Company registration number: 06470071

Environ Consultants Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 December 2016

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Directors and other information

Directors

Mr Peter Rowbottom Mrs Susan Rowbottom

Company number

06470071

Registered office

Watford Bridge Industrial Estate

Watford Bridge Road

New Mills High Peak SK22 4HU

Business address

Unit 4, Watford Bridge Industrial

Estate

Watford Bridge Road

New Mills High Peak SK22 4HJ

Accountants

Downham Morris & Co

45-49 Greek Street

Stockport SK3 8AX

Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Environ Consultants Limited Year ended 31 December 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Environ Consultants Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Environ Consultants Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Environ Consultants Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Environ Consultants Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/technical-activities/technical-resources-search/2009/october/factsheet-163-audit-exempt-companies.html. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Environ Consultants Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Environ Consultants Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Environ Consultants Limited. You consider that Environ Consultants Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Environ Consultants Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Downham Morris & Co
Chartered Certified Accountants and Registered Auditors

45-49 Greek Street Stockport SK3 8AX

12 September 2017

Statement of financial position 31 December 2016

	2016		2015		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	138,631		158,145	
Tangible assets	6	1,149,280		996,288	
Investments	7	-		675,000	
			1,287,911		1,829,433
Current assets					
Stocks		41,250		44,500	•
Debtors	8	2,134,127		653,437	
Cash at bank and in hand		661,613		64,892	
		2,836,990		762,829	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9 (1,632,639)		(864,329)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,204,351		(101,500)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,492,262		1,727,933
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	10		(204,285)		(304,494)
Net assets			2,287,977		1,423,439
					===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			2,277,977		1,413,439
Shareholders funds			2,287,977		1,423,439

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2016

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 September 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Peter Rowbottom

Director

Company registration number: 06470071

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 January 2015	10,000	1,183,711	1,193,711
Profit for the year		311,728	311,728
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	311,728	311,728
Dividends paid and payable		(82,000)	(82,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		(82,000)	(82,000)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	10,000	1,413,439	1,423,439
Profit for the year		1,064,538	1,064,538
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,064,538	1,064,538
Dividends paid and payable		(200,000)	(200,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
At 31 December 2016	10,000	2,277,977	2,287,977

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 4, Watford Bridge Industrial Estate, Watford Bridge Road, New Mills, High Peak, SK22 4HU.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Turnover

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

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. 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 capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Goodwill

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

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

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

Goodwill - 10 years

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

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- · There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- · There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

Depreciation

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

Plant and machinery - 10% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
User defined asset - 20% straight line

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

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Financial instruments

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

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

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

4. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	22,200	22,200
Depreciation of tangible assets	190,960	125,930

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

5 .	Intangible assets				Goodwill	Other intangible	Total
						assets	
					£	£	£
	Cost				222.000	0.745	224 745
	At 1 January 2016 Additions	•			222,000 -	2,745 2,686	224,745 2,686
	At 31 December 2016				222,000	5,431	227,431
	Amortisation				66 600		66 600
	At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year				66,600 22,200	-	66,600 22,200
	At 31 December 2016				88,800		88,800
					====	=====	====
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2016				133,200	5,431	138,631
	At 31 December 2015				155,400	2,745	158,145
6.	Tangible assets						
		Freehold	Plant and	Fixtures,	Motor	Tangible	Total
•		property	machinery	fittings and equipment	venicies a	assets - user defined	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	100.010	4 040 500	00.007	50.400	47.500	4 077 400
	At 1 January 2016 Additions	188,218 -	1,012,589 185,698	99,887 1,576	59,193 142,820	17,599 13,858	1,377,486 343,952
	At 31 December 2016	188,218	1,198,287	101,463	202,013	31,457	1,721,438
	Depreciation						
	At 1 January 2016	-	315,674	37,327	14,798	13,399	381,198
	Charge for the year	-	119,837	16,370	50,503	4,250	190,960
	At 31 December 2016		435,511	53,697	65,301	17,649	572,158
	Carrying amount						<u> </u>
	At 31 December 2016	188,218	762,776	47,766	136,712	13,808	1,149,280

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

7.	Investments		
		Other investments other than loans	Total
		£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2016 Fair value adjustment	675,000 (675,000)	675,000 (675,000)
	At 31 December 2016	•	
	Impairment At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	-	_
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2016		
	At 31 December 2015	675,000	675,000
8.	Debtors .		0045
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	1,277,146	314,598
	Other debtors	856,981	338,839
		2,134,127	653,437
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	· ·	2016	2015
		3	£
	Trade creditors	642,246	502,613
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	425,239 458,080	6,841 239,379
	Other creditors	107,074	115,496
		1,632,639	864,329
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Oreditors, amounts raining due after more than one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Other creditors	204,285	304,494

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2016			
		Balance brought forward		Balance o/standing
		£	£	£
Mr Peter Rowbottom		53,557	80,329	133,886
Mrs Susan Rowbottom		53,557	80,329	133,886
		107,114	160,658	267,772
	2015			
		Balance	Advances	Balance
		brought forward	/(credits) to the directors	o/standing
		£	£	£
Mr Peter Rowbottom		(65,430)	118,987	53,557
Mrs Susan Rowbottom		(65,430)	118,987	53,557
		(130,860)	237,974	107,114

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.