COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07040124

DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2017

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors

Mr D J Neal

Mr M A Kenney

Company secretary

Mr D J Neal

Registered office

Atlantic Ecopark Newton Road Rumney Cardiff CF3 2EJ

Auditor

Kilsby & Williams LLP

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Cedar House Hazell Drive Newport NP10 8FY

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Business Review

The directors consider that the results for the year and the financial position at the end of the year satisfactory considering the amount of time and money spent on infrastructure and regulatory expenses. The directors were also pleased to see that Atlantic Recycling returned to sustainable profitability after a very difficult 5-year trading period with significant interruptions. The previous year's exceptional performances by Neal Soil Suppliers Ltd and Cardiff Demolition Company Ltd was not repeated and a normal level of trading was experienced.

All of the group's trading companies traded profitably for the period under review although the reduction in on site processing capacity at Atlantic Recycling continued to prevent the company achieving its full potential. The group have again overcome further challenges it faced during the year in a highly-regulated environment that various group companies continue to deal with in a market driven by increased legislation together with financial and regulatory constraints.

This financial period under review has been influenced by the following significant factors:

High professional costs for the period under review related to the maintenance of the Environmental Permits and regulatory requirements. These amounted to £706,000 (£573,187).

Capital expenditure was undertaken on both the Atlantic Recycling and Neal Soil sites increasing production facilities and safe storage areas for processed and unprocessed waste together, with increased fire protection. Further additional costs were incurred in reducing levels processed and unprocessed waste to comply with permit requirements.

The group's strength is its ability to manage these challenges. At the same time its market share increases as new customer relationships are developed. The use of leading-edge technology by the Group enables it maximise on diverting waste from landfill to recycling/recovery of reusable recycled products.

This multi-disciplined group continues to balance revenue between construction, haulage & soil/aggregate supply and waste management. This flexibility continues to support the group through its continued evolving and development, mitigating trading risks and losses.

The groups unique and much sort after location of its 130-acre Ecopark, within 2 miles of the city centre and its easy access to the South Wales motorway network makes it very accessible and contributes to its success. The group employs 178 employees and a significant resource continues to be directed towards, training, personal development and succession planning.

2016/17 was a challenging period for the group balanced between regulatory compliance activity and continued investments in infrastructure and plant.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

The group achieved a post-tax profit of £768,594 (Profit £698,642) attributable to the members of the parent company for the year:

- **Neal Soil Suppliers Ltd** ("Neal Soil") Revenues were more than budget for the period. The directors consider the operations of "Neal Soil" and its wholly owned subsidiary Neal Aggregate Suppliers Ltd "NAS" as one trading operation. Neal Soil pay the overheads excluding interest for NAS. On a combined basis they had total revenues of £13m and gross profit of £3.6m for the period under review.
 - Neal Soils produced a pre-tax profit of £327,596 (profit £1,004,868) for the year. This reduced profit was due to exceptional costs sustained relating compliance work undertaken for its associated company Atlantic Recycling Ltd. Also, the variance between the 2016 and 2017 financial performance was influenced by beneficial income in 2016 due to its associated company Cardiff Demolition Co. Ltd work on Central Square in Cardiff. The overheads continue to include some additional costs in respect of Neal Aggregate Suppliers Ltd overheads.
- Atlantic Recycling Ltd ("Atlantic"). Having returned to sustainable profitable trading since its many disruptions in the past 3 years. Following a period of significant trading losses, the turnaround in Atlantic's financial performance is considered sustainable. The current period under review revealed a pre-tax profit of £264,448 (Loss £2,165,440). As the only shareholder Dauson Environmental Group Ltd have increased its investment in Atlantic by £4.5m to improve the net capital resources. Profitability has been maintained in the current financial year.
- Cardiff Demolition Co. Ltd continues to trade profitably in a highly competitive market. It continues
 to maintain a competitive position and continues to gain contracts pre-tax profits reduced to £486,992
 (profit £1,706,648) for the year, this pre-tax profit is considered satisfactory for a contracting company.
- Neal Aggregate Suppliers Ltd ("Neal Agg") during its trading year achieved a pre-tax profit of
 £497,345 (£8,899). The washplant since its commissioning has worked to full capacity. Planned
 improvements to increase processing capacity this year are on hold as we are awaiting planning
 permission. The revenue from sand and aggregate produced by the plant is recognised in the Neal Soils
 accounts where much of its overheads are also covered.
- **Bluefield Land Ltd** ("Bluefield") reported a loss for the period following the writeback of development land stocks in existing land bank of two brownfield sites in South Wales with potential for housing. Bluefield's pre-tax loss for the period was £635,828 (Loss £62,091).

