Company Registration No.	04418196 ((England and	Wales)
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PROVECTUS REMEDIATION LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LB GROUP Swift House Ground Floor 18 Hoffmanns Way Chelmsford Essex UK CM1 1GU

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		202	20	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		179,471		155,867
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year					
	4	1,316,119		1,105,259	
Debtors falling due within one year	4	779,678		1,065,596	
Cash at bank and in hand		629,846		201,834	
		2,725,643		2,372,689	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,302,926)		(1,249,987)	
Net current assets			1,422,717		1,122,702
Total assets less current liabilities			1,602,188		1,278,569
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(609,864)		(311,960
Provisions for liabilities	7		(6,732)		(10,000)
Net assets			985,592		956,609
Capital and reserves					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	Ü		985,492		956,509
Total equity			985,592		956,609

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss J Kelly Mr S Langford

Director Director

Company Registration No. 04418196

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Provectus Remediation Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Regent House, Bath Avenue, Wolverhampton, West Midlands. WV1 4EG.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these accounts. The company is reliant on the continued support of the group and these accounts do not represent any adjustments that may be required as a result of the withdrawal of that support.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised on receipt of an application from the customer. Turnover is recognised net of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long term contract and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land and buildings Leasehold 3 years straight line
Plant and machinery 4 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 3 years straight line
Computer equipment 3 years straight line

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.10 Leases

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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss 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 profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Foreign exchange

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

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

2 Employees

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

			2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total		2	2
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildingsna	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2020	14,324	537,366	551,690
	Additions		100,821	100,821
	At 31 December 2020	14,324	638,187	652,511
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2020	9,636	386,188	395,824
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,163	75,053	77,216
	At 31 December 2020	11,799	461,241	473,040
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2020	2,525	176,946	179,471
	At 31 December 2019	4,689	151,178	155,867

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

2019	2020	Debtors	
4	£	Amounts falling due within one year:	
768,730	482,044	Trade debtors	
296,866	297,634 ———	Other debtors	
1,065,590	779,678		
2019	2020		
;	£	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	
1,105,259	1,316,119	Amounts owed by group undertakings	
2,170,85	2,095,797	Total debtors	
		Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5
2019	2020 £	orealions, amounts family due want one year	•
85,470	15,000	Bank loans	
879,59	1,193,290	Trade creditors	
255,790	-	Taxation and social security	
29,120	94,636 ———	Other creditors	
1,249,98	1,302,926		
	ect to the property.	There is a fixed and floating charge registered by Handelsbanken Plc w	
		Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6
201	2020 £		
117,150	360,479	Bank loans and overdrafts	
194,810	249,385	Other creditors	
311,960	609,864		
		Provisions for liabilities	7
2019	2020 £		
10,000	6,732		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Provisions for liabilities (Continued)

Provisions are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date.

Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

9 **Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stuart Sheldrick. The auditor was LB Group Limited (Chelmsford).

Operating lease commitments

Lessee

	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future mi non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	re minimum lease payments under		
	Tion cancellable operating leaded, as follows:	2020	2019	
		£	£	
		70,180	134,102	
11	Related party transactions			
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:			
	Amounts due to related parties	2020 £	2019 £	
	Amounts due to related parties	£	L	
	Subsidiary under common control	246,605	-	
	Parent company	-	186,742	
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:			
		2020	2019	
	Amounts due from related parties	£	£	
	Subsidiary under common control	1,104,491	1,105,259	
	Parent company	211,628	-	

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

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Other information

During the year, the company paid management charges to its parent company of £500,000 (2019: £1,100,000).

During the year, the company received management charges from group companies of £114,200 (2019: £Nil)

During the year, dividends of £276,000 (2019: £419,000) were paid to the parent company.

12 Parent company

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of The Brownfield Holding Company Limited. The registered office of The Brownfield Holding company is the same as for Provectus Remediation Limited being Regent House, Bath Avenue, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV1 4EG.

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