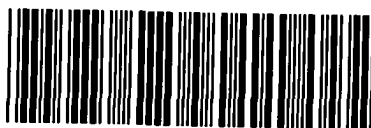


**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	C K F Booth J H Booth J K Booth
<b>Registered number</b>	01484886
<b>Registered office</b>	Clarence Metal Works Armer Street Rotherham S60 1AF
<b>Independent auditor</b>	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Central Square Fifth Floor 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL

**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

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# C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED

## 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.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of metal recycling.

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C K F Booth  
J H Booth  
J K Booth

### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Auditor

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, has indicated a willingness to be reappointed for another term and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

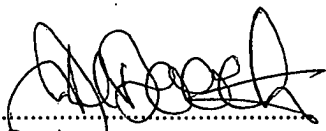
### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

7/4/23

and signed on its behalf.

  
.....  
J H Booth  
Director

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

## **C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of C F Booth (Doncaster) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion 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's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

**Opinion 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.

## **C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

#### **The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from external tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to health and safety. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management and those charged with governance whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations and inspected correspondence with licensing or regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, challenging judgments and estimates applied in the existence and timing of the recognition of revenue.



**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

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

**Use of our report**

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

*Andrew Allchin*

ANDREW ALLCHIN FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants  
Central Square  
Fifth Floor  
29 Wellington Street  
Leeds, LS1 4DL  
08/11/23

**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		10,110,617	10,832,251
Other operating income		194,429	73,232
Raw materials and consumables		(7,846,558)	(8,324,033)
Staff costs		(334,073)	(256,665)
Other operating charges		(336,705)	(264,691)
Other external charges		(251,883)	(236,515)
Depreciation		(129,519)	(141,506)
<b>Operating profit</b>	3	<b>1,406,308</b>	<b>1,682,073</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(23,264)	(30,360)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,383,044</b>	<b>1,651,713</b>
Tax on profit	6	(261,009)	(325,907)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>1,122,035</b>	<b>1,325,806</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 01484886**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	775,125	934,060
		<u>775,125</u>	<u>934,060</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		1,190	15,253
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	2,981,532	2,957,462
Bank and cash balances		1,575,182	90,665
		<u>4,557,904</u>	<u>3,063,380</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(937,149)	(603,123)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>3,620,755</u>	<u>2,460,257</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>4,395,880</u>	<u>3,394,317</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(217,101)	(324,028)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	12	(59,504)	(73,049)
		<u>(59,504)</u>	<u>(73,049)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>4,119,275</u></u>	<u><u>2,997,240</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		4,109,275	2,987,240
		<u><u>4,119,275</u></u>	<u><u>2,997,240</u></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

7/11/23

  
 J H Booth  
 Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**1. General information**

C F Booth (Doncaster) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clarence Metal Works, Armer Street, Rotherham, S60 1AF.

**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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

Having reviewed the budgets and projections of the company, and after taking account of current and forecast trading performance, the directors believe they have reasonable grounds for stating that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the company on a going concern basis.

**2.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the point when materials are delivered and services provided and comprises the invoice value of goods and services supplied by the company exclusive of VAT and is attributable to one continuing activity.

**2.4 Leases**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**Retirement benefits**

The C F Booth Limited group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets**

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold improvements	- 5 years
Plant and machinery	- 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 10 years

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

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

**2.8 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**2.10 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.

**Basic financial asset**

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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)**

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

**3. Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	<b>99,375</b>	106,872
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held on finance leases	<b>30,143</b>	34,634
(Profits)/Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	<b>(12,933)</b>	2,990
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Average monthly	<b>11</b>	9
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**5. Directors' remuneration**

The directors of the company are also directors of the holding company and fellow subsidiaries. All of their directors' remuneration was paid by other companies. A management charge for the year has been made by C F Booth Limited, the company's holding company. This is estimated to include £34,500 (2022: £34,500) in respect of directors' remuneration.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**6. Taxation**

	2023 £	2022 £
Group taxation relief	274,554	299,079
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>274,554</b>	<b>299,079</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(13,545)	12,232
Changes to tax rates	-	14,596
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>(13,545)</b>	<b>26,828</b>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>261,009</b>	<b>325,907</b>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2022 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%) as set out below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,383,044	1,651,713
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	262,778	313,825
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Fixed asset differences	1,481	(5,450)
Amounts relating to changes in tax rates	(3,250)	17,532
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>261,009</b>	<b>325,907</b>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

Finance Act 2021 included an increase in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 25% for companies with profits in excess of £250,000 with effect from 1 April 2023. The rate of 19% will continue to apply to companies with profits under £50,000, with marginal relief for companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000. Finance Act 2021 was substantively enacted at on 24 May 2021 and deferred tax balances as at 31 March 2023 have been measured at 25%, being the rate at which deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to reverse.



**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**7. Tangible fixed assets**

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2022	214,001	947,818	115,117	45,900	1,322,836
Additions	-	38,822	63,565	1,060	103,447
Disposals	-	(44,910)	(115,117)	-	(160,027)
At 31 March 2023	214,001	941,730	63,565	46,960	1,266,256
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2022	40,646	312,774	16,234	19,122	388,776
Charge for the year	21,402	90,147	13,434	4,536	129,519
Disposals	-	(4,865)	(22,299)	-	(27,164)
At 31 March 2023	62,048	398,056	7,369	23,658	491,131
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2023	151,953	543,674	56,196	23,302	775,125
At 31 March 2022	173,355	635,044	98,883	26,778	934,060

**8. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	5,910	5,841
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,819,069	2,677,766
Other debtors	156,553	273,855
	2,981,532	2,957,462

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	<b>34,029</b>	32,558
Trade creditors	<b>21,280</b>	58,183
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>604,668</b>	346,542
Taxation and social security	<b>6,926</b>	5,467
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<b>68,319</b>	65,393
Other creditors and accruals	<b>201,927</b>	94,980
	<b>937,149</b>	603,123

**10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	<b>92,687</b>	131,295
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>124,414</b>	192,733
	<b>217,101</b>	324,028

**11. Loans and overdrafts**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	<b>34,029</b>	32,558
	<b>34,029</b>	32,558
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	<b>92,687</b>	131,295
	<b>92,687</b>	131,295
	<b>126,716</b>	163,853

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over plant and machinery. Bank loans include an allocation of debt finance in proportion to the assets held by each company in the group.

The long-term debt facility is repayable in instalments over a five year period ending June 2025.

**C F BOOTH (DONCASTER) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**12. Deferred taxation**

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	(73,049)	(46,221)
Charged to profit or loss	13,545	(26,828)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(59,504)</b>	<b>(73,049)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(59,504)	(73,049)
	<b>(59,504)</b>	<b>(73,049)</b>

**13. Share capital**

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
10,000 (2022 - 10,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

**14. Contingent liabilities**

As a member of the C F Booth Limited group for VAT purposes, the company has joint and several liability for all amounts due to H M Revenue and Customs under this arrangement. At 31 March 2023 the total potential liability amounted to £nil (2022: £329,270)

**15. Related party transactions**

Transactions with group companies comprised sales of £10,154,609 (2022: £10,678,390) and purchases of £230,675 (2022: £212,338).

Amounts due from group undertakings at 31 March 2023 were £2,819,069 (2022: £2,677,766). Amounts due to group undertakings at 31 March 2023 were £604,668 (2022: £346,542).

**16. Controlling party**

The ultimate holding company and the parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member is C F Booth Limited, registered in England and Wales. The registered office of C F Booth Limited is Clarence Metal Works, Armer Street, Rotherham, S60 1AF. Copies of the accounts of C F Booth Limited can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Maindy, Cardiff.