Mission Statement

"Dauson Group and its affiliates mission, is to increase profitability through innovation in managing environments, which will contribute towards minimising landfill, help to reduce carbon emissions and making the difference to our environment for all our futures".

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

Key Non-Financial Performance Indicators

- The group continues to rely on significant Capital Expenditure for both Infrastructure and Plant and Machinery. All its retained earnings are re-invested in the business, so the group has been able to continue to finance necessary infrastructure costs from its cash flow together with support from its stakeholders. Plant and machinery has been financed with asset finance over relatively short periods compared with the plants normal working life, freeing up available financing opportunities for replacement and additional plant.
- The Ecopark operates in a SSSI area and continues to work with the regulator (the NRW) to maintain the Ecopark in a state of high compliance with its permits. The group continues to carry out significant measures to prevent any pollution or harm to human life or the environment because of its operations on the Ecopark.
- 3. The group continues to improve its processing operations and is aiming to attain its previous recycling of waste targets by achieving 100% diversion of waste from landfill.
- 4. It is important for the group to continue investing in research and development of new technologies which enables the group to discover treatment of new types of waste streams each year. Major investment in infrastructure will continue in the future.
- 5. The strategic objective of receiving higher value waste streams, but less volume is still important to the group. Together with identifying alternative uses for waste and bi-products.
- 6. The operation of the washplant continues to produce sand and aggregate to satisfy industry protocols with demand currently out stripping supply.

The group are involved in three main sector operating activities:

Construction/Development Related – Bluefield Land Ltd, Cardiff Demolition Co. Ltd

Haulage, Soil and

<u>Aggregate Recycling Supply</u> – Neal Soil Suppliers Ltd, Neal Aggregate Suppliers Ltd

<u>Waste Management</u> - Atlantic Recycling Ltd

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

Critical Issues facing the group

To ensure that we continue to fulfil our duty of care towards the environment and comply with the various environmental and quality performance standards issued by government and regulatory bodies.

Continue to develop innovative methods to face the challenges that the Dauson Group will encounter in a complex and changing market and operating environment, whilst continuing to build its reputation by demonstrating the groups' environmental awareness and responsibility.

The generation of a series of environmentally beneficial and innovative production processes in soil processing and recycling commercial waste materials are the main innovators. Significant long-term contracts with Blue-chip customers continue to underpin future investments at the Ecopark.

The problems associated with the UK's changing weather conditions, the economic climate post BREXIT and pressure on cash management will remain as the biggest challenge to the group.

The core key areas remain unchanged which will support the group to achieve future success.

- · Improved infrastructure
- Acquiring up to date technology
- Securing adequate long-term investment and funding.

The group continues to recognise like most businesses that the risk of staying the same is greater than the risk of changing in this fast-developing sector and current economic environment.

Internal Analysis

The Dauson Group is strong in proven resources, well located with a wealth of experience and a serious contender to maximise the growth opportunity present in the waste recycling market within South East Wales and construction related industries. The management team is young and experienced, they will continue to be strengthened and supported by market sector specialist/professionals.

External Analysis

Over the past decade, the volume of waste handled by waste treatment and disposal companies has steadily declined, driven by government policies designed to minimise waste and encourage recycling. Government policies have forced significant changes in the industry. There has been a large shift from the disposal of waste to the treatment of waste. The treatment of waste generates much higher revenue than disposal.

The Welsh Government has reported a recycling rate of 63.8% across Wales for 2016/17, with 5.5% coming from incinerator bottom ash (IBA) recycling. This is 4% above last year and well on the way to achieving the 2025 target of 70%. Wales continues to lead the way in the UK and is well on the way to achieving zero waste to landfill and as the second-best recycling nation in Europe behind Germany who achieved 66% and the fourth best in the World. (Source Welsh Gov.)

