

Sutton Grange AD Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Registered No. 07948621

Directors

D E Hislop
M I Paulson
C F Walter

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
3 Forbury Place
23 Forbury Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 3JH

Registered Office

3rd Floor
150 Waterloo Road
London
SE1 8SB

Registered No. 07948621

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the operation of an anaerobic digestion plant and related activities.

Following an extended construction phase, the company formally commenced trading with effect from 1 January 2016.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report are listed below:

C R Cooper	(appointed 9 November 2015, resigned 14 June 2016)
D E Hislop	
M I Paulson	
M A Stewart	(resigned 9 November 2015)
C F Walter	

Financial statements

The directors have opted to amend the format of the Income Statement in order to present the company's results in a manner that better reflects the nature of the company's operations. The reported operating loss, loss before taxation and loss for the year would be the same under both the new and previously used formats.

Future developments

The company will continue to operate its anaerobic digestion plant for the foreseeable future.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditors, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Going concern

The Board recognises the company's exposure to liquidity risk and that the company's ability to continue operating is dependent on there being sufficient cash to sustain day-to-day operations whilst seeking a route to developing the existing operations and new investment opportunities. The Board continually monitors this situation and is satisfied that the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Directors' report (continued)

Independent auditors

During the year, Ernst & Young LLP resigned as auditors of the company and were replaced by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Small company exemptions

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption provided by Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101).

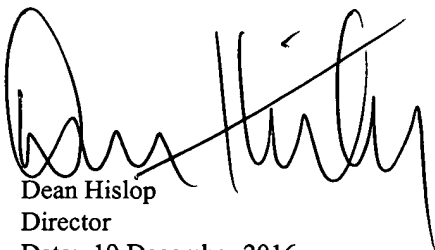
Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on a 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.

On behalf of the Board



Dean Hislop
Director
Date: 19 December 2016

Independent auditors' report to the members of Sutton Grange AD Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Sutton Grange AD Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its loss 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.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016;
- the Income statement and Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Sutton Grange AD Limited (continued)

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Christine Dobson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading

19 December 2016

Income statement

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Revenue	3	803,175	–
Changes in inventories		29,256	–
Raw material and consumables used		(740,544)	–
Employee benefits expense	5	(47,896)	–
Other expenses	4	(668,686)	(469,130)
Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation		(624,695)	(469,130)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		(249,085)	(16,869)
Impairment provision	4	(8,572,382)	–
Operating loss	4	(9,446,162)	(485,999)
Finance income	6	2,145	1,904
Finance costs	7	(494,503)	–
Loss on continuing operations before taxation		(9,938,520)	(484,095)
Income tax	8	916,304	1,396
Loss for the year		<u>(9,022,216)</u>	<u>(482,699)</u>

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss for the year	(9,022,216)	(482,699)
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u>(9,022,216)</u>	<u>(482,699)</u>

Statement of financial position

at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	11,239,529	18,872,388
Deferred tax asset	8	818,157	–
		<u>12,057,686</u>	<u>18,872,388</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	225,920	255,176
Trade and other receivables	11	1,508,056	1,017,200
Cash and cash equivalents	12	515,437	2,123,560
		<u>2,249,413</u>	<u>3,395,936</u>
Total assets		<u>14,307,099</u>	<u>22,268,324</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	18	400	400
Share premium		1,199,710	1,199,710
Accumulated deficit		(9,813,677)	(791,461)
Total equity		<u>(8,613,567)</u>	<u>408,649</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	14	20,183,835	20,156,128
Provisions	16	394,016	373,118
Deferred tax liability	8	–	98,147
		<u>20,577,851</u>	<u>20,627,393</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,342,815	1,232,282
Total liabilities		<u>22,920,666</u>	<u>21,859,675</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>14,307,099</u>	<u>22,268,324</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19 December 2016.

Dean Hislop
Director

Registered no: 07948621

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<i>Share capital</i> £	<i>Share premium</i> £	<i>Accumulated deficit</i> £	<i>Total equity</i> £
At 31 March 2014	400	1,199,710	(308,762)	891,348
Total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	(482,699)	(482,699)
At 31 March 2015	400	1,199,710	(791,461)	408,649
Total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	(9,022,216)	(9,022,216)
At 31 March 2016	400	1,199,710	(9,813,677)	(8,613,567)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. General information

Sutton Grange AD Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is 3rd Floor, 150 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8SB.

