

Registration number: 2499491

Alpheus Environmental Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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Company Information

Directors	A Donnelly
	D Maguire
	R Boucher
	D Artis
	C Deadman
Registered office	Lancaster House Lancaster Way Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 6XU United Kingdom

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Review of the business

Alpheus are a provider of water and wastewater asset management across a broad range of commercial, industrial, municipal and residential sites.

The statement of comprehensive income on page 5 shows the company's results for the year. For the financial year ended 31 March 2021 the company made a profit after tax of £683,000 (2020: £585,000). The company's net assets at 31 March 2021 were £2,485,000 (2020: £2,418,000).

The strategy for the year has been to ensure the business operates efficiently whilst providing the highest level of customer service. During the year the company has continued to focus on client contract renewals and expanding its service offering within the sector and expects to continue these strategies in the next financial year.

Key performance indicators are monitored by the company's immediate parent company. These are focused around the businesses strategy of offering exceptional customer service and are both financial and non-financial.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Alpheus Environmental Limited faces a variety of normal business risks in the markets in which it operates. The key specific risk that it faces relates to the level of competition and its impact on the retention and addition of new contracts.

Alpheus Environmental Limited mitigates this risk by maintaining a high level of customer satisfaction and focusing on costs to ensure that the service which it offers remains competitive.

Approved by the Board on 16.12.2021 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D Artis
Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report and the audited unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Dividend

During the year the company paid a dividend of 52.25p per ordinary share (2020: 33.93p) amounting to £616,000 (2020: £400,000)

Directors' of the company

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

A Donnelly

D Maguire

R Boucher

D Artis (appointed 12 May 2020)

C Deadman (appointed 12 May 2020)

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors' liabilities

The company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance which gives appropriate cover for legal action brought against its directors. The company has also provided an indemnity for its directors, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purpose of section 234 (2) – (6) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board on 16.12.2021 and signed on its behalf by:



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D Artis
Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Turnover	4	7,757	7,633
Cost of sales		<u>(5,649)</u>	<u>(5,473)</u>
Gross profit		2,108	2,160
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,235)</u>	<u>(1,415)</u>
Operating profit	5	873	745
Other interest receivable and similar income		3	13
Interest payable and similar charges	6	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(41)</u>
Profit before tax		846	717
Tax on profit	9	<u>(163)</u>	<u>(132)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>683</u></u>	<u><u>585</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

There were no other elements of comprehensive income during the year.

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 2499491)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	12	1	7
Property, plant and equipment	10	385	374
Deferred tax assets	9	47	47
Right of use assets	11	449	632
		<u>882</u>	<u>1,060</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		45	-
Trade and other receivables	13	1,480	2,185
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,022	2,068
		<u>4,547</u>	<u>4,253</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	(2,375)	(2,114)
Loans and borrowings	16	(174)	(206)
Income tax liability	9	(161)	(132)
		<u>(2,710)</u>	<u>(2,452)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,837</u>	<u>1,801</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,719	2,861
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	(233)	(443)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>2,485</u>	<u>2,418</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1,179	1,179
Profit and loss account		<u>1,306</u>	<u>1,239</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>2,485</u>	<u>2,418</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 2499491)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

For the financial year ending 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved by the Board on 16.12.2021 and signed on its behalf by:



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D Artis
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total shareholders' funds £ 000
At 1 April 2020	1,179	1,239	2,418
Profit for the financial year	-	683	683
Total comprehensive income	-	683	683
Dividends	-	(616)	(616)
At 31 March 2021	1,179	1,306	2,485
	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total shareholders' funds £ 000
At 1 April 2019	1,179	1,054	2,233
Profit for the financial year	-	585	585
Total comprehensive income	-	585	585
Dividends	-	(400)	(400)
At 31 March 2020	1,179	1,239	2,418

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in UK.

The functional currency of the company is pounds sterling.

The address of its registered office is:

Lancaster House
Lancaster Way
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire
PE29 6XU

The nature of the company operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 2.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 22 gives details of the Company's parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

FRS 101 sets out amendments to EU-adopted IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act and related Regulations.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Given the straight forward nature of the company no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, have been identified by management.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS101:

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS).
 - 38 (comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1)
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements), and
 - 111 (cash flow statement information)
- IAS 7 "Statement of cash flows"
- Paragraph 30-31 of IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- The requirements of IAS 24 "Related party disclosures" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, on the basis that the company is expected to continue to trade for the next 12 months.

New standards, amendments and interpretations

IFRS 16, Leases, became effective from 1 April 2019 the company has chosen to adopt the standard using the modified retrospective approach which means that the prior year values have not been changed.

Accrued and deferred income

Accrued income is included in debtors and is recognised when services have been provided to the customer, or in the case of long term contracts, according to the stage of completion as determined by individual contract valuations. It is stated at the net sales value of the work done, after provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts.

