turnover and profits despite a challenging economic environment.

Key performance indicators

The total customer sites managed has continued to see a significant increase year on year. As a result, the company's turnover has increased to £13,888,630 from £10,430,910 and operating profit has increased from £2,506,583 to £3,787,604.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Financial

Trade debtors are regularly reviewed by the accounts department of the company and escalated to the Financial Director where applicable to ensure a quick resolution.

Compliance

The principal risk to the company is legislative compliance within the industry which continues to be appropriately managed. The company's management regularly review compliance procedures and keep up to date with government consultations to ensure compliance with all regulations.

Health and Safety

The Company takes a very proactive approach to health and safety, with regular reviews of our operational processes and staff training.

As with many businesses our size, the environment in which we operate continues to be competitive, but overall we believe that we are in a strong position operationally and financially. With these risks and uncertainty in mind, we are aware that any plans for the future development of the Company may be subject to unforeseen events outside of its control.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R W Hull - Director

18 October 2023

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the year ended 30 April 2023

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company in the year under the review was that of recycling services and storage.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 April 2023 will be £1,394,500 (2022: £1,691,000). The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 May 2022 to the date of this report.

R W Hull

A W Hull

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

P H Hull ceased to be a director after 30 April 2023 but prior to the date of this report.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

Information relating to financial instruments is given in the Strategic Report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the year ended 30 April 2023

AUDITORS

The auditors, Magma Audit LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R W Hull - Director

18 October 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PH HULL & SONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PH Hull & Sons Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 30 April 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 Auditors' 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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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 in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PH HULL & SONS LIMITED

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the business and the industry, we have identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and General Data Protection Regulation, and we have considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries, and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed included:

- Enquiries with management for consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Challenging assumptions made by management in their accounting estimates; and
- Identifying and testing material journal entries, in particular those journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, journal entries crediting revenue, journal entries crediting cash and journal entries with specific defined descriptions.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. The more removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is, from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, 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 by forgery or intentional misrepresentation, for example, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Other matters which we are required to address

There was no requirement for the audit of the financial statements in the prior period. The comparatives are therefore unaudited.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
PH HULL & SONS LIMITED**

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Paul Orton FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Magma Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Unit 2, Charnwood Edge Business Park
Syston Road
Leicestershire
LE7 4UZ

18 October 2023

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME**
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
TURNOVER	4	13,888,630	10,430,910
Cost of sales		<u>(8,242,028)</u>	<u>(6,355,263)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		5,646,602	4,075,647
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,007,046)</u>	<u>(1,721,522)</u>
		3,639,556	2,354,125
Other operating income		<u>148,048</u>	<u>152,458</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	6	3,787,604	2,506,583
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>3,165</u>	<u>-</u>
		3,790,769	2,506,583
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	<u>(37,930)</u>	<u>(24,887)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		3,752,839	2,481,696
Tax on profit	8	<u>(806,251)</u>	<u>(449,580)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>2,946,588</u>	<u>2,032,116</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	10	8,386	14,364
Tangible assets	11	<u>2,225,542</u>	<u>2,331,219</u>
		<u>2,233,928</u>	<u>2,345,583</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	12	3,447,702	2,996,237
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,686,299</u>	<u>795,457</u>
		<u>5,134,001</u>	<u>3,791,694</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(2,436,344)</u>	<u>(2,739,656)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2,697,657</u>	<u>1,052,038</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,931,585	3,397,621
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(614,431)	(694,917)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18	<u>(323,456)</u>	<u>(261,094)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>3,993,698</u></u>	<u><u>2,441,610</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	19	11	11
Retained earnings		<u>3,993,687</u>	<u>2,441,599</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>3,993,698</u></u>	<u><u>2,441,610</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 18 October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

R W Hull - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 May 2021	5	2,100,483	2,100,488
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	6	-	6
Dividends	-	(1,691,000)	(1,691,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,032,116	2,032,116
Balance at 30 April 2022	11	2,441,599	2,441,610
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(1,394,500)	(1,394,500)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,946,588	2,946,588
Balance at 30 April 2023	11	3,993,687	3,993,698