The principal activity of the company is the operation of an anaerobic digestion plant and related activities. The company's interests are located in the UK. The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in GB Pounds.

The results of Sutton Grange AD Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Tamar Energy Limited which are available from 3rd Floor, 150 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8SB.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Sutton Grange AD Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed below.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- a) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- b) the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;
- c) the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- d) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- e) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- f) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - ii. paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - iii. paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- g) the requirements of paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- h) the requirements of paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.
- i) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c), 130 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

- j) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- k) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- l) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- m) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and
- n) the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f)and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The directors have considered the going concern basis for preparation of these financial statements and concluded it to be appropriate on the basis that the company is dependent on the financial support from its shareholder, Tamar Energy Limited, who have confirmed to carry on providing their financial support to the company for the foreseeable future being not less than twelve months from the date of the signing these financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory only for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015 or later periods and which the company has not adopted early. Those that may be applicable to the company in future are as follows:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017
IAS 16 and IAS 38	Amendments – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019

Except for IFRS 16, the company does not anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will either individually or collectively have a material impact on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application. The full impact of IFRS 16 has not yet been assessed.

The company does not anticipate adopting these standards and interpretations ahead of their effective date.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the estimated close down and restoration costs associated with the asset.

Once an undeveloped anaerobic digestion project is considered to be commercially viable, expenditure is capitalised under "Plants under construction". Commercially viable is deemed to be achieved when the company is confident that the project will provide a satisfactory return relative to its perceived risks and is likely to go ahead.

Costs which are necessarily incurred whilst commissioning anaerobic digestion plants, in the period before they are capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are capitalised. Any revenue generated during commissioning is credited against the capitalised cost of commissioning.

Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use. Anaerobic digestion plants are depreciated from the point they move into operation which is regarded as being where the plant is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives. Operational plants situated on leasehold property are depreciated over the shorter of the expected useful life and the remaining period of the lease. The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, taking account of technological innovations and asset maintenance programmes. A change resulting from the review is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation expense is recognised in the income statement. The main depreciation periods used by the company are as set out below.

Plant and equipment	– 10 – 30 years
Computer equipment	– 2 years
Fixtures and fittings	– 3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected through its continued use or disposal. Gains or losses which arise on de-recognition are included in the income statement in the period of de-recognition. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item as at the date of sale.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning costs may be incurred by the company at the end of the operating life of some of the plants. These are determined under the terms of leases entered for each site and the company assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs can be uncertain and cost estimates vary in response to a number of factors, including resale value of equipment being decommissioned, changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques and experience at other sites.

The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. As a result there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

The provision at reporting date represents managements best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to the recoverable amount. The impairment is recognised in the income statement as an expense. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, where an individual asset cannot generate cash flows independently, the recoverable amount is determined for the larger cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

A previously recognised impairment will be reversed insofar as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the income statement.

After recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation charge for the asset is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the statement of financial position include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are recorded at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial instruments recorded at fair value through profit and loss which do not include transaction costs. Subsequent measurement and impairment for each classification is specified in the sections below.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement, or
- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - (i) has transferred the substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
 - (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Subsequent to initial measurement, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Trade and other receivables are stated net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts.

Financial liabilities

Loans and accounts payables are classified as financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired as well as through the amortisation process.

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. Any instrument that includes a repayment obligation is classified as a liability.

Where the contractual liabilities of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities, and are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the income statement. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any features meeting the definition of a financial liability then such capital is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Impairment of financial assets

The company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, it is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument held at cost, then the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. The loss is recognised in profit or loss. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Inventory

Inventory consists of raw materials in the form of feedstock. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Write-downs to net realisable value and inventory losses are expenses in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less necessary costs to make the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Equity comprises the following

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares.
- "Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares consisting of investor ordinary shares, net of expenses of the share issues.
- "Accumulated deficit" includes all current results as disclosed in the income statement.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the period end.

The charge for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes.

Provision is made at current rates for deferred tax in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the period end. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts and value added tax.

Services rendered

Revenue earned from gate fees is recognised when waste is received over the gate.

Electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity, and associated renewable certificates, embedded benefits and feed-in tariffs is recognised based on the quantity of electricity exported or generated, as applicable, at the contracted price, on the date of generation.

