

Company Registration No. 01186692 (England and Wales)

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	1,392,077	1,438,851
Investment properties	4	1,986,219	2,076,333
Investments	5	233,640	257,219
		<u>3,611,936</u>	<u>3,772,403</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		23,600	23,600
Debtors	6	645,744	760,192
Cash at bank and in hand		388,768	343,323
		<u>1,058,112</u>	<u>1,127,115</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(769,378)</u>	<u>(702,077)</u>
Net current assets		<u>288,734</u>	<u>425,038</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,900,670</u>	<u>4,197,441</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(140,234)</u>	<u>(158,638)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,760,436</u>	<u>4,038,803</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	140,100	140,100
Share premium account		701,337	701,337
Non distributable reserves		142,675	199,088
Profit and loss reserves		2,776,324	2,998,278
Total equity		<u>3,760,436</u>	<u>4,038,803</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

K P Petley
Director

Company Registration No. 01186692

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Essex Reclamation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Perry Road, Witham, Essex, CM8 3UD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% on net book value
Plant and machinery	15% on net book value
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% on net book value
Motor vehicles	25% on net book value

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is valued using the first in first out basis. Net realisable value is estimated at sales price less costs to sell.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	41	41

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and fixtures, fittings & machinery equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2019	1,006,358	1,639,395	877,089	3,588,317
Additions	-	64,281	65,299	129,580
Disposals	-	-	(128,611)	(128,611)
At 31 March 2020	1,006,358	1,703,676	813,777	3,589,286
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2019	268,496	1,156,958	663,970	2,149,466
Depreciation charged in the year	14,757	82,008	66,526	164,038
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(116,295)	(116,295)
At 31 March 2020	283,253	1,238,966	614,201	2,197,209
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	723,105	464,710	199,576	1,392,077
At 31 March 2019	737,862	482,437	213,119	1,438,851

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2019	2,076,333
Disposals	(51,333)
Revaluations	(38,781)
At 31 March 2020	1,986,219

Investment properties comprise of commercial and residential property. The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in December 2019 by a professional valuer. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The historic cost of the properties is £1,810,077 (2019 £1,861,111).

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments other than loans	233,640	257,219

Fixed asset investments revalued

Fixed asset investments comprises of listed shares included at fair value. The valuation is based on the share price as at 31 March 2020. The historical cost of the listed shares is £199,993 (2019 £199,393).

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments other than loans

£

Cost or valuation

At 1 April 2019	257,219
Additions	28,248
Valuation changes	(24,178)
Disposals	(27,649)

At 31 March 2020	233,640
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Carrying amount

At 31 March 2020	233,640
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At 31 March 2019	257,219
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6 Debtors

2020

2019

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Trade debtors	438,156	541,333
Other debtors	207,588	218,859
	<u>645,744</u>	<u>760,192</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2020

2019

£

£

Trade creditors	375,034	315,226
Taxation and social security	69,638	43,016
Other creditors	324,706	343,835
	<u>769,378</u>	<u>702,077</u>

ESSEX RECLAMATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
130,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	130,000	130,000
100 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>130,100</u>	<u>130,100</u>
	<u><u>130,100</u></u>	<u><u>130,100</u></u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Preference shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Preference shares classified as equity	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u><u>10,000</u></u>	<u><u>10,000</u></u>
Total equity share capital	<u><u>140,100</u></u>	<u><u>140,100</u></u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.