The notes form part of these financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 April 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	4,133,599	1,887,720
Interest paid		(17,359)	(12,070)
Interest element of hire purchase payments paid		(20,571)	(12,817)
Tax paid		(756,854)	(278,527)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>3,338,815</u>	<u>1,584,306</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		-	(12,290)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(217,397)	(94,210)
Interest received		3,165	-
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(214,232)</u>	<u>(106,500)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(77,500)	(97,360)
Capital repayments in year		(81,253)	(152,492)
Movement on directors' current accounts		(680,488)	592,471
Share issue		-	6
Equity dividends paid		(1,394,500)	(1,691,000)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(2,233,741)</u>	<u>(1,348,375)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>890,842</u>	<u>129,431</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	795,457	666,026
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>1,686,299</u></u>	<u><u>795,457</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	2,946,588	2,032,116
Depreciation charges	408,644	371,419
Finance costs	37,930	24,887
Finance income	(3,165)	-
Taxation	806,251	449,580
	<u>4,196,248</u>	<u>2,878,002</u>
Increase in trade and other debtors	(451,465)	(981,944)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	388,816	(8,338)
Cash generated from operations	<u>4,133,599</u>	<u>1,887,720</u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 30 April 2023

	30/4/23	1/5/22
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,686,299</u>	<u>795,457</u>

Year ended 30 April 2022

	30/4/22	1/5/21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>795,457</u>	<u>666,026</u>

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET (DEBT)/FUNDS

	At 1/5/22	Cash flow	Other non-cash changes	At 30/4/23
	£	£	£	£
Net cash				
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>795,457</u>	<u>890,842</u>		<u>1,686,299</u>
	<u>795,457</u>	<u>890,842</u>		<u>1,686,299</u>
Debt				
Finance leases	(559,108)	81,253	-	(557,447)
Debts falling due within 1 year	(77,500)	-	-	(77,500)
Debts falling due after 1 year	<u>(329,375)</u>	<u>77,500</u>	-	<u>(251,875)</u>
	<u>(965,983)</u>	<u>158,753</u>	-	<u>(886,822)</u>
Total	<u>(170,526)</u>	<u>1,049,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>799,477</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

PH Hull & Sons Limited is a private limited company, registered in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Wolds Farm, Six Hills Road, Ragdale, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, United Kingdom, LE14 3PP and the registered number is 03979110.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Government grants

The company has received funding in the form of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS). The grant funding is released to the profit and loss account in full in the year the conditions of the grant funding have been met.

Turnover

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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 basis:

Bespoke software - 25% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

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 basis:

Freehold property - 2% straight line

Freehold improvements - 2% straight line

Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance

Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts 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.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a change 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.

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.

Both current and deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**Operating leases**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company'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.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and note 2 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

4. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Waste management	13,069,943	9,777,844
Storage & equipment rental	818,687	653,066
	<u>13,888,630</u>	<u>10,430,910</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
United Kingdom	13,797,054	10,430,910
Europe	91,576	-
	<u>13,888,630</u>	<u>10,430,910</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,004,080	846,271
Social security costs	105,440	78,057
Other pension costs	272,920	183,032
	<u>1,382,440</u>	<u>1,107,360</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
Directors	3	3
Administration	12	12
Operational	14	14
	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>

	2023	2022
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	44,721	32,687
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	120,000	83,264

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

6. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	2,502	5,984
Other operating leases	151,659	216,608
Depreciation - owned assets	184,669	204,960
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	217,997	162,720
Computer software amortisation	5,978	3,739
Auditors' remuneration	15,200	-

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	17,359	12,070
Hire purchase interest payable	20,571	12,817
	<u>37,930</u>	<u>24,887</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

8. TAXATION**Analysis of the tax charge**

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	743,889	386,354
Adjustment to prior years	-	(336)
Total current tax	<u>743,889</u>	<u>386,018</u>
Deferred tax	62,362	63,562
Tax on profit	<u>806,251</u>	<u>449,580</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before tax	<u>3,752,839</u>	<u>2,481,696</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.493% (2022 - 19%)	731,541	471,522
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,534	7,117
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(29,059)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	71,176	-
Total tax charge	<u>806,251</u>	<u>449,580</u>

On 24 May 2021, the Finance Act 2021 was substantively enacted to introduce a main rate of corporation tax of 25%, with effect from 1 April 2023.

Deferred tax has been provided at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date of 25%.

9. DIVIDENDS

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each		
Interim	<u>1,394,500</u>	<u>1,691,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

10. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Computer software £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023	<u>200,000</u>	<u>23,915</u>	<u>223,915</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 May 2022	200,000	9,551	209,551
Amortisation for year	-	5,978	5,978
At 30 April 2023	<u>200,000</u>	<u>15,529</u>	<u>215,529</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	-	8,386	8,386
At 30 April 2022	-	14,364	14,364