Interest

Interest is accrued and recognised on a time-proportion basis at the effective rate implicit in the instrument.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term from funds borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is also capitalised and deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the company during the period. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that not readily apparent from other sources. 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The most critical accounting policies and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement. These relate to

- Capitalisation and depreciation of property, plant and machinery
- Calculation of decommissioning provision

3. Revenue

	2016	2015
	£	£
Electricity	789,908	–
Gate fees	13,267	–
	<u>803,175</u>	<u>–</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

4. Operating loss

This is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation – owned assets	249,085	16,869
Impairment provision	8,572,382	–
Operating lease payments	50,080	–
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	10,000	10,000
Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services	2,136	1,937

Impairment provision

During the year it was determined that there were indications that the company's AD plant, which came into operation with effect from 1 January 2016, would be unlikely to generate sufficient cash flows over its lifetime to justify its carrying value. Consequently, a formal impairment assessment was undertaken and the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows has been recognised as a loss in the Income statement.

5. Staff costs

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	198,526	174,410
Social security costs	20,384	14,858
	<u>218,910</u>	<u>189,268</u>

Staff costs capitalised as part of plants under construction was £171,014 (2015: £189,268).

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2015	2014
	No.	No.
Operating staff	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

None of the directors received any emoluments in respect of their services to the company during the year (2015: £nil).

6. Finance income

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on bank account	<u>2,145</u>	<u>1,904</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

7. Finance costs

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on loans from group undertakings	473,605	–
Unwinding of discount on provision	20,898	–
	<u>494,503</u>	<u>–</u>

8. Income tax

(a) Income tax on loss on ordinary activities

Income tax credited in the income statement

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the loss for the year	–	–
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,007,211)	(47,212)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	–	43,568
Impact of change in tax rates	90,907	2,248
Total deferred tax	<u>(916,304)</u>	<u>(1,396)</u>
Total tax credit in the income statement	<u>(916,304)</u>	<u>(1,396)</u>

(b) Reconciliation of the total income tax credit

The income tax credit in the income statement for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Accounting loss before taxation	(9,938,520)	(484,095)
At standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	(1,987,704)	(101,660)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	–	43,568
Permanent differences	182,579	54,448
Losses not recognised for deferred tax	797,914	–
Impact of change in tax rate	90,907	2,248
Total tax credit in the income statement	<u>(916,304)</u>	<u>(1,396)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

8. Income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred income tax

The deferred income tax included in the Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax asset/(liability)		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,245,380	(2,536)
Tax losses	–	521,585
Capitalised interest	(427,223)	(617,196)
	<u>818,157</u>	<u>(98,147)</u>

The deferred income tax included in the Income Statement relates to the following:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Tax losses	(309,399)	469,349
Accelerated capital allowances	1,247,918	3,373
Adjustments in respect of prior years	–	(43,567)
Capitalised interest	(22,215)	(427,759)
	<u>916,304</u>	<u>1,396</u>

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

At the year end there were tax losses of approximately £4,495,304 available for set off against future assessable profits. The related deferred tax asset of £764,202 has not been recognised in respect of those losses as the directors consider the level and timing of future profits not to be sufficiently certain in the short-term.

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 on 26 October 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax balances have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

9. Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Plant under construction</i>	<i>Plant and equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Machinery</i>	<i>Fixtures & fittings</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost:						
At 1 April 2015	18,846,635	–	17,532	9,447	18,503	18,892,117
Prior year adjustment	(1,060,932)					(1,060,932)
Additions	2,118,000	130,150	–	1,390	–	2,249,540
Transfers	(19,903,703)	19,903,703	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	–	20,033,853	17,532	10,837	18,503	20,080,725
Depreciation:						
At 1 April 2015	–	–	9,219	3,322	7,188	19,729
Provided during the year	–	231,197	6,928	4,792	6,168	249,085
Impairment adjustment	–	8,572,382	–	–	–	8,572,382
At 31 March 2016	–	8,803,579	16,147	8,114	13,356	8,841,196
Net book value:						
At 31 March 2016	–	11,230,274	1,385	2,723	5,147	11,239,529
At 31 March 2015	18,846,635	–	8,313	6,125	11,315	18,872,388

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2016 was £1,348,419 (2015: £1,077,865 [2015: previously £2,138,797]) at a weighted average interest rate of 12%.

The prior year adjustment relates to capitalised borrowing costs that were deemed to have been incorrectly charged to the company on a non-interest bearing loan from the company's ultimate parent. The related loan balance has been adjusted by a corresponding amount.

