# **Strategic Report, Directors' Report and**

# Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

<u>for</u>

**Property Recycling Group plc** 

SATURDAY

A31 28/04/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

#55

# Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Page
Company Information	1
Chairman's Report	2
Strategic Report	3
Directors' Report	5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	7
Report of the Independent Auditors	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Cash Flow Statement	13
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15

# Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

**DIRECTORS:** 

P A Rackham P A Rackham Jnr

S R Stuteley

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

Manor Farm

Bridgham Norwich Norfolk NR16 2RX

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

05409619 (England and Wales)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:** 

Knights Lowe Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Eldo House, Kempson Way Suffolk Business Park Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk IP32 7AR

**BANKERS:** 

Lloyds Banking Group Plc

35 King Street Thetford Norfolk IP24 2AX

SOLICITORS:

Ashtons Legal Trafalgar House Meridian Way Norwich Norfolk NR7 OTA

# Chairman's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### INTRODUCTION

Active year of negotiations which is expected to conclude with a property sale during the current year.

#### **FINANCIAL RESULTS**

In the year ended 31 December 2017 the Company achieved revenue of £1.46 million (2016: £3.14 million) comprising income from trading assets of £1.10 million (2016: £0.94 million) and income from investment property of £0.36 million (2016: £0.36 million). There were no property sales during the year (2016: one property sale for £1.8 million). Cost of sales of £1.11 million (2016: £0.69 million) comprise the value of opening stocks plus purchases less closing stocks. Administrative costs were £0.73 million (2016: £0.88 million).

Profit before tax was £1.77 million (2016: £1.49 million). The profit in 2017 included a reversal of previous impairment of stock of £1.11 million, there was no uplift or impairment in 2016. At 31 December 2017 the Company had net assets of £15.11 million (2016: £14.04 million).

#### **PROPERTY PORTFOLIO**

We continue to work on achieving value enhancement on all our sites.

#### **PROSPECTS**

Current year: we remain hopeful of achieving a successful year although in my opinion the property market remains very selective and fragile.

Shareholders wishing to sell their shares should contact the acting Company Secretary, Stephen Stuteley.

P A Rackham

**Executive Chairma** 

3 April 2018

#### Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

#### **ACTIVITIES**

The principal activities of the company continue to be to identify and acquire previously developed land where there is an opportunity to improve the valuation significantly through remediation and planning gain. Once improved, such land is sold to developers or end users.

A review of the Company's financial performance is shown under the heading Financial Results in the Executive Chairman's Report. A review of the Company's position as at the year end is given in the Property Portfolio section of the Executive Chairman's Report. The Directors confirm that progress on planning matters and site remediation within the portfolio is reviewed on a monthly basis and will be reflected in future sales.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key short-term financial performance indicator is the comparison of short term letting and other income to operating costs. The Board considers this indicator was met during the year.

The key non-financial performance indicator is the area of land and buildings held by the Company. The Company owns 311 hectares (2016: 311 hectares) of land and buildings with varying planning consents.

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The financial instruments of the Company principally comprise short-term debtors and creditors, short-term bank deposits and cash. The Company does not trade in derivative financial instruments. The Company has entered into a derivative financial instrument to manage it's exposure to interest rate risk in the form of an interest rate swap. All of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk and liquidity.

Financial assets comprise short term bank deposits and cash. These earn interest at floating rates linked to Lloyds Banking Group base rate.

#### INTEREST RATE RISK AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy has been to minimise risk by placing funds in low risk cash deposits with original maturity of three months or less.

# CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes borrowings disclosed in note 17, cash at bank and in hand and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

### **CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT**

Management monitors the amount of the Company's net funds in assessing the level of credit risk. The Directors do not believe the level of credit risk to be material.

#### CASH FLOW RISK MANAGEMENT

Management believes that the Company has obtained sufficient access to cash to continue its business activities for the foreseeable future. The Directors do not believe the level of cash flow risk to be material.

#### Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which have been identified within the business which could have a material impact on the Company's long term performance.