Deferred income is included in creditors and comprises payments received from customers in advance of service delivery, or in the case of long term contracts excess progress payments made by customers

Turnover

Turnover represents the income receivable (excluding value added tax) in the ordinary course of business for goods and services provided. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the customer or when the service is provided to the customer.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment is stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

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

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant, machinery, tools and equipment	3 - 6 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3 - 6 years straight line

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets are shown at cost less subsequent amortisation and any impairment.

Amortisation

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

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Computer software	3 years straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. A provision for the impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include labour, materials, transport, and attributable overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated proceeds from the sale of stock less all further costs to be incurred.

At the point when profit is recognised, work-in-progress is transferred to "prepayments and accrued income" within "receivables".

Pre-contract costs incurred in bidding for and securing contracts to supply products or services are written-off as an expense in the period that they are incurred.

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Leases

Definition

A lease is a contract, or a part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset or a physically distinct part of an asset ("the underlying asset") for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Further, the contract must convey the right to the company to control the asset or a physically distinct portion thereof. A contract is deemed to convey the right to control the underlying asset if, throughout the period of use, the company has the right to:

- Obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the underlying asset, and;
- Direct the use of the underlying asset (eg direct how and for what purpose the asset is used)

Initial recognition and measurement

The company initially recognises a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-of-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments, purchase options at exercise price (where payment is reasonably certain), expected amount of residual value guarantees, termination option penalties (where payment is considered reasonably certain) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability by:

- (a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- (b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised substance fixed lease payments or on the occurrence of other specific events.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Interest charges are [presented separately as non-operating included in finance cost] in the income statement, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, are included in operating expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers them arises.

The related right-of-use asset is accounted for using the Cost model in IAS 16 and depreciated and charged in accordance with the depreciation requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment as disclosed in the accounting policy for Property, Plant and Equipment. Adjustments are made to the carrying value of the right of use asset where the lease liability is re-measured in accordance with the above. Right of use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets as disclosed in the accounting policy in impairment.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Lease modifications

If a lease is modified, the modified contract is evaluated to determine whether it is or contains a lease. If a lease continues to exist, the lease modification will result in either a separate lease or a change in the accounting for the existing lease.

The modification is accounted for as a separate lease if both:

- (a) The modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (b) The consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

If both of these conditions are met, the lease modification results in two separate leases, the unmodified original lease and a separate lease. The company then accounts for these in line with the accounting policy for new leases.

If either of the conditions are not met, the modified lease is not accounted for as a separate lease and the consideration is allocated to the contract and the lease liability is re-measured using the lease term of the modified lease and the discount rate as determined at the effective date of the modification.

For a modification that fully or partially decreases the scope of the lease (e.g., reduces the square footage of leased space), IFRS 16 requires a lessee to decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect partial or full termination of the lease. Any difference between those adjustments is recognised in profit or loss at the effective date of the modification.

For all other lease modifications which are not accounted for as a separate lease, IFRS 16 requires the lessee to recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the corresponding right-of-use asset without affecting profit or loss.

Short term and low value leases

The company has made an accounting policy election, by class of underlying asset, not to recognise lease assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less (i.e., short-term leases).

The company has made an accounting policy election on a lease-by-lease basis, not to recognise lease assets on leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

Lease payments on short term and low value leases are accounted for on a straight line bases over the term of the lease or other systematic basis if considered more appropriate. Short term and low value lease payments are included in operating expenses in the income statements.

Sub leases

If an underlying asset is re-leased by the company to a third party and the company retains the primary obligation under the original lease, the transaction is deemed to be a sublease. The company continues to account for the original lease (the head lease) as a lessee and accounts for the sublease as a lessor (intermediate lessor). When the head lease is a short term lease, the sublease is classified as an operating lease. Otherwise, the sublease is classified using the classification criteria applicable to Lessor Accounting in IFRS 16 by reference to the right-of-use asset in the head lease (and not the underlying asset of the head lease).

After classification lessor accounting is applied to the sublease.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company tests the carrying value of non-financial assets on an annual basis or more frequently if there is an indication that an impairment may be required.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

Pensions

The Anglian Water Group operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes in which the company participates. The defined benefit arrangements closed to new pension accrual with effect from 31 March 2018, and employees who were members of these arrangements are eligible for entry to the Group's defined contribution schemes.

The historic contributions paid by the company into these schemes are accounted for as if the scheme were a defined contribution scheme, as the company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme on a reasonable and consistent basis.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Given the straight forward nature of the company, no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, have been identified by management.

4 Turnover

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

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Sales	7,757	7,633

All revenue sales are generated within the United Kingdom.