There are no later statistics produced than for the period between 2010 to 2015, where the recovery rate from non-hazardous construction and demolition waste in the UK in 2014 was 89.9 per cent. There is an EU target for the UK to recover at least 70 per cent of this type of waste by 2020. (Source DEFRA)

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

For 2015 UK generation of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste was 27.7 million tonnes. This has fallen from 32.8 million tonnes in 2012. (Source DEFRA)

The UK generated 202.8 million tonnes of total waste in 2014. Over half of this (59.4 per cent) was generated by construction, demolition and excavation, with households responsible for a further 13.7 per cent. (Source DEFRA)

Following China's decision in 2017 to stop importing unsorted plastic and paper waste, finding a home for this type of material will become more and more challenging in 2018. Consequently, waste commodity prices have already started to fall, a trend that is only likely to continue throughout 2018 with China taking a hard stance

Despite this, the global demand for high-quality recycled materials remains crucial for our future and this is unlikely to change moving forward, given the shortage of natural resources that the world demands. But it all comes downs to the quality of the material we are recovering and suppling.

There is no later information available since the 2014 statistic where of the 209.0 million tonnes of all waste that entered final treatment in the UK in 2014, 44.5% was recovered (including recycling and energy recovery). The proportion that went to landfill was 23.1 per cent. (Source DEFRA)

Therefore, the external opportunities created for the Dauson Group to succeed continue to be mainly legislative driven and with limited threats from competition because of its location and extensive facilities at the Ecopark, are well placed to capture a larger market share providing it can maintain financial stability and continue to invest in the latest technology to ensure efficient recycling producing quality product is maintained.

Financial Performance

Consolidated group financial performance for the last 4 years is summarized as follows:

Audited 2014	Audited 2015	Audited 2016	Audited 2017
£'000	£′000	£'000	£'000
15,044	21,359	22,879	24,867
(1.007)	1,530	603	701
790	2,049	2,732	3,341
	2014 £'000 15,044 (1.007)	2014 2015 £'000 £'000 15,044 21,359 (1.007) 1,530	2014 2015 2016 £'000 £'000 £'000 15,044 21,359 22,879 (1.007) 1,530 603

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In November 2017, Atlantic Recycling Ltd concluded longstanding issues with the regulator and full provisions for this outcome have been made in these accounts.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

Results and dividends

The profit after taxation of the group for the year amounted to £609,637 (profit £683,119). The directors have not recommended a dividend.

This report was approved by the board of directors on $\frac{6}{2}$ | 18 and signed on behalf of the board by:

D & New Mr D J Neal

Mr D J Neal Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr D J Neal Mr M A Kenney

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

Mr D J Neal Director

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED

Year ended 30 June 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dauson Environmental Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2017 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated balance sheet, balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and the related notes, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 group 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

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. 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report 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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
 activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are
 responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely
 responsible for our audit opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Simon Tee (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Kilsby & Williams LLP Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor Cedar House Hazell Drive Newport NP10 8FY

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	4	24,866,554	22,879,040
Cost of sales		(18,294,479)	(18,719,457)
GROSS PROFIT		6,572,075	4,159,583
Administrative expenses	_	(5,839,422)	(2,971,037)
Other operating income	5	626,211	178,064
OPERATING PROFIT	6	1,358,864	1,366,610
Income from interests in associates	10	22,500	48,000
Share of profit of associates	16	37,642	8,116
Other interest receivable and similar income	11	959	_
Interest payable and similar expenses	12	(718,692)	(819,100)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		701,273	603,626
Tax on profit	13	(91,636)	79,493
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE			<u>-</u>
INCOME		609,637	683,119
Profit for the financial year attributable to:			
The owners of the parent company		768,594	698,642
Non-controlling interests		(158,957)	(15,523)
		609,637	683,119

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	15 16	6,692,812	7,290,039
Investments	10	190,720	153,078
		6,883,532	7,443,117
CURRENT ASSETS	47	2.756.240	2 004 472
Stocks	17 18	2,756,210 5,584,028	3,004,472 5,308,843
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10	5,36 4 ,026	7,542,628
Cash at bank and in hand			
		8,340,782	15,855,943
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	20	(10,171,918)	(17,126,667)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,831,136)	(1,270,724)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,052,396	6,172,393
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(1,587,343)	(3,237,376)
PROVISIONS	23	(123,788)	(203,389)
NET ASSETS		3,341,265	2,731,628
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	28	1,007,221	1,007,221
Profit and loss account		2,762,147	1,993,553
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPA	NY	3,769,368	3,000,774
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		(428,103)	(269,146)
		3,341,265	2,731,628

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Mr D J Neal Director

Company registration number: 07040124

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2017

• ·	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS Investments	16	5,411,089	911,089
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	18	1,358,356	1,749,326
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	20	(6,561,807)	(1,615,377)
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(5,203,451)	133,949
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		207,638	1,045,038
NET ASSETS		207,638	1,045,038
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	28	1,007,221 (799,583)	1,007,221 37,817
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		207,638	1,045,038