- Competitive pressure on property purchase in times of buoyant market conditions has to be kept under review and strategy adjusted according to the long term view.
- During a less buoyant market, property sales may be more difficult. The Company seeks to generate income from tenants to cover site overheads and offset holding costs.
- Environmental risks are assessed on property acquisition; it is unlikely that warranties will be given by a vendor. Consultants are engaged where necessary and offers reflect their findings.
- Planning risk is offset in part as previously developed land will already have a value related to its existing planning consent. Care is taken at acquisition that enquiries are made into the possibility of enhancing the planning status with a view to future sale.
- The Company is dependent upon a small management team.

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by its activities. It specifically encourages reuse or recycling of materials or, if this is not possible, safe disposal using licenced contractors. Much of the Company's work involves improving the environmental status of its sites.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

A review of the Company's operations during the year and its plans for the future is given in the Executive Chairman's Report. The Company continues to enhance the value of its properties through planning improvements and remediation.

The directors have reviewed cash flow requirements for the Company for the immediate future and are satisfied that adequate funding is available to the Company to meet its current requirements. Consequently, the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

P A Rackham - Director

3 April 2018

### <u>Directors' Report</u> for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### DIVIDENDS

A dividend of 1p per share was paid on 21 September 2017. The directors do not recommend that a final dividend is paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2017 will be £362,000.

Dividends declared in 2016 amounting to £703 have not been encashed by shareholders and are unlikely to be so. Those dividends have been written back to reserves.

#### **DIRECTORS**

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

P A Rackham P A Rackham Jnr S R Stuteley

The appointment and replacement of directors is governed by the Company's Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and related legislation. The Articles themselves may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders.

#### **POLITICAL DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE**

There were no political or charitable contributions during the year (2016: £nil).

#### **DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS LIABILITY INSURANCE**

The Company has purchased and maintained Directors and officers liability insurance under the terms of section 232 Companies Act 2006.

#### **CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Details of the issued share capital are shown in note 24. The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company. All shares are issued fully paid. No person has special rights of control over the Company's share capital.

There are no specific restrictions on the size of a holding nor on the transfer of shares which are both governed by the general provisions of the Articles of Association and prevailing legislation. The directors are not aware of any agreements between holders of the Company's shares that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or on voting rights.

At the date of this report, 36,200,000 ordinary shares were in issue.

# 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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

# <u>Directors' Report</u> <u>for the Year Ended 31 December 2017</u>

# **AUDITORS**

A resolution to re-appoint Knights Lowe Limited as the Company's auditors and to authorise the Directors to determine the auditors' remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

SA Stuteley - Director

3 April 2018

# Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Property Recycling Group plc

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Property Recycling Group plc (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 on pages ten to twenty nine. 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 31 December 2017 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 Annual Report, 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 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.

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Property Recycling Group plc

# 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 Directors' Report.

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 seven, 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.

J Knights BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Knights Lowe Limited

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Eldo House, Kempson Way Suffolk Business Park Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP32 7AR

3 April 2018

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	4	1,464,996	3,141,617
Cost of sales		1,108,413	<b>(</b> 691,984)
GROSS PROFIT		2,573,409	2,449,633
Administrative expenses		<u>(730,239)</u>	(884,646)
OPERATING PROFIT		1,843,170	1,564,987
Interest receivable and similar income	7	4,598	57,921
		1,847,768	1,622,908
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(83,392)	(131,085)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	9	1,764,376	1,491,823
Tax on profit	10	(333,804)	(269,932)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,430,572	1,221,891
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<del>.</del>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR	THE	1,430,572	1,221,891

# Property Recycling Group plc (Registered number: 05409619)

# Balance Sheet 31 December 2017

		20	17	201	.6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		2,666		11,853
Investments	13		•		-
Investment property	14		4,000,000		4,000,000
			4,002,666		4,011,853
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	15	10,786,012		9,373,225	
Debtors	16	677,412		464,680	
Cash at bank		7,853,164		1,260,527	
CREDITORS		19,316,588		11,098,432	
Amounts falling due within one year	17	(7,825,999)		(632,988)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			11,490,589		10,465,444
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			15,493,255		14,477,297
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(45,683)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	23		(385,293)		(392,927)
NET ASSETS			15,107,962		14,038,687
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	24		1,810,000		1,810,000
Share premium	25		6,428,529		6,428,529
Fair value reserve	25		887,011		887,011
Retained earnings	25		5,982,422		4,913,147
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			15,107,962		14,038,687

