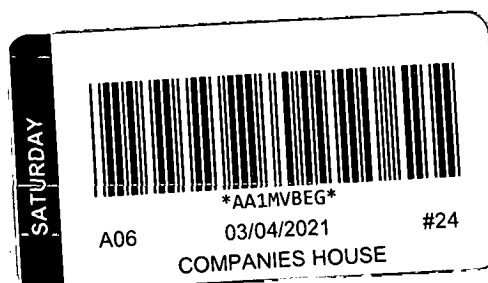


Registered number: 06245934

Grange Wind Farm Limited
Directors' report and financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020



Grange Wind Farm Limited

Contents

	Page(s)
Company information	1
Directors' report	2 - 4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 19

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Company Information

Directors	P E Dias C P Gaydon P S Latham T J Rosser
Company secretary	Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited
Registered number	06245934
Registered office	6th Floor 33 Holborn London EC1N 2HT
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3AZ

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a wind farm for the generation and sale of electricity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the effects of COVID-19 on the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and determined that based on recent trading of the company and revised projections, the pandemic is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited (formerly Fern Trading Group Limited), will continue to support the operations of the company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible impacts of COVID-19.

Brexit

The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and the transition period ended on 31 December 2020, in which time the UK and EU negotiated additional arrangements and concluded the "Trade and Cooperation Agreement". The directors have considered the impact on the company regarding the agreed exit terms within the agreement and wider regulatory and legal implications within these statutory financial statements and will continue to do so.

Events after the balance sheet date

On the 12 February 2021, the ultimate parent undertaking of Grange Wind Farm Limited, Fern Trading Group Limited completed a name swap with the intermediate parent undertaking of Grange Wind Farm Limited, Fern Trading Limited.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are given below:

P E Dias
C P Gaydon
P S Latham
T J Rosser

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements of the company in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements of the company for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements of the company 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time of approval of this report has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

Small company exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors' have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on

30 March

2021 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P S Latham', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

P S Latham
Director

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Grange Wind Farm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Grange Wind Farm Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' report and financial statements (the "Annual report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 30 June 2020; the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Grange Wind Farm Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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 in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is 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.

Auditors' 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 an auditors' report 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Grange Wind Farm Limited (continued)

Use of this report

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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 by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Nicholas Cook (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne

Date: 30 March 2021

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	2,485,686	3,149,467
Cost of sales	(1,408,281)	(1,354,846)
Gross profit	1,077,405	1,794,621
Administrative expenses	(433,366)	(794,384)
Other operating income	-	18,091
Operating profit	644,039	1,018,328
Interest receivable and similar income	109	916
Interest payable and expenses	(490,204)	(2,784,222)
Profit/(loss) before tax	153,944	(1,764,978)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(317,971)	(475,526)
Loss for the financial year	(164,027)	(2,240,504)
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Change in the value of hedging instrument	-	1,253,810
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	-	(213,148)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1,040,662
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	(164,027)	(1,199,842)

All amounts above relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Registered number:06245934

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		17,105,710		17,439,448
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	72,000		72,000	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,026,958		1,102,191	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		410,622	
		1,098,958		1,584,813	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(16,217,982)		(17,676,569)	
Net current liabilities			(15,119,024)		(16,091,756)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,986,686		1,347,692
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax			(793,497)		(475,526)
Other provisions	8		(485,050)		-
Net assets			708,139		872,166
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		3,805,248		3,805,248
Retained deficit			(3,097,109)		(2,933,082)
Total shareholders' funds			708,139		872,166

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" as amended by Section 1A "Small Entities".

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 March 2021.



