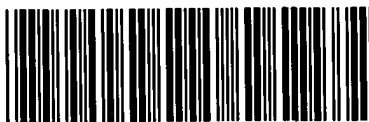


**REGISTERED NUMBER: 07957054 (England and Wales)**

Report of the Directors and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023  
for  
Little Morton Limited

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Little Morton Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

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Little Morton Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**DIRECTORS:**

T J Rosser  
A D K Brierley

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

UK House  
5th Floor  
164-182 Oxford Street  
London  
United Kingdom  
W1D 1NN

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

07957054 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Ernst & Young LLP  
Bedford House  
Bedford Street  
Belfast  
BT2 7DT

Little Morton Limited

Report of the Directors  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Little Morton Limited (the company) for the year ended 30th June 2023.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of solar plants for the generation of solar power.

**GOING CONCERN**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have determined based on recent trading and projected cash flows of the Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 ("REIP 1") Group, of which the company is a part, that the Group is able to meet its liabilities for a minimum of 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements, including those arising from the cash sweep mechanism which is in operation between the company and Group.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events. As consequence, the directors have concluded that all assets and liabilities remain fairly stated as at 30th June 2023.

As at 30th June 2023, the company had net current assets of £809,218 and net liabilities of £1,376,675, which included loans from the parent company of £11,667,074. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the parent company, which is considered a going concern, has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st July 2022 to the date of this report.

A D K Brier  
T J Rosser

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

L G Halstead - resigned 29th August 2023.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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 Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). 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.

Little Morton Limited

Report of the Directors  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued**

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the company will not 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 to enable them to ensure that the company 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.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he 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 auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

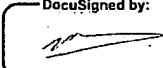
The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS**

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies 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 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

DocuSigned by:  
  
.....1145A63408EF465.....  
T J Rosser - Director

Date: 27-Mar-24  
.....

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Little Morton Limited

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Little Morton Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30th June 2023 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. 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.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Little Morton Limited

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records or 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages two and three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Little Morton Limited

**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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

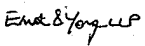
Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and Energy Regulation in the United Kingdom under Ofgem.
- We understood how Little Morton Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to any fraud risk framework within the entity, including whether a formal fraud risk assessment is completed.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through management override and in response incorporated data analytics across manual journal entries in our audit approach.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations identified above. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on journals meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business and enquiries of management.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**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 a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:  
  
D1D181AB13D54F1...  
Michael Kidd (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP  
Bedford House  
Bedford Street  
Belfast  
BT2 7DT

Date: 27 March 2024



Little Morton LimitedStatement of Income and Retained Earnings  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

	Notes	30/6/23 £	30/6/22 £
<b>TURNOVER</b>		3,247,629	3,291,898
Cost of sales		(1,069,536)	(994,190)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		2,178,093	2,297,708
Administrative expenses		(10,792)	(14,486)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>		2,167,301	2,283,222
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(833,173)	(950,754)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		1,334,128	1,332,468
Tax on profit		(80,977)	(314,929)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		1,253,151	1,017,539
Retained earnings at beginning of year		(2,629,836)	(3,647,375)
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR</b>		<u>(1,376,685)</u>	<u>(2,629,836)</u>

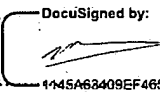
The notes form part of these financial statements

Little Morton Limited (Registered number: 07957054)Statement of Financial Position30th June 2023

	Notes	30/6/23 £	30/6/22 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	5	10,104,267	10,794,975
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	838,005	894,847
Cash at bank		488,352	848,655
		1,326,357	1,743,502
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(517,139)	(694,032)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		809,218	1,049,470
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		10,913,485	11,844,445
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(11,667,074)	(13,799,221)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	9	(623,086)	(675,050)
<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>		(1,376,675)	(2,629,826)
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	10	10	10
Retained earnings		(1,376,685)	(2,629,836)
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		(1,376,675)	(2,629,826)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27-Mar-24 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 1445A63409EF465  
 T J Rosser - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Little Morton Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Little Morton Limited (the company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in and domiciled in the United Kingdom, registration number 07957054. The registered office is UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group of companies of which the principal activities are that of operation of solar plants and the generation of solar power.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Basis of preparing the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared 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 judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of all entities in the group and are rounded to the nearest £. All amounts in the income statement relate to continuing operations. The company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current year or preceding financial period. Therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

**ROC Recycle Estimate**

The company establishes accrued income in respect of the ROC recycle based on production for the period and applying externally available best estimates for the expected ROC recycle price for the period which is outstanding. Any difference between the estimate and the actual ROC recycle price is taken as revenue in the period in which the ROC recycle price is confirmed.

**Decommissioning provision**

The Company has made a critical judgement and estimate with respect to the contingent liability in relation to decommissioning provision at the operational solar sites.

The Company has a constructive obligation to return the land on which solar sites are built to its original condition, at the end of the lease. The directors believe that given the nature of the assets, the lessor may wish to either take title of the assets for either continued use or to realise value through selling the assets. Where the valuation of the Company does not exceed the cost of decommissioning, the directors assume the lessor will not take title of the asset and therefore it is probable there will be an outflow to settle this restoration obligation. The directors will continue to monitor the situation at each balance sheet date.