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

S R Stuteley - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up		Fair			
	share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	value reserve £	Total equity £	
Balance at 1 January 2016	1,810,000	4,083,427	6,428,529	856,693	13,178,649	
Changes in equity						
Dividends	_	(361,853)	-	-	(361,853)	
Total comprehensive income		1,191,573	<u> </u>	30,318	1,221,891	
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,810,000	4,913,147	6,428,529	887,011	14,038,687	
Changes in equity						
Dividends	_	(361,297)		_	(361,297)	
Total comprehensive income		1,430,572	<del></del>		1,430,572	
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,810,000	5,982,422	6,428,529	887,011	15,107,962	

# <u>Cash Flow Statement</u> <u>for the Year Ended 31 December 2017</u>

		2017	2016
	lotes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		,	
Cash generated from operations	1	325,189	2,642,464
Interest paid		(83,392)	(119,943)
Tax paid		(300,124)	(53,772)
Net cash from operating activities		(58,327)	2,468,749
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(4,000)
Fixed assets reclassified as stock		7,663	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Interest received		4,598	57,921
		<del></del>	<del></del>
Net cash from investing activities		12,261	53,921
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		7,000,000	-
Loan repayments in year		•	(912,500)
Equity dividends paid		<u>(361,297</u> )	(361,853)
Net cash from financing activities		6,638,703	(1,274,353)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,592,637	1,248,317
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of			
year	2	1,260,527	12,210
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	7,853,164	1,260,527

# Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

# 1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,764,376	1,491,823
Depreciation charges	1,524	3,514
Finance costs	83,392	131,085
Finance income	(4,598)	(57,921)
	1,844,694	1,568,501
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(1,412,787)	559,512
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(136,232)	951,089
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	29,514	(436,638)
Cash generated from operations	325,189	2,642,464

# 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

#### Year ended 31 December 2017

Cash and cash equivalents	31.12.17 £ 7,853,164	1.1.17 £ 1,260,527
Year ended 31 December 2016		
	31.12.16	1.1.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,260,527	12,210

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Property Recycling Group plc 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 (£).

The nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 3 to 4

#### Level of rounding

The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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.

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

#### Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about it's group. Group accounts are not required as the company's subsidiary undertaking is immaterial to the results of the group, having been dormant since 31st December 2012.

Page 15 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described below, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 estimated and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

<u>Critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies</u>

The following are critical judgements including those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# Assessment of net realisable value of stock properties

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of stock comprises net prices paid for land plus any work in progress to improve the site. Net realisable value (NRV) represents the estimated selling price less all costs to be incurred in marketing and selling. The NRV of properties are assessed by the directors based on all available information including formal and informal valuations provided by land agents, current negotiations and other interest expressed in the sites by third parties and generic information such as average values of farm land and indications of commercial and residential property values.

#### Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Details of fair value measurements can be found in note 22.

# Revaluation of investment property

The Company carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. The Directors have determined fair value at open market value based on assumptions on expected yield given the location and nature of the property comparable to other known sales or potential sales in the region. Savills Plc has provided an informal assessment of the potential market value of the property.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Income from the sale of land and buildings is recognised at the date of unconditional exchange of contract. Option fees are recognised in the period to which the Company is unconditionally entitled to that income.

Rental income and other income are accrued on a time basis in the period to which they relate.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Page 16 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery - 15% to 20% straight line Computing equipment - 20% straight line

No depreciation is charged on freehold land.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### **Investment property**

Investment property held to earn rental income and/or capital appreciation is included in the balance sheet at fair value where such value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis. The property is not depreciated which is a treatment contrary to the Companies Act 2006 however in the opinion of the Directors the policy adopted by the Company provides a true and fair view.

#### Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost comprises the cost of acquisition of property, professional and planning fees and construction and infrastructure costs, but excludes overheads. Net realisable value represents the estimate selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing and selling the properties.

Page 17 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

#### (i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transactions price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (ii) Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as the hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

#### (iii) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Page 18 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 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.