The loss for the financial year of the parent company was £837,400 (2016: £3,039,130 profit).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D X New. Mr D J Neal

Director

Company registration number: 07040124

DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

			Equity attributable to the owners of		
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account £	the parent company	Non-controlling interests £	Total £
AT 1 JULY 2015	1,007,221	1,294,911	2,302,132	(253,623)	2,048,509
Profit for the year		698,642	698,642	(15,523)	683,119
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	698,642	698,642	(15,523)	683,119
AT 30 JUNE 2016	1,007,221	1,993,553	3,000,774	(269,146)	2,731,628
Profit for the year		768,594	768,594	(158,957)	609,637
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	768,594	768,594	(158,957)	609,637
AT 30 JUNE 2017	1,007,221	2,762,147	3,769,368	(428,103)	3,341,265

DAUSON ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

AT 1 JULY 2015	Called up share capital £ 1,007,221	Profit and loss account £ (3,001,313)	Total £ (1,994,092)
Profit for the year TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		3,039,130 3,039,130	3,039,130 3,039,130
AT 30 JUNE 2016	1,007,221	37,817	1,045,038
Profit for the year TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(837,400) (837,400)	(837,400) (837,400)
AT 30 JUNE 2017	1,007,221	(799,583)	207,638

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit for the financial year		609,637	683,119
Adjustments for:		2 024 651	2 624 207
Depreciation of tangible assets Government grant income		2,824,651 (620,818)	2,634,387 (178,064)
Income from interests in associates		(22,500)	(48,000)
Share of profit of associates		(37,642)	(8,116)
Other interest receivable and similar income		(959)	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		718,692	819,100
Gains on disposal of tangible assets		(57,226)	(534,454)
Tax on profit		91,636	(79,493)
Changes in:		242.222	
Stocks		248,262	18,101
Trade and other debtors		345,633	637,954
Trade and other creditors		(1,606,633)	866,108
Cash generated from operations		2,492,733	4,810,642
Interest paid		(718,692)	(819,100)
Interest received		959	
Tax received		65,705	
Net cash from operating activities		1,840,705	3,991,542
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of tangible assets		(282,796)	(813,547)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		12,000	983,551
Dividends received		22,500	48,000
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(248,296)	218,004
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		(7,531,934)	465,011
Proceeds from loans from participating interests		(99,675)	-
Payments of finance lease liabilities		(1,678,097)	(3,103,252)
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,309,706)	(2,638,241)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(7,717,297)	1,571,305
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		7,542,628	5,971,323
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	19	(174,669)	7,542,628

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Atlantic Ecopark, Newton Road, Rumney, Cardiff, CF3 2EJ.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Group and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its individual statement of comprehensive income.

All subsidiary undertakings are included using the acquisition method of accounting. Under this method the group profit and loss accounts and statement of cashflows include the results and cashflows of subsidiaries from the date of acquisiton and to the date of sale outside the group in the case of disposals of subsidiaries.

In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Non-controlling interests

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

The proportions of profit or loss and changes in equity allocated to the owners of the parent and to the minority interests are determined on the basis of existing ownership interests and do not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of options or convertible instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Provisions

Provisions are included against bad debts. These provisions require management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on contractual agreements, historical experience and current knowledge of the trading difficulties of customers.

Useful economic life of tangible fixed 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 re-assessed 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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - 12.5% on cost
Plant & machinery - 12.5% - 50% on cost
Fixtures & fittings - 12.5% - 33% on cost
- 12.5% - 50% on cost

Haulage vehicles - 25% on cost

Other tangibles - 12.5% - 20% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are work in progress and valued at the lower os cost and net realisable value., after making allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the performance model.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end.

Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is expensed immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract being recognised.