10. Inventories

	2016	2015
	£	£
Feedstock	158,177	255,176
Spare parts	67,743	–
	<u>225,920</u>	<u>255,176</u>

11. Trade and other receivables

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade receivables	18,347	131,862
Amount owed by group undertakings (note 19)	517,352	203,074
Other debtors	12,090	12,088
Prepayments and accrued income	808,526	481,209
Other taxes	151,741	188,967
	<u>1,508,056</u>	<u>1,017,200</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank	<u>515,437</u>	<u>2,123,560</u>

13. Trade and other payables

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade payables	181,615	253,929
Accruals	915,833	257,759
Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 19)	<u>1,245,367</u>	<u>720,594</u>
	<u>2,342,815</u>	<u>1,232,282</u>

The above payables were all unsecured. Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

14. Financial liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Non-current:		
Amount due to group undertaking	<u>20,183,835</u>	<u>20,156,128</u>

Details of the terms of this loan are given in note 19.

15. Lease obligations

Obligations under operating leases

The future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
<i>Land and buildings</i>		
Not later than one year	77,439	75,000
After one year but not more than five years	309,757	300,000
After five years	<u>1,703,664</u>	<u>1,650,000</u>
	<u>2,090,860</u>	<u>2,025,000</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

16. Provisions

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs as follows:

	2016 £
At 1 April	373,118
Unwinding of discount	20,898
At 31 March	<u>394,016</u>

The company makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning the anaerobic digestion plant on a discounted basis on construction commencement. The decommissioning provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs relating to the anaerobic digestion plant property, which is expected to be incurred in 2043 which is when the producing anaerobic digestion plant is expected to cease operation. This provision has been created based on the company's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes is a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. This estimate is reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required that will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. The discount rate used in the calculation of the provision as at 31 March 2016 equalled 3.01% (2015: 3.01%).

17. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2016, amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounted to £nil (2015: £456,264).

18. Share capital

		2016		2015
<i>Allocated, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>
Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	290	290	290	290
Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	110	110	110	110
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		<u>400</u>		<u>400</u>

Rights, preferences and conditions

Ordinary A and Ordinary B shares carry full and equal rights to participate in voting in all circumstances and in dividends and capital distributions, whether on a winding up or otherwise.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

19. Related party transactions

Included in note 11 is £203,074 (2015: £203,074) owed by the immediate parent undertaking, Tamar Energy Operating Company (one) Limited. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in note 11 is £313,787 (2015: £nil) owed by Tamar Renewable Power (Essex) Limited and £491 (2015 £nil) owed by Holbeach Biogas Limited, fellow subsidiary undertakings. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in note 13 is £3,323 (2015: £611) owed to Tamar Organics Limited, £1,241,294 (2015: £719,983) owed to Tamar Energy (Holdings) Limited and £750 (2015 £nil) owed to Tamar recycling (Suffolk) Limited, fellow subsidiary undertakings. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. During the year the company purchased overhead management services amounting to £569,000 (2015: £474,040) from Tamar Energy (Holdings) Limited.

Included in note 14 is £20,183,835 (2015: £20,156,128) owed to the ultimate parent undertaking, Tamar Energy Limited. Included in this balance is a loan of £16,147,064 (2015: £14,325,040) which includes accrued interest of £3,847,064 (2015: £2,025,040) charged at the rate of 12% per annum during the year. This loan is payable in quarterly instalments once certain conditions are met and has a final repayment date of 19 March 2023. Tamar Energy Limited holds a debenture charge over this loan, dated 19 March 2013. The remainder of the balance is interest free and has no fixed repayment date.

During the year the company purchased goods and services amounting to £1,146,344 (2015: £766,969) from Sutton Grange Services Limited, a company in which both M I Paulson and C F Walter are also directors. At 31 March 2016 the amount due to Sutton Grange Services Limited was £27,749 (2015: £39,374).

During the year the company was charged rent of £77,439 (2015: £75,000) and purchased goods for £64,874 (2015: £nil) from Fred Walters and Sons Limited, a company in which C F Walter is also a director. At 31 March 2016 the amount due to Fred Walters and Sons Limited was £nil (2015: £nil).

20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Tamar Energy Operating Company (one) Limited, a company incorporated in England.

In the director's opinion the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tamar Energy Limited, a company incorporated in England. The smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Tamar Energy Limited. Its registered office and the address from which group financial statements can be obtained is 3rd Floor, 150 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8SB.