#### The company as a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as debtors at the company's net investment in the lease. Finance lease—income is allocated to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the remaining balance of the debtor.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are usually immaterial and are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period incurred.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable the company will be required to settle that obligation and amounts can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at the Directors best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the respective obligations at the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

# 4. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Sale of properties	-	1,800,000
Rent receivable	1,425,063	1,302,384
Other income	39,933	39,233
	1,464,996	3,141,617

The company's primary activities are the remediation, development and sale of previously developed land and property and it's net assets are principally applied to those purposes. Letting of stock properties and an investment property is a secondary activity.

continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

5.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
	·	2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries	195,541	195,355
	Social security costs	<u>7,154</u>	9,748
		202,695	205,103
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		2017	2016
	Administration	3	3
		<del>65""""</del>	<del></del>
6. ·	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
0.	DIRECTOR'S EMICLOMENTS	2017	2016
	Discrete and an accompany to a	£	£
	Directors' remuneration	203,893	201,242
	Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:	2017	2016
		£	£
	Emoluments etc	81,460	78,855
7.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2017 £	2016 ··· £
	Deposit account interest	4,578	2,533
	Other interest receivable	20	55,388
		4,598	57,921
8.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
-		2017	2016
	Bank interest	£ 81,234	£ 86,855
	SWAP interest and fair value movement	2,158	44,230
			121 005
		83,392	131,085
9.	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION  The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	b. a.m. a states and a sud-Build for earning).	2017	2016
	Occuption leave in a con-	£	£
	Operating lease income Depreciation - owned assets	(1,425,063) 1,524	(1,302,384) 3,514
	Auditors' remuneration	10,291	10,250
	Taxation compliance services	-	2,000
	Other non- audit services	-	3,747

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 10. TAXATION

#### Analysis of the tax charge

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

,	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax: UK corporation tax Prior year tax adjustment	341,696 (258)	300,362 1,660
Total current tax	341,438	302,022
Deferred tax	(7,634)	(32,090)
Tax on profit	333,804	269,932

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2016 - 20%).

# 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:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,764,376	1,491,823
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)	335,231	298,365
(2010 - 2070)	333,231	230,303
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	341	2,094
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(97)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	290	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(258)	1,660
Change in corporation tax rate	4,378	-
Deferred taxation - timing differences	(7,634)	(11,298)
Deferred taxation - tax rate change	-	(20,792)
Transfer of fixed assets to stock	1,456	
Total tax charge	333,804	269,932

#### 11. DIVIDENDS

The directors voted an interim dividend in respect of the year to 31 December 2017 on ordinary shares of 1p per share, a total distribution of £362,000 (2016: £362,000).

The directors are recommending to the members at the Annual General Meeting that no final dividend is paid (2016: nil).

Dividends declared in 2016 amounting to £703 have not been encashed by shareholders and are unlikely to be so. Those dividends have been written back to reserves.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £
COST	
At 1 January 2017	195,168
Reclassification/transfer	<u>(9,950)</u>
At 31 December 2017	185,218
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2017	183,315
Charge for year	1,524
Reclassification/transfer	(2,287)
At 31 December 2017	182,552
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	2,666
At 31 December 2016	11,853

#### 13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

The company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

### **Hensby Composts Limited**

Registered office: Manor Farm, Bridgham, Norwich, Norfolk NR16 2RX

Nature of business: Non-trading

Class of shares: holding Ordinary 100.00

#### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

FAIR VALUE
At 1 January 2017
and 31 December 2017

NET BOOK VALUE
At 31 December 2017

4,000,000

At 31 December 2016 4,000,000

No depreciation has been provided on investment properties as a result of FRS 102 section 16, which represents a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act. The Company has instead adopted a policy of revaluation at fair value to reflect the value of the investment property.

Management have concluded that the financial statements present fairly the Company's financial position, financial performance and cashflows. The Company has complied with applicable legislation apart from this departure from a particular requirement in order to achieve fair presentation.

Total

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Fair value at 31 December 2017 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2005	2,962,000
Valuation in 2015	1,038,000
	4,000,000

If investment property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	<u>857,582</u>	857,582

Investment property was valued on a fair value basis on 31 December 2015 by the directors on advice from Savills Plc.