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold land & buildings £	Improvements to property £	Plant and machinery £
COST			
At 1 May 2022	925,751	84,835	3,162,545
Additions	-	-	284,267
Reclassification/transfer	-	-	36,391
At 30 April 2023	<u>925,751</u>	<u>84,835</u>	<u>3,483,203</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2022	91,543	17,101	1,909,229
Charge for year	18,515	1,592	344,922
Reclassification/transfer	-	-	36,391
At 30 April 2023	<u>110,058</u>	<u>18,693</u>	<u>2,290,542</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	<u>815,693</u>	<u>66,142</u>	<u>1,192,661</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>834,208</u>	<u>67,734</u>	<u>1,253,316</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 May 2022	195,818	186,723	4,555,672
Additions	12,722	-	296,989
Reclassification/transfer	-	-	36,391
At 30 April 2023	<u>208,540</u>	<u>186,723</u>	<u>4,889,052</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2022	117,272	89,308	2,224,453
Charge for year	13,284	24,353	402,666
Reclassification/transfer	-	-	36,391
At 30 April 2023	<u>130,556</u>	<u>113,661</u>	<u>2,663,510</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	<u>77,984</u>	<u>73,062</u>	<u>2,225,542</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>78,546</u>	<u>97,415</u>	<u>2,331,219</u>

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 May 2022	1,009,332	48,490	1,057,822
Additions	79,592	-	79,592
At 30 April 2023	<u>1,088,924</u>	<u>48,490</u>	<u>1,137,414</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2022	253,613	11,112	264,725
Charge for year	208,653	9,344	217,997
At 30 April 2023	<u>462,266</u>	<u>20,456</u>	<u>482,722</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	<u>626,658</u>	<u>28,034</u>	<u>654,692</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>755,719</u>	<u>37,378</u>	<u>793,097</u>

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	3,217,869	2,633,919
Other debtors	45,194	132,552
Prepayments and accrued income	184,639	229,766
	<u>3,447,702</u>	<u>2,996,237</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	77,500	77,500
Hire purchase contracts (see note 16)	194,891	193,566
Trade creditors	1,397,393	1,127,999
Amounts owed to participating interests	-	500,000
Tax	373,389	386,354
Social security and other taxes	26,336	21,082
VAT	258,635	166,783
Other creditors	28,479	26,215
Directors' current accounts	16,604	197,092
Accruals and deferred income	63,117	43,065
	<u>2,436,344</u>	<u>2,739,656</u>

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 15)	251,875	329,375
Hire purchase contracts (see note 16)	362,556	365,542
	<u>614,431</u>	<u>694,917</u>

15. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	<u>77,500</u>	<u>77,500</u>
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans	<u>77,500</u>	<u>77,500</u>
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans	<u>174,375</u>	<u>251,875</u>

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	194,891	193,566
Between one and five years	362,556	365,542
	<u>557,447</u>	<u>559,108</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS - continued

	Non-cancellable	operating leases
	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	52,350	52,350
Between one and five years	107,050	159,400
	<u>159,400</u>	<u>211,750</u>

17. SECURED DEBTS

The bank loan is secured by a way of a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

R Hull and A Hull have provided a personal guarantee against the bank loan limited to £175,000.

The hire purchase obligations are secured over the assets concerned.

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>323,456</u>	<u>261,094</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 May 2022		261,094
Provided during year		62,362
Balance at 30 April 2023		<u>323,456</u>

The movement in deferred tax in the following period, based on current rates and information, is an estimated release of £85,000. This relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances.

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal Value:	2023	2022
			£	£
110	A1 Ordinary	0.01	1.10	1.10
140	A2 Ordinary	0.01	1.40	1.40
65	B Ordinary	0.01	0.65	0.65
60	B1 Ordinary	0.01	0.60	0.60
65	C Ordinary	0.01	0.65	0.65
60	C1 Ordinary	0.01	0.60	0.60
143	D Ordinary	0.01	1.43	1.43
132	D1 Ordinary	0.01	1.32	1.32
143	E Ordinary	0.01	1.43	1.43
132	E1 Ordinary	0.01	1.32	1.32
			<u>10.50</u>	<u>10.50</u>

A1 Ordinary, A2 Ordinary, B Ordinary and B1 Ordinary shares carry full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

D Ordinary, D1 Ordinary, E Ordinary and E1 Ordinary shares carry full rights to participating in all income and profits distributions. The shares do not carry voting or capital distribution rights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 30 April 2023

20. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £32,920 (2022-£23,032) were paid in the period in respect of the defined contribution scheme.

21. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 30 April 2023 the company had future minimum rentals recoverable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	123,000	148,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	349,500	389,500
Later than 5 years	41,500	124,500
	<u>514,000</u>	<u>662,000</u>

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, total dividends of £353,500 (2022 - £488,000) were paid to the directors .

Amounts owed to entities with joint control over the company

At the year end the company owed £NIL (2022: £500,000) to entities with joint control over the company.

Purchases from other related parties

During the year, the company paid rent and pension payments of £334,994 (2022: £254,994) to other related parties.

Key management personnel

During the period, a total of key management personnel compensation of £272,324 (2022: £154,340) was paid.

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