Where the collectability of an amount already recognised as contract revenue is no longer probable, the uncollectible amount is expensed rather than recognised as an adjustment to the amount of contract revenue.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. TURNOVER

Turnover arises from:

2017	2010
£	£
3,769,834	2,875,638
21,096,720	20,003,402
24,866,554	22,879,040
	3,769,834 21,096,720

2017

2016

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the group wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

		2017 £	2016 £
	Government grant income	620,818	178,064
	Other operating income	5,393	_
		626,211	178,064
6.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:		
		2017	2016
	Depreciation of tangible assets	£ 2,824,651	£ 2,634,386
	Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(57,226)	(534,454)
	Impairment of trade debtors	23,567	95,438
7.	AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
		2017	2016
	Free way his faulthe and the financial statements	£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	31,525	34,246
8.	STAFF COSTS		

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year, including the directors, amounted 2016

•	2017 No.	2016 No.
Production staff	156	139
Administrative staff	20	20
Management staff	2	2
-		
	178	161

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

2017 £	2016 £
5,345,040	4,909,522
590,586	503,062
45,016	19,346
5,980,642	5,431,930
	590,586 45,016

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2017	2010
·	£	£
Remuneration	446,801	79,149
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	14,852	10,865
	461,653	90,014

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans v	2017	2016
	Defined contribution plans	No. 1	No.
	Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Aggregate remuneration	368,997	168,447
10.	INCOME FROM INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES		
		2017	2016
	Income from interests in associates	£ 22,500	£ 48,000
11.	OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2017	2016
	Other interest receivable and similar income	£ 959	<u>-</u>
12.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	,	
	Interest on debenture loans Interest on banks loans and overdrafts Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Other interest payable and similar charges	2017 £ 36,332 86,903 469,746 125,711 718,692	2016 £ - 128,203 560,423 130,474 819,100
13.	TAX ON PROFIT		
	Major components of tax expense/(income)		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax: UK current tax expense/(income) Adjustments in respect of prior periods	171,237 -	(116,070) 428
	Total current tax	171,237	(115,642)
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(79,601)	36,149
	Tax on profit	91,636	(79,493)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

13. TAX ON PROFIT (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense/(income)

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016: 20%).

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	701,273	603,626
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	181,099	120,725
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(246,665)	428
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	87,077	26,083
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	94,198	116,040
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	_	(15,685)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	(6,777)	_
Other tax adjustment to increase/(decrease) tax liability - desc in a/cs	(17,296)	(327,084)
Tax on profit	91,636	(79,493)

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	767.025
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	767,925 ————————————————————————————————————
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	767,925
Carrying amount At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	
At 30 June 2016	

The company has no intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

15. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	User defined asset	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jul 2016	851,358	14,428,671	558,382	835,115	2,392,287	19,065,813
Additions	_	1,682,255	116,300	298,791	172,880	2,270,226
Disposals	_	(282,029)	(77,590)	37,261	_	(322,358)
At 30 Jun 2017	851,358	15,828,897	597,092	1,171,167	2,565,167	21,013,681
Depreciation				•		
At 1 Jul 2016	388,281	8,667,292	558,382	764,440	1,397,379	11,775,774
Charge for the year	88,708	2,205,441	23,539	198,600	308,363	2,824,651
Disposals	_	(239,225)	(77,590)	37,259	_	(279,556)
At 30 Jun 2017	476,989	10,633,508	504,331	1,000,299	1,705,742	14,320,869
Carrying amount					•	
At 30 Jun 2017	374,369	5,195,389	92,761	170,868	859,425	6,692,812
At 30 Jun 2016	463,077	5,761,379		70,675	994,908	7,290,039

The company has no tangible assets.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Group	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
At 30 June 2017	3,969,609	494,549	4,464,158
At 30 June 2016	5,505,880	244,847	5,750,727

16. INVESTMENTS

Group	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost At 1 July 2016 Additions	153,078 37,642
At 30 June 2017	190,720
Impairment At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

16. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Group	Shares in group undertakings £
Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	190,720
At 30 June 2016	153,078
Company	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost At 1 July 2016 Additions	911,089 4,500,000
At 30 June 2017	5,411,089
Impairment At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	
Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	5,411,089
At 30 June 2016	911,089

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

		Percentage of
	Class of share	shares held
Subsidiary undertakings		
Neal Soil Suppliers Limited (Site clearance and sale of		•
compactable materials)	Ordinary	100
Cardiff Demolition Company Limited (Demolition and		
clearing of building sites)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Recycling Limited (Recycling operations)	Ordinary	100
Bluefield Land Limited (Regenerating brownfield sites)	Ordinary	75
Neal Aggregate Suppliers Limited (Treatment and sale of	•	
construction waste)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Composting Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Ecopark Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Organics (UK) Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Organics (Wales) Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Action Recycling Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Power Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Dauson Holdings UK Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Neal Recycling Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Plantline (Co) Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Atlantic Waste Management Limited (Dormant)	Ordinary	100
Envirosavers Limited (Clearance of hazardous waste)	Ordinary	30