The directors consider there is no significant change to that valuation as at 31 December 2017.

The method for determining fair value is open market value based on assumptions on expected yield given the location and nature of the property comparable to other known sales or potential sales in the region. Savills Plc has provided an informal assessment of the potential market value of the property with the benefit of a lease which was granted during 2015 for a term of 35 years with a break clause giving the tenant the right to terminate the contract after 10 and 20 years.

The property has a legal charge on it in favour of the company's bank to secure general banking facilities.

At the balance sheet date, the following future minimum lease rentals were receivable:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	376,689	364,832
In the second to fifth years inclusive	1,583,615	1,459,328
After five years	1,272,805	1,391,259

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 15. STOCKS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Stock properties	10,786,012	9,373,225

Included in stock of properties is an asset with a book value of £2,508,857 (2016: £2,501,500) which is stated net of a capital grant of £106,800 (2016: £106,800). The directors have assessed the current market value of the site in the light of its likely planning limitations, condition and current agricultural land values and, as a result, they have maintained an impairment provision which reduced the holding value by £233,175 at the balance sheet date.

The directors are of the opinion that the impairment provision of £1,108,413 made in previous years on a site with a holding value of £3,783,834 should be reversed, there being negotiations to sell this property at a value in excess of its holding value after the year end.

One of the Company's properties included within stock with a carrying value of £1,123,897 (2016: £1,123,725) has been pledged to secure general banking facilities. No borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets were capitalised in the current or prior year.

No impairment provisions have been charged to the profit and loss account this year (2016: £nil) and the directors consider that no further adjustment is required to impairment provisions made in prior years. The main provisions are described in more detail above.

#### 16. **DEBTORS**

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	240 427	200.074
Trade debtors	349,427	308,074
Other debtors	182,308	-
Prepayments	145,677	152,231
	677,412	460,305
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	<del>-</del>	4,375
Aggregate amounts	677,412	464,680

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

17.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 19)	7,000,000	-
	Trade creditors	27,960	9,788
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,500	-
	Corporation tax	341,676	300,362
	Social security and other taxes	3,290	3,089
	VAT	52,000	44,520
	Derivative financial		-
	instrument	8,179	-
	Accruals and deferred income	316,394	275,229
		7,825,999	632,988
		-	
18.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Derivative financial instrument	•	45,683
		<del></del>	
19.	SECURED LOANS		
19.	SECORED EDANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of secured loans is given below:		
	The state of the s	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:	_	-
	Bank loans	7,000,000	-

On 12 April 2013 the Company secured its position with Lloyds Banking Group entering a revolving credit facility for up to £7,000,000 for a five year term at an interest rate of 2.25% over 3 month LIBOR on drawn down balances with a 1.125% non-utilisation fee, and secured by an unlimited debenture and a charge over two of the Company's properties.

On 30 November 2017, the Company replaced this borrowing with a new loan facility of £7,000,000 with Lloyds Banking Group, repayable within a year, secured by first legal charges over two of the companies properties and an unlimited debenture from the borrower. Interest is charged at 1.35% per annum above the 3 month LIBOR rate.

The balance at 31 December 2017 was £7,000,000 (2016: £nil).

The Company has entered into a derivative financial instrument to manage its exposure to the LIBOR interest rate risk in the form of an interest rate swap.

#### 20. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Land and buildings:	2017	2016
	£	£
- within one year	877,967	1,214,759
- between one and five years	1,945,294	3,073,957
- after five years	1,569,108	1,577,769

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

# 21. SECURED DEBTS

The fe	ollowii	ng secu	ired d	ebts a	re inc	luded wit	hin c	reditors:	•				
	•											÷	•
									•		2017	-	2016

		•		. 2027	•	2010
•	•					· ·
•	•	*. * :		· <b>1</b>		Ĺ
			•	 		
Bank loans		•	∴.	 7,000,000		_
					=	

