REGISTERED NUMBER: 02046398 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

FOR

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT U.K. LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

DIRECTORS:	J E Potter Miss D M Potter
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Potter House Henfaes Lane Welshpool Powys SY21 7BE
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02046398 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	McLintocks Partnership Limited Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors The Coach House 25 Rhosddu Road Wrexham LL11 1EB

STRATEGIC REPORT
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

The directors present their Strategic Report for the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The company's key financial indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover	11,027,384	6,552,175
Operating Profit	866,649	1,603,094
Profit before tax	782,191	1,526,100
Shareholders funds	2,753,652	2,080,218

During the year the company continued to expand with the acquisition of new contracts and continued investment in plant and equipment to improve operational productivity, to increase the range of waste management solutions provided and to expand the geographic area covered.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The company operates within the waste management industry which is subject to strict environmental and health and safety legislation. The company's management develop systems and policies to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations and to continue to meet these standards which are subject to continuous revision.

The company's operations involve both public sector contracts and services to both industrial and commercial customers. Public service contracts may be subject to periodic competitive tender and the company's management has put in place a tender approval procedure to ensure all risks are properly considered.

The company's management recognise the liquidity risk and utilise short and long term cash flow projections to review this, and are confident that they have sufficient banking and financing facilities in place to meet the company's working capital requirement and sufficient funds are available for existing operations and planned expansions.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

J E Potter - Director

29 January 2019

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the provision of waste management and disposal including the operation of a landfill site.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 April 2018.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 May 2017 to the date of this report.

J E Potter
Miss D M Potter

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

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

AUDITORS
The auditors, McLintocks Partnership Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

J E Potter - Director

29 January 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Resources Management U.K. Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Timothy Mitchell FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of McLintocks Partnership Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
The Coach House
25 Rhosddu Road
Wrexham
LL11 1EB

29 January 2019

INCOME STATEMENT
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
TURNOVER		11,027,384	6,552,175
Cost of sales		9,708,262	4,455,748
GROSS PROFIT		1,319,122	2,096,427
Administrative expenses		453,753	494,885
		865,369	1,601,542
Other operating income		1,280	1,552
OPERATING PROFIT	4	866,649	1,603,094
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	84,458	76,994
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		782,191	1,526,100
Tax on profit	6	108,757	294,091
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		673,434	1,232,009

The notes form part of these financial statements

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		673,434	1,232,009
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		673,434	1,232,009

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
30 April 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	7		3,104,287		2,838,221
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	8	1,094		1,000	
Debtors	9	4,375,240		2,223,350	
Cash at bank and in hand		588,257		700,832	
		4,964,591		2,925,182	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	3,037,985		2,047,368	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,926,606		877,814
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,030,893		3,716,035
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(19,144)		(66,350)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	14		(2,258,097)		(1,569,467)
NET ASSETS			2,753,652		2,080,218
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	15		660		660
Retained earnings	16		2,752,992		2,079,558
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,753,652		2,080,218

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

J E Potter - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 May 2016	660	847,549	848,209
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	1,232,009	1,232,009
Balance at 30 April 2017	660	2,079,558	2,080,218
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	673,434	673,434
Balance at 30 April 2018	660	2,752,992	2,753,652

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Resources Management U.K. Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

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

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgement, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover
Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured once the goods or services are provided to the customer. Income from waste disposal is recognised at the point of disposal. Income from landfill activities include landfill tax at the prevailing rate. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes, but including landfill tax.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Buildings	- 15 years straight line allowing for residual value
Land not in use	- Not depreciated
Landfill site	- On the basis of voidspace used allowing for residual value
Plant & machinery	- 2 to 15 years straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 3 to 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 4 to 5 years straight line

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Research and development
Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

Employee benefits, pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associated or joint ventures are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occured after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Provisions
Provisions are in place for environmental and landfill costs.

Provisions for environmental and landfill costs include provisions associated with the closure and post closure of the landfill site. The company estimates its total future requirements for closure costs and for post closure monitoring and maintenance of the site after the anticipated closure.

Provision is made for final capping, inspection and monitoring and the operating and maintenance costs to be incurred during the period after which the site closes.

Post closure provisions have been shown at net present value. The current cost estimate has been inflated at 2.5% (2017: 2.5%) and discounted by 5.1% (2017: 5.1%). The unwinding of the discount element is shown in the financial statements as a financial item.

The company provides for closure costs as the voidspace is used. In accordance with FRS 102 Section 21 full provision has been made for the company's minimum unavoidable costs.

The company estimated these costs to be incurred over the next 52 years.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2017: 23).

	2018	2017
£ £		
Wages and salaries	390,430	408,700
Social security costs	30,789	35,344
Pension costs	4,032	3,935
	425,251	447,997

Key management personnel are the directors of the company.

4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
£ £		
Hire of plant and machinery	163,569	78,425
Depreciation - owned assets	341,436	303,328
Depreciation - assets under finance	90,244	71,571
Auditors remuneration	13,000	13,000

continued...