P S Latham
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Called up share capital £	Cash flow hedge reserve £	Retained deficit £	Total shareholders' funds £
At 1 July 2018	10	(1,040,662)	(692,578)	(1,733,230)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(2,240,504)	(2,240,504)
Issued share capital	3,805,238	-	-	3,805,238
Change in value of hedging instrument	-	1,253,810	-	1,253,810
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	-	(213,148)	-	(213,148)
At 1 July 2019	3,805,248	-	(2,933,082)	872,166
Profit for the financial year	-	-	(164,027)	(164,027)
At 30 June 2020	3,805,248	-	(3,097,109)	708,139

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

Grange Wind Farm Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in and domiciled in England, the United Kingdom, registered number: 06245934. The registered office is 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a wind farm for the generation and sale of electricity.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements, in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under Section 7 of FRS 102 and para 3.17(d), on the basis that it is a small company;
- from disclosing the company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 para 33.7; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly owned within the same group.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the effects of COVID-19 on the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and determined that based on recent trading of the company and revised projections, the pandemic is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited (formerly Fern Trading Group Limited), will continue to support the operations of the company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible impacts of COVID-19.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

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

Revenue is derived from the electricity generated by wind farms and is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is generated.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Wind turbines	- 25 years straight line
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Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.10 Operating leases

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

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2.12 Financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

2.13 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full at the commencement of production. The amount recognised is the discounted value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Any movement in the provision is recognised in the profit and loss in the year. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected in an adjustment to the provision.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The provision for decommissioning costs is measured at management's best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the future obligation. This estimate is determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements, using a discount rate of 2% reflecting the time in value of money and the risks specific to the obligation, based on management's judgement (see note 8).

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

4. Employees and directors' remuneration

The company had no employees during the year (2019: none). The directors, did not receive or waive any remuneration (2019: £nil).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Wind turbines £
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	20,469,688
Change in accounting estimate	485,050
At 30 June 2020	<u>20,954,738</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	
At 1 July 2019	3,030,240
Charge for the year	818,788
At 30 June 2020	<u>3,849,028</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	<u><u>17,105,710</u></u>
At 30 June 2019	<u><u>17,439,448</u></u>

Change in accounting estimate adjustments have arisen due to management changing the underlying estimate of the costs to decommission the site at the end of its life. (please refer to note 8 for more details).

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Other debtors	72,000	72,000
	72,000	72,000
	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	282,461	196,659
Prepayments and accrued income	744,497	905,532
	1,026,958	1,102,191

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	227,512	220,278
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,309,955	16,409,117
Other creditors	417,150	102,115
Accruals and deferred income	263,365	945,059
	16,217,982	17,676,569

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured loans with year end balances totalling £15,309,955 (2019: £16,409,117). The loans bear interest at 3% (2019: 3%) and are repayable on demand.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

8. Provisions

	Decommissioning provision £
At 1 July 2019	-
Change in accounting estimate	485,050
At 30 June 2020	485,050

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with the wind farm owned by the company. The company is committed to decommissioning the wind farm as a result of the construction of the wind farm for the production of power.

The decommissioning provision provides the future costs of decommissioning of the wind farm.

The provision has been discounted at an annual rate of 2% and this discount will be unwound and charged to the statement of comprehensive income until 2041, as the estimated date of decommissioning.

9. Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,805,248 (2019: 3,805,248) Ordinary shares of £1	3,805,248	3,805,248

10. Operating leases commitments

At 30 June 2020 the company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than one year	46,992	43,396
Later than one year and not later than five years	187,967	173,582
Later than five years	798,851	781,120
	1,033,810	998,098

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 30 June 2020 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

Grange Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

12. Events after the balance sheet date

On the 12 February 2021, the ultimate parent undertaking of Grange Wind Farm Limited, Fern Trading Group Limited completed a name swap with the intermediate parent undertaking of Grange Wind Farm Limited, Fern Trading Limited.

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Boomerang Energy Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking as at the year ended 30 June 2020 was Fern Trading Group Limited (formerly Fern Trading Limited), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. On 10 July 2020, the ultimate parent undertaking changed to Fern Trading Limited (formerly Fern Trading Group Limited), also a company incorporated in the United Kingdom following the insertion of a new top company to the existing Fern group.

Fern Trading Group Limited (formerly Fern Trading Limited) is the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Fern Trading Group Limited's (formerly Fern Trading Limited) consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.