Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' Report and

Audited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Directors:	J M Linney C J Tanner S O Vince
Registered office:	2nd Floor Edgeborough House Upper Edgeborough Road Guildford United Kingdom WD4 8LR
Registered number:	06815807 (England and Wales)
Independent auditor:	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Hill House 1 Little New Street United Kingdom EC4A 3TR
Bankers:	HSBC Bank PLC 8 Canada Square London E14 5HQ

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' Report
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

This Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Further information on the basis of preparation of these financial statements and the going concern assumption can be found in note 2.

Principal activity
The principle activity of the Company is the design, build, financing and operation of a wind farm consisting of 12 turbines (25MW) in Routh, Yorkshire and this is expected to continue to be the principal activity of the Company.

Dividends
The profit during the year ended 31 December 2018 was £71,548 (2017: £(524,872) loss).

The directors did not pay any interim dividends in the period (2017: £nil).

The directors have not recommended payment of a final dividend (2017: £nil).

Events since the end of the year
Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

Directors
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

J M Linney
C J Tanner
S O Vince

Going concern
The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 2 of the Accounting Policies.

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' Report
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Risks and uncertainties

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. At the start of the project, the Company negotiated debt facilities with an external party to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds over the life of the project. Following the refinancing of the project on 16 March 2016, the Company's debt facilities are now owed to JLEAG Wind Limited.

Interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings expose it to cash flow risk primarily due to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Company used interest' rate derivatives to manage the risk and reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates. Following the refinancing of the project on 16 March 2016, the Company's borrowings have limited exposure as all borrowings are fixed interest loans and therefore interest rate derivatives have been terminated.

Exposure to market prices

The Company is exposed to long term electricity market prices. We are currently monitoring the electricity market and a fixed price 15 year Purchase Power Agreement has been entered into with Statkraft Markets GmbH, effective from the start of commercial operations, and fixed until September 2018. We continue to monitor the market.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade and other receivables. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and accrued income which are with one counterparty. The Company monitors the financial standing of that counterparty in order to manage its credit risk.

Wind/energy yield risk

The Company has engaged consultants to assess long term wind predictions and consequent energy yield for the given turbines. However, there still remains a risk that wind and energy yield may be less (or more) than modelled. The project was refinanced on 16 March 2016 via its holding company on an assumption that realistic downsides would not materially jeopardise the project. The Company will continue to monitor performance against the modelled plan.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' Report
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Auditor
The auditors, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board:

J Linney

....
J Linney - Director

Date: 23.9.2019 ....

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hall Farm Wind Farm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Hall Farm Wind Farm Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Hall Farm Wind Farm Limited

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hall Farm Wind Farm Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

W. B

William Brooks FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

Date: 23/9/19

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	4,196,941	4,049,260
Cost of sales		(885,843)	(1,025,586)
Gross profit		3,311,098	3,023,674
Administrative expenses		(1,231,981)	(1,391,205)
Operating profit	5	2,079,117	1,632,469
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(1,736,329)	(1,829,109)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		342,788	(196,640)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	(271,240)	(328,232)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		71,548	(524,872)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		71,548	(524,872)

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd (Registered number: 06815807)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	24,447,946	25,642,657
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,117,645	1,213,573
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	716,440	987,679
Cash at bank		276,589	1,294,740
		2,110,674	3,495,992
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,292,332)	(2,274,960)
Net current assets		818,342	1,221,032
Total assets less current liabilities		25,266,288	26,863,689
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(28,039,396)	(29,722,640)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(856,443)	(842,148)
Net liabilities		(3,629,551)	(3,701,099)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	50	50
Retained earnings		(3,629,601)	(3,701,149)
Shareholder funds		(3,629,551)	(3,701,099)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23.9.2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Linney

J Linney - Director

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	50	(3,176,277)	(3,176,227)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(524,872)	(524,872)
Balance at 31 December 2017	50	(3,701,149)	(3,701,099)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	71,548	71,548
Balance at 31 December 2018	50	(3,629,601)	(3,629,551)

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements

1. General information

Hall Farm Wind Farm Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements apply the July 2015 amendments to FRS 102. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior financial period.

The Company also meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, JLEAG Wind Limited, registered in England and Wales and the financial statements are available from the registered office at 1 Kingsway, London, United Kingdom, WC2B 6AN.

This Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this Company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The Company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' - Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues'; - Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Parties' - Related party transactions with other undertakings in the John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited group.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis the Company is a going concern, which the directors consider appropriate.

The directors have separately reviewed integrated forecasts for the Company, for the foreseeable future, which indicate that the Company will be able to meet its cash flow demands and liabilities as they fall due from cash flows from operations and existing working capital.