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging (crediting)

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Depreciation of owned assets	304	296
Amortisation expense	7	29

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	30	41

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

7 Staff costs

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

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Wages and salaries	1,777	1,670
Social security costs	173	182
Other pension costs, defined contribution scheme	196	240
	<u>2,146</u>	<u>2,092</u>

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

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Production	20	20
Administration and support	20	20
	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>

8 Directors' remuneration

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	10	-

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

9 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tax charged/(credited) in the Profit and Loss Account

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Current taxation		
Corporation tax charge	165	135
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	161	132
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense in the Profit and Loss Account	<u><u>163</u></u>	<u><u>132</u></u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Profit before tax	<u>846</u>	<u>717</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	161	136
Increase from effect of capital allowances depreciation	1	-
Decrease from effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	-	(5)
Increase from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	5	4
Decrease in current tax from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Total tax charge	<u><u>163</u></u>	<u><u>132</u></u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

10 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Other property, plant and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	212	410	622
Additions	-	154	154
At 31 March 2020	212	564	776
At 1 April 2020	212	564	776
Additions	132	-	132
At 31 March 2021	344	564	908
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	88	224	312
Charge for year	28	62	90
At 31 March 2020	116	286	402
At 1 April 2020	116	286	402
Charge for the year	86	35	121
At 31 March 2021	202	321	523
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2021	142	243	385
At 31 March 2020	96	278	374
At 1 April 2019	124	186	310

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

11 Right of use assets

	Property £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2019	838	838
At 31 March 2020	838	838
At 1 April 2020	838	838
At 31 March 2021	838	838
Depreciation		
Charge for year	206	206
At 31 March 2020	206	206
Charge for the year	389	389
At 31 March 2021	389	389
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021	449	449
At 31 March 2020	632	632

12 Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2020	298	298
At 31 March 2021	298	298
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2020	263	263
Amortisation charge	34	34
At 31 March 2021	297	297
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021	1	1
At 31 March 2020	7	7

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

13 Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2021 £ 000	31 March 2020 £ 000
Trade receivables	1,394	1,852
Trade debtors from related parties	-	146
Accrued income	34	52
Prepayments	41	102
Other Trade debtors	11	33
	<u>1,480</u>	<u>2,185</u>
Trade and other receivables	<u>1,480</u>	<u>2,185</u>

14 Cash at bank and in hand

	31 March 2021 £ 000	31 March 2020 £ 000
Cash	<u>3,022</u>	<u>2,068</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

15 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,179	1,179	1,179	1,179

16 Loans and borrowings

	31 March 2021 £ 000	31 March 2020 £ 000
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Lease creditors	233	443
	31 March 2021 £ 000	31 March 2020 £ 000
Current loans and borrowings		
Lease creditors	174	206

17 Trade and other payables

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Trade payables	79	63
Accruals and deferred income	2,064	1,730
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	10
Other taxation and social security	232	311
	2,375	2,114

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

18 Dividends paid

	31 March 2021 £ 000	31 March 2020 £ 000
Interim dividend of £0.5225 (2020 - £0.3393) per ordinary share	616	400

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

19 Commitments

Pension commitments

Anglian Water Group Limited operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes. The defined benefit arrangements closed to new pension accrual with effect from 31 March 2018, and employees who were members of these arrangements are eligible for entry to the Group's defined contribution schemes. The cost of the company's contributions to the group schemes amounts to nil (2020: nil). At 31 March 2021 the total surplus in the Anglian Water Group Limited schemes to which the company contributes was £10.3 million (2020: surplus of £6.4 million). Future contributions payable by the company are dependent on the performance of the scheme assets in comparison to the scheme liabilities; the company has not committed to make any deficit contributions to the scheme (2020: None).

The employer's contributions into the scheme are affected by a surplus or deficit in the group schemes. It is not possible to identify Alpheus Environmental's share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis, due to the number of participant companies within the scheme. The total surplus to which Alpheus Environmental contributes is based on a calculation of the membership split by salary roll. The full pension scheme details can be found in the Anglian Water Group Limited annual report.

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Anglian Venture Holdings Limited, a company registered in England. Osprey Holdco Limited is the parent company of the smallest group to consolidate the financial statements of the company, copies of which can be obtained from the registered office, Lancaster House, Lancaster Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 6XU.

Anglian Water Group Limited is the parent company of the largest group to consolidate the financial statements of the company, copies of which can be obtained from the registered office, Lancaster House, Lancaster Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 6XU.

The directors consider Anglian Water Group Limited, a company registered in Jersey, to be the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Anglian Water Group Limited is itself owned and controlled by a consortium of investors consisting of the CPPIB (Hong Kong) Limited, First Sentier Investors, Infinity Investments S.A., Global InfraCo (HK) E. Limited and Camulodunum Investments Ltd.