# 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Financial assets	2017 £	2016 £
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable - Trade and other debtors (see note 16)	677,412	464,680
	677,412	464,680
Financial liabilities  Measured at fair value and designated in a hedging relationship  - Derivative financial instruments (see below)	8,179	45,683
Measured at amortised cost - Loans payable (see notes 19)	7,000,000	
Measured at undiscounted amount payable - Trade and other creditors (see note 17)	817,820	632,988
	7,825,999	678,671

The Company's income, expense, gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

				2017 £	2016 £
Interest income and expense Total interest expense for financial	l liabilities at a	mortised cost	<b>"</b> , '	81,234	86,855
·	•		. =	· · · · · ·	
Fair value gains and losses					
On derivative financial liabilities de	esignated in a	hedging relation	onship	37,504	(11,142)

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

#### Interest rate swap contracts

The following table details the notional principal amount and remaining term of interest rate on the swap contract outstanding as at the reporting date:

	•	ontract fixed est rate	Notional pri	ncipal value	Fair value		
Outstanding contract							
(floating interest							
receivable, fixed							
interest payable)	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Matures in:	%	%	£	£	£	£	
1 to 2 years	1.47	1.47	3,500,000	3,500,000	8,179	45,683	

Interest rate swaps are valued at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates.

The interest rate swap is settled on a quarterly basis. The floating rate on the interest rate swaps is three months' LIBOR. The Company will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

All interest rate swap contracts exchanging floating rate interest amounts for fixed rate interest amounts are designated as cash flow hedges to reduce the Company's cash flow exposure resulting from variable interest rates on borrowings. The hedged cash flows are expected to occur and affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swaps.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

# 23. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax	Ľ	£
Timing differences (see below)	385,293	392,927
,		Deferred tax
0.1		£
Balance at 1 January 2017 Provision on investment		392,927
property revaluation		(14,760)
Fair value adjustment on SWAP		7,126
Balance at 31 December 2017		385,293
The deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date comprises:		
		2017
		£
Provision on investment property revaluation - liability		386,847
Provision on fair value of interest rate SWAP	_	(1,554)

At the balance sheet date the Company had unused trading tax losses of £48,051 (2016: £48,051) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on tax losses due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

# 24. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	2017	2016
		value:	£	£
36,200,000	Ordinary	0.05	1,810,000	1,810,000

385,293

# , i

#### **Property Recycling Group plc**

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 25. RESERVES

A brief explanation of the company's reserves as disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity is as follows:

#### Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

#### Fair value reserve

This reserve is used to record movements in the fair value of investment property adjusted for attributable deferred taxation which, as unrealised, is not distributable.

#### **Retained earnings**

Accumulated realised post tax profits comprising a distributable reserve.

#### 26. IMMEDIATE PARENT COMPANY AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent company is Paul Rackham Limited and its ultimate parent company and controlling party is Rackham Group Limited.

Group accounts are prepared by Rackham Group Ltd and these are publically available at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

#### 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

# Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the entity

	2017	2016
	£	£
Rent receivable	31,661	32,037
Director's remuneration recharged to Company	(135,541)	(135,000)
Services contract and site maintenance payable	(261,781)	(258,338)
Dividend paid to parent company	(336,425)	(329,760)
Amount due to related party	(76,500)	

A service agreement was established between Paul Rackham Limited and the Company on 27 May 2005 in advance of flotation on AIM. Under the terms of the agreement, Paul Rackham Limited provides the Company with office accommodation, related services, administrative and management services in consideration for a service charge reviewed annually and increased by the maximum of the Consumer Price Index.

The agreement had an initial term of one year and will, unless either party gives two months notice of termination before an anniversary of the commencement date, be automatically renewed annually on the anniversary of commencement, being 16 June 2005. The agreement has been renewed in each subsequent year, including 16 June 2017. The scope of the agreement remained the same during the year.

In June 2011 the Board awarded Paul Rackham Limited a contract of £60,000 per annum for work, materials and facilities provided for sites on an ongoing basis. Paul Rackham Limited paid a capital grant of £106,800 to the Company in a previous year which is carried forward (2016: £106,800).

# Key management personnel of the entity or its parent (in the aggregate)

	2017	2016
	£	£
Dividend paid to director	900	900