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

17. STOCKS

	Grou	I p	Compai	ny
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Stock	1,841,210	1,525,390	_	_
Work in progress	915,000	1,479,082	_	_
-				
	2,756,210	3,004,472	-	_

18. DEBTORS

	Group		Company	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	4,055,629	3,770,131		
Amounts owed by group undertakings Amounts owed by customers on	· · -	· · -	1,358,356	1,749,326
construction contracts	829,570	913,495	_	-
Prepayments and accrued income	698,002	259,868	_	_
Corporation tax repayable	· -	147,566	_	_
Other debtors	827	217,783	_	_
	5,584,028	5,308,843	1,358,356	1,749,326

Amounts included within amounts owed by group undertakings are debts owed by related companies. Whilst the debts are technically due on demand, they will be paid after more than one year due to group cash flows and support arrangements in place.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	. 544	7,542,628
Bank overdrafts	(175,214)	-
	(174,670)	7,542,628

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

20. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,283,416	7,570,595	_	_
Trade creditors	2,239,317	2,456,998	_	_
Amounts owed to group undertakings	_	_	6,555,358	1,608,928
Amounts owed to undertakings in which				
the company has a participating interest	291,138	390,813	_	_
Accruals and deferred income	929,248	1,627,027	6,449	6,449
Corporation tax	171,237	81,861	_	_
Social security and other taxes	809,597	785,817	_	_
Obligations under finance leases and hire				
purchase contracts	2,258,579	2,280,064	_	_
Director loan accounts	77,854	43,247	_	_
Other creditors	2,111,532	1,890,245	-	-
	10,171,918	17,126,667	6,561,807	1,615,377
				-

21. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	_	1,104,148	_	_
Accruals and deferred income	_	442,755	_	_
Obligations under finance leases and hire				
purchase contracts	1,255,480	1,012,690	_	_
Other creditors	331,863	677,783	_	_
				
	1,587,343	3,237,376	-	_
			_	

22. FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Group		Company	
·	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5	2,258,579	2,280,064	_	798,893
years	1,255,480	1,011,984	-	346,113
Later than 5 years	_	706	_	_
			_	
	3,514,059	3,292,754	_	1,145,006
	 			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

23. PROVISIONS

Group	Deferred tax
	(note 24)
	£
At 1 July 2016	203,389
Additions	4,533
Charge against provision	(84,134)
At 30 June 2017	123,788

The company does not have any provisions.

24. DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Included in provisions (note 23)	123,788	203,389	_	_
				_

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	123,788	203,389		

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £45,016 (2016: £38,479).

26. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	Group)	Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Recognised in creditors:				
Deferred government grants due within				
one year	_	178,064	_	_
Deferred government grants due after		·		
more than one year	_	442,755	_	_
,				
	_	620,819	_	_
		<u> </u>		
Recognised in other operating income: Government grants recognised directly in				
income	620,818	178,064	_	-
			-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

	Group	
	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,886,026	4,692,995
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	Gro	up .
	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	9,582,614	11,049,804

28. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,007,221	1,007,221	1,007,221	1,007,221

29. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5	-	215,806	_	-
years	_	38,306	_	_
•				<u> </u>
•	-	254,112	_	-

30. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

Included in other creditors are the following balances due to directors within the group;

	2017 £	2016 £
Mr G Goodman	10,687	10,687
Mr D J Neal	· -	32,560
Mr P M Farnham	67,167	· –
	77,854	43,247
		

2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Group

The group has taken advantage of the exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Included within rent is £99,000 (2016 - £93,000) invoiced to close family members of Mr D J Neal. Also included within rent is £21,660 (2016 - £0) invoiced to a company owned by a close family member of Mr D J Neal.

Included within other creditors is £17,787 (2016 - other creditors falling due after more than one year - £119,500) due to Mr L Neal - a close family member of Mr D J Neal.

Included within trade creditors is £10,830 (2016 - £0) due to a company owned by a close family member of Mr D J Neal.

During the year, the group made purchases of £785,757 (2016 - £770,685) from Envirosavers Limited. At the year end, the group owed £291,138 (2016 - £390,813) to Envirosavers Limited. Envirosavers Limited is an associate.

Included within wages is £53,679 (2016 - £51,413) in relation to salaries of key management personnel.

Included within legal & professional fees is £46,000 (2016 - £0) in relation to consultancy fees paid to a company owned by a close family member of the director Mr D Neal.

Company

During the year, the company received dividends totalling £22,500 (2016 - £48,000) from Envirosavers Limited.

32. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D J Neal.