The directors believe the provision for decommissioning costs is measured at managements 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 4.2% (2022: 2.65%) reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation, based on managements judgement.

Little Morton Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

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 under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 30th June 2023 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

**2.3 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the parent undertaking has confirmed that it will meet the liabilities of the company as and when they fall due, for a minimum of twelve months from the date of issuing these financial statements. The directors have assessed that such support will be available should it be required. Factors supporting the assessment are as follows:

- The Group owns 26 solar PV plants which are generating cashflows throughout the year;
- All 26 solar PV plants have Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) accreditation, which is a 20-year government subsidy administered by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) which guarantees a stream of revenue as long as the plants are generating electricity, at a price to be determined based on demand;
- The Group's cashflow forecasts have utilised forward pricing curves and the directors have applied sensitivities and considered liabilities due over the next 12 months. Even under sensitivities that apply a significant discount to pricing of PPA and ROC income, cashflows remain positive with significant headroom.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's cashflows to the extent that the Group is not a going concern and therefore the Group can provide support to the company should such support be required.

**2.4 Revenue recognition**

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 recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Little Morton Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**2.5 Tangible assets**

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of tangible assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- over the period of the lease.
Plant and machinery	- 4% and 10% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

**2.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Little Morton Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**2.10 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow 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 income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at 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.

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.

**2.11 Operating leases**

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.12 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

**2.14 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

Little Morton Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**2.15 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.16 Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

**2.17 Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, 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 taxation**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting end date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

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 reporting end date.

**2.18 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).

Little Morton LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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 income and retained earnings.

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.

**2.19 Provisions**

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

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full against a corresponding decommissioning asset, 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 Statement of income and retained earnings in the year. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected in an adjustment to the provision.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The company had no employees during the year. The directors did not receive any remuneration (year ended 30th June 2022 - £nil).

**4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

	30/6/23	30/6/22
	£	£
Bank Charges	13	14
Unwind of discount	16,801	-
Intra-Group Interest Payable	816,359	950,740
	<u>833,173</u>	<u>950,754</u>



Little Morton LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 20235. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1st July 2022	56,571	15,617,477	15,674,048
Additions		(29,243)	(29,243)
At 30th June 2023	56,571	15,588,234	15,644,805
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1st July 2022	9,342	4,869,731	4,879,073
Charge for year	2,262	659,203	661,465
At 30th June 2023	11,604	5,528,934	5,540,538
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 30th June 2023	44,967	10,059,300	10,104,267
At 30th June 2022	47,229	10,747,746	10,794,975

Additions movements refer to the change in estimates for the valuation of decommissioning assets (refer note 9)

- Additions: 155,104
- Remeasurement decommissioning: (184,347)
- Net Additions: (29,243)

6. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30/6/23 £	30/6/22 £
Trade debtors	16,727	-
Prepayments and accrued income	821,278	894,847
	838,005	894,847

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30/6/23 £	30/6/22 £
Trade creditors	6,508	642
Other creditors	193,398	273,608
Corporation Tax	239,273	273,879
Accruals and deferred income	77,960	145,903
	517,139	694,032

Little Morton LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023**8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	30/6/23	30/6/22
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,667,074	13,799,221
	<u>11,667,074</u>	<u>13,799,221</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured loans which bear interest at 6.7% (30th June 2022: 6.7%) and not repayable in instalments.

**9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES****a) Deferred taxation**

	30/6/23	30/6/22
	£	£
At beginning of period	41,050	-
Prior year adjustments	53,539	(9,924)
(Credited)/charged to statement of income and retained earnings	62,044	50,974
At end of period	<u>156,633</u>	<u>41,050</u>

Following the Finance Act 2021, there will be an increase in the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1st April 2023. As this rate has been enacted at the balance sheet date, this has been taken into consideration when calculating deferred tax.

**b) Decommissioning provision**

	30/6/23	30/6/22
	£	£
At beginning of period	634,000	-
Additional provisions for the year	16,800	634,000
Remeasurement	(184,347)	-
At end of period	<u>466,453</u>	<u>634,000</u>

A decommissioning provision was recognised in the prior year to provide for the future costs of decommissioning the solar plants owned by the Company in order to generate solar power.

<b>Total provisions for Liabilities</b>	<u>623,086</u>	<u>675,050</u>
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**10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

	30/6/23	30/6/22
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid	10	10
1,020 (30th June 2022: 1,020) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

Little Morton LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30th June 2023**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 30th June 2023 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

**12. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES**

The company has future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	30/6/23 £	30/6/22 £
No later than one year	90,540	79,813
Later than one year and no later than five years	362,160	319,252
Later than five years	1,004,999	965,739
Future minimum lease payments	<u>1,457,699</u>	<u>1,364,804</u>

**13. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY**

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182, Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The parent undertaking of smallest and largest group of which this company is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Copies of the group financial statements of Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 Limited can be obtained from UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The ultimate controlling party is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Limited Partnership, a limited formed partnership in the United Kingdom.