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Landfill closure interest provision	75,003	67,690
Loan and other interest	1,250	2,250
HP charges and interest	8,205	7,054
	84,458	76,994

6. TAXATION

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	206,428	246,385
Corporation tax adjustment for prior periods	(40,444)	3,252
Total current tax	165,984	249,637
Deferred tax	(57,227)	44,454
Tax on profit	108,757	294,091

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% .

continued...

6. **TAXATION - continued**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.
The difference is explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	782,191	1,526,100
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.917%)	148,616	303,953
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	82,036	75,242
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(57)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(40,444)	3,252
Capital allowances	(66,285)	(87,254)
Deferred tax on accelerated capital allowances	(57,227)	44,454
Waste disposal and provisions tax adjustment	42,118	(54,941)
Adjusted corporation tax charge for 2016/17	-	20,811
Research & development enhanced	-	(11,426)
Total tax charge	108,757	294,091

7. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 May 2017	2,899,249	2,718,966	48,739	30,135	5,697,089
Additions	-	677,528	1,008	28,420	706,956
Disposals	-	-	-	(21,297)	(21,297)
At 30 April 2018	2,899,249	3,396,494	49,747	37,258	6,382,748
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 May 2017	1,657,937	1,161,181	31,083	8,667	2,858,868
Charge for year	52,248	365,696	7,927	5,790	431,661
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(12,068)	(12,068)
At 30 April 2018	1,710,185	1,526,877	39,010	2,389	3,278,461
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 April 2018	1,189,064	1,869,617	10,737	34,869	3,104,287
At 30 April 2017	1,241,312	1,557,785	17,656	21,468	2,838,221

continued...

7. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued**

The total net book value of assets under finance is £110,218 (2017: £184,799).

8. **STOCKS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Stocks	1,094	1,000

9. **DEBTORS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,267,406	759,601
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,684,647	-
Other debtors	1,153,655	217,914
Directors' current accounts	-	101,527
Deferred tax asset		
Accelerated capital allowances	114,773	57,546
Prepayments	154,759	156,421
	4,375,240	1,293,009
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	-	930,341
Aggregate amounts	4,375,240	2,223,350

10. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 12)	63,422	85,034
Trade creditors	638,040	354,879
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	641,457
Tax	212,235	314,036
Social security and other taxes	9,483	12,874
VAT	726,607	169,059
Other creditors	1,248,291	374,511
Directors' current accounts	193	-
Accrued expenses	139,714	95,518
	3,037,985	2,047,368

continued...

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 12)	19,144	66,350

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	63,422	85,034
Between one and five years	19,144	66,350
	82,566	151,384

13. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	82,566	151,384

Hire purchase agreements are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans within the group are secured by way of first legal mortgage over freehold properties, debentures comprising fixed and floating charges over the company assets and cross company guarantees with group companies Potter's Waste Management Limited and Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Limited.

14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other provisions	2,258,097	1,569,467

continued...

14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £	Other provisions £
Balance at 1 May 2017	(57,546)	1,569,467
Accelerated capital allowances movement	(57,227)	-
Landfill provision movement	-	688,631
Balance at 30 April 2018	(114,773)	2,258,098

Provision has been made for the capping, closure and post closure costs in relation to the landfill site restoration and maintenance in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2. The company expects these costs to be incurred over the next 52 years.

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2018 £	2017 £
660	Ordinary	£1	660	660

16. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 May 2017	2,079,558
Profit for the year	673,434
At 30 April 2018	2,752,992

17. PARENT COMPANY

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Potter's Waste Management Limited, a company registered in England and Wales which is wholly owned by Mr J Potter. The registered office is Potter House, Henfaes Lane, Welshpool, Powys, Wales SY21 7BE. The smallest and largest group of which Resources Management U.K. Limited is a member is headed by Potters Waste Management Limited. A copy of the parent's consolidated accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Mr J Potter, the shareholder of Potter's Waste Management Limited, as a result of controlling 100% of the issued share capital of Resources Management U.K. Limited.

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18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company advanced an interest-free loan to Potter's Waste Management Limited, the parent company, of £502,666 (2017: £302,485) in the year. Potter's Waste Management Limited charged a management fee to Resources Management U.K. Limited in the sum of £119,309 (2017: £nil). The amount outstanding by Resources Management U.K. Limited at the year end was £56,185 (2017: £439,542).

During the period there were cost recharges of £18,200 (2017: £120,000) made from Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Limited, and cost recharges of £3,122,266 (2017: £nil) made to Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Limited, a 100% owned company by Potter's Waste Management Limited. At the year end there was a balance outstanding of £1,740,829 owed from Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Limited (2017: £201,916 creditor).

Gwynt Cymru Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Potters GCL Limited, of which Mr J Potter and Miss D Potter are directors and Mr J Potter is a controlling shareholder. The balance outstanding at the year end was £930,881 (2017: £930,341).

At the year end Mr J Potter was owed £194 by the company (2017: £101,527).

In previous years the company received an advance from GF Potter, a partnership in which Mr J Potter is a director. The balance outstanding at the year end was £1,424 (2017: £1,424).

During the year, the company advanced £9,590 to Potter Properties Limited, a company in which Mr J Potter is a director. The full balance was outstanding at the year end (2017: £Nil).