2. Accounting policies - continued

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Critical judgements
The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Power Purchase Agreement
The Directors have considered whether the Power Purchase Agreement entered into by the Company meets the definition of a derivative under FRS 102 in the context of characteristics of derivative contracts set out within the definition. The Power Purchase Agreement was entered into and continues to be held for the purpose of the Company delivering electrical output to be received by the offtaker in accordance with the requirements set out in the contract, and therefore is not considered to be a financial instrument.

Deferred taxation
The Directors have used their judgement, based on long term projections, in estimating whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to recognise a deferred tax asset in relation to tax losses carried forward. The Directors have also made estimates, based on those projections, about the expected timing or reversal of the deductible and taxable temporary differences when considering whether a deferred tax asset can be recognised. Whilst the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset; the recovery of that asset is primarily dependent on sustained electricity prices.

Operating lease commitments
The classification of leases as operating or finance leases requires the Company to determine, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires recognition on the balance sheet.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Decommissioning provision
The Company has a decommissioning provision resulting from its obligation at the end of the license period to return the wind farm site to its original state and condition. The calculation used to estimate the future expected cost of decommissioning the site is based on a historic estimate of per turbine costs plus anticipated fixed cost overheads provided by a qualified third party consultant, discounted back to present value at a suitable discount rate. The Directors will continue to monitor market prices for decommissioning works for indications of material changes to the assumptions underlying the decommissioning provision calculation.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Turnover
Turnover represents the value of power generated during the year, excluding value added tax, in the UK.

Turnover recognition
Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have transferred to the buyer and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

a) Generation and embedded benefits turnover
Turnover from the sale of electricity represents the invoice value, pre sales tax, of electricity provided to third parties and is recognised when electricity is generated. Embedded benefits are paid to generating plant located on the distribution network to reflect the lower cost of transporting electricity to the end user and are recorded at the invoice value.

b) TRIADS turnover
Turnover from the sale of TRIADS (bonus for generating at peak demand times during the winter months) represents the invoice value, before sales tax, of TRIADS provided to third parties and is recognised when eligible electricity is generated.

c) ROCs turnover
Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) are issued to qualifying renewable generators under the terms of the generating station's OFGEM Renewable Obligation registration. These certificates may be traded separately from the electricity to which they relate. The ROCs are recorded as accrued income at fair value and recognised in turnover when the electricity to which they relate is generated. Any impairment of ROCs due to reduction in the market price is recorded in profit and loss.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.
Plant and machinery - Straight line over 25 years

Plant and machinery is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, but excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing which is expensed as incurred.

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

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

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

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

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

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

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments - continued
(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Derivative financial instruments
The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

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

Fair value measurement
The Company determines the fair value of its derivatives using the income approach which converts future cash flows to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts through the use of observable inputs, e.g. interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Hedge accounting
The Company designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedging instruments in respect of variable interest rate risk of the cash flows associated with recognised debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with the clear identification of the risk in the hedged item that is being hedged by the hedging instrument. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the designated hedged risk.

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments - continued
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gain or loss that was recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment of assets
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets
An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Taxation

Current tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before taxation as reported in the Income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2. Accounting policies - continued

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

Accrued income
Accrued income represents accruals for electricity generation and ROC income not yet billed.

Dividend distribution
Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Decommissioning provision
Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the end of the license period to return the wind farm site to its original state and condition. The calculation used to estimate the future expected cost of decommissioning the site is based on a historic estimate of per turbine costs plus anticipated fixed cost overheads provided by a qualified third party consultant, discounted back to present value at a suitable discount rate. The Directors will continue to monitor market prices for decommissioning works for indications of material changes to the assumptions underlying the decommissioning provision calculation.

When this provision relates to an asset with sufficient future economic benefits, a decommissioning asset is recognised and included as part of the associated plant and machinery and depreciated accordingly. Changes in these estimates and changes to the discount rates are dealt with prospectively and reflected as an adjustment to the provision with a corresponding decommissioning asset included within plant and machinery. Unwinding of the discount on the provision is included in the income statement within interest expense.

Operating leases
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

3. Turnover

The turnover and profit (2017 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.

4. Employees and directors

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2018 nor for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2017 - NIL).

4. Employees and directors - continued

Services are provided to the Company through a third party asset management agreement.

None of the Directors received any remuneration from the Company during the period (2017: None).

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other operating leases	147,018	137,230
Depreciation - owned assets	1,194,711	1,194,710
Auditor's remuneration - auditing of financial statements	8,193	7,882
Foreign exchange differences	2,724	2,437

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest payable to parent	1,663,981	1,762,391
Other interest	58,053	52,726
Unwinding of discount	14,295	13,992
	1,736,329	1,829,109

7. Taxation

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Deferred tax:		
Reversal of timing differences	(199,753)	238,042
Impact of change in tax rate	(9,984)	(17,508)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	186,377	195,951
Tax losses carried forward	294,600	(88,253)
Total deferred tax	271,240	328,232
Tax on profit/(loss)	271,240	328,232

7. Taxation - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	342,788	(196,640)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.250%)	65,130	(37,853)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	29,717	188,085
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	186,377	196,000
Impact of change in tax rate	(9,984)	(18,000)
Total tax charge	271,240	328,232

The UK corporation tax rate was 19% at year end. However, a change to the UK corporation tax rate was substantively enacted in the Chancellor's Budget on 6 September 2016. The change will reduce the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020.

The deferred tax position as at 31 December 2018 has been calculated at 17% (2017: 17%) reflecting the tax rate at which deferred tax is expected to be reversed in future periods.

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	31,500,460
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	5,857,803
Charge for year	1,194,711
At 31 December 2018	7,052,514
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	24,447,946
At 31 December 2017	25,642,657

9. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	18,116	18,116
VAT	32,592	30,364
Accrued income	1,038,399	1,088,757
Prepayments	28,538	76,336
	1,117,645	1,213,573
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	180,000	180,000
Deferred Tax Asset		
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,130,907)	(2,086,208)
Tax losses carried forward	1,667,347	2,893,887
	716,440	987,679
Aggregate amounts	1,834,085	2,201,252

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other loans (see note 12)	979,522	1,178,933
Trade creditors	3,062	31,477
Other creditors	48	48
Amounts owed to parent	-	638,727
Accruals and deferred income	309,700	425,775
	1,292,332	2,274,960

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other loans (see note 12)	28,039,396	29,722,640

12. Loans

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Amounts due to parent	979,522	1,178,933

12. **Loans - continued**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Amounts due to parent	19,184,116	20,485,665
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Amounts due to parent	8,855,280	9,236,975

The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the Company and a charge over the shares of the Company.

Senior debt
On 16 March 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with its parent company, JLEAG Wind Limited, for an amount of £23,867,000 bearing an interest rate of 2.55% per annum.

During the year the Company made repayments of £313,089 (2017: £294,000) against the principle loan. The principle balance was £18,783,532 as at 31 December 2018: £18,783,532 (2017: £19,097,000) and the outstanding interest was £nil (2017: £3,000). There is also unamortised finance fees attributed of £109,645 (2017: £162,000). These costs have been pushed down by the parent company. The loan is repayable by instalments based on an agreed repayment profile and will terminate on 16 March 2021.

Subordinated debt
On 16 March 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with its parent company, JLEAG Wind Limited, for an amount of £12,446,000, bearing a fixed interest rate of 10.5% per annum.

During the year the Company made repayments of £1,621,585 (2017: £141,000) against the principle loan. The principle balance was £10,345,031 as at 31 December 2018 (2017: £11,966,000) and the outstanding interest was £nil (2017: £636,000). The loan is repayable on demand, however, the parent company has no intention of demanding repayment until such time as the Company has sufficient funds.

13. **Leasing agreements**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	24,000	24,000
Between one and five years	96,000	96,000
In more than five years	333,000	357,000
	453,000	477,000

14. Provisions for liabilities

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other provisions		
Decommissioning Provision	856,443	842,148

	Decommissioning Provision
	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	842,148
Unwinding of discounted amount	14,295
Balance at 31 December 2018	856,443

15. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2018 £	2017 £
100	Ordinary Shares	0.50	50	50

16. Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company enters into operating lease arrangements for the land on which the wind farm is located. The Company's lease rental expense is disclosed in note 5 and the Company commitments under these arrangements are disclosed in note 13. There are no other material off-balance sheet arrangements.

17. Related party disclosures

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

18. Post balance sheet events

On 6th March 2019, the parent company, JLEAG Wind Limited, refinanced their external bank loans by repaying The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi loan and agreeing a new loan with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. As a result, the existing intercompany loan between the Company and JLEAG Wind Limited was increased from £18,791,405 to £19,460,925.

19. **Ultimate controlling party**

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling entity is John Laing Environmental Assets Group Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey, Channel Islands, with a registered address of Sarnia House, Le Truchot, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4NA.

Copies of the financial statements of John Laing Environmental Assets Group Limited are available from the website www.jlen.com.

The Company's immediate parent company is JLEAG Wind Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England & Wales. The smallest group in which its results are consolidated is JLEAG Wind Limited and the largest group in which its results are consolidated is JLEAG Wind Holding Limited. Both of these parent companies have a registered office of 1 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AN and copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House.