Ashburton Services Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2018

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Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2018

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors John George

Geoff Lewis

Company Secretary Infrastructure Managers Limited

Registered Office Cannon Place

78 Cannon Street

London EC4N 6AF

Independent Auditors KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Assembly Square Britannia Quay

Cardiff CF10 4AX

Bankers Nationwide Building Society

Kings Park Road Moulton Park Northampton Northants NN3 6NW

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the audited Annual Report and Financial Statements of Ashburton Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activity is the construction and refurbishment of schools and the provision of related facilities management services on a 30 year contract under the Private Finance Initiative. As the Company is in the full operational phase it faces operational risks and actively monitors financial performance against loan covenants. During the year the Company was fully compliant with the contractual terms. From a financial perspective the Company has been performing well and has been compliant with the covenants laid out in the loan agreement. The Company is also forecasting compliance with the covenants laid out in the loan agreement.

Performance Review

The loss for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £538,826 (2017: £217,504).

The loss for the financial year will be transferred to reserves.

The directors are satisfied with the overall performance of the Company and do not foresee any significant change in the Company's activities in the coming financial year.

Key Performance Indicators

The performance of the Company from a cash perspective is assessed six monthly by the testing of the covenants of the senior debt provider. The key indicator being the debt service cover ratio. The Company has been performing well and has been compliant with the covenants laid out in the Group loan agreement.

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

John George Geoff Lewis

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017: £nil).

Future Developments

The Company will continue to provide and support the Authority in its expansion of the school under the PFI scheme.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

Financial Instruments

Due to the nature of the Company's business, the financial risks the directors consider relevant to this Company is credit, interest rate, cash flow and liquidity risk. The credit risk is not considered significant as the client is a quasi governmental organisation.

Interest rate risk

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are to ensure that financial risks are mitigated by the use of fixed rate loans.

Cash Flow and Liquidity risk

Many of the Cash Flow risks are addressed by means of contractual provisions. The Company's liquidity risk is principally managed through financing the Company by means of long term borrowings.

Qualifying Indemnity Provision

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Small Company Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that
 information.

The auditors are deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on $\frac{25/9/18}{1}$ and signed by order of the board by:

Infrastructure Managers Limited Company Secretary

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Ashburton Services Limited

Year Ended 31 March 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ashburton Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going Concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' Report

The directors are responsible for the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Ashburton Services Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 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' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report, and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirements to prepare a Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' Responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Ashburton Services Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

The Purpose of Our Audit Work and to Whom We Owe Our Responsibilities

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.

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Richard Lomax (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 3 Assembly Square

Britannia Quay Cardiff

27 September 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 March 2018

Turnover	Note 4	2018 £ 680,486	2017 £ 901,042
Cost of sales		(796,758)	(687,743)
Gross (loss)/profit		(116,272)	213,299
Administrative expenses		(208,685)	(180,047)
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(324,957)	33,252
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8	830,396 (1,043,106)	850,869 (1,069,254)
Loss before taxation		(537,667)	(185,133)
Tax on loss	9	(1,159)	(32,371)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense		(538,826)	(217,504)

All the activities of the Company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year Cash at bank and in hand	10 10	642,998 16,748,726 1,766,244	723,044 17,383,551 1,519,132
		19,157,968	19,625,727
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(3,987,275)	(3,222,662)
Net current assets		15,170,693	16,403,065
Total assets less current liabilities		15,170,693	16,403,065
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(14,248,727)	(14,942,273)
Net assets		921,966	1,460,792
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Retained earnings	15 16	1,241,550 (319,584)	1,241,550 219,242
Total shareholders' funds		921,966	1,460,792

The Annual Report and Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25. September. 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

John George Director

Company registration number: 4798203

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total £
At 1 April 2016	1,241,550	436,746	1,678,296
Loss for the financial year		(217,504)	(217,504)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	_	(217,504)	(217,504)
At 31 March 2017	1,241,550	219,242	1,460,792
Loss for the financial year		(538,826)	(538,826)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(538,826)	(538,826)
At 31 March 2018	1,241,550	(319,584)	921,966

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Cash generated from operations	17	665,468	880,822
Net cash from operating activities		665,468	880,822
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received		830,396	850,869
Net cash from investing activities		830,396	850,869
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		(205,646)	(398,680)
Interest paid		(1,043,106)	(1,076,395)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,248,752)	(1,475,075)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		247,112	256,616
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,519,132	1,262,516
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,766,244	1,519,132

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2018

1. General Information

Ashburton Services Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK, England. The address of its registered office is Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF.

The Company's principal activity is the construction and refurbishment of schools and the provision of related facilities management services on a 30 year contract under the Private Finance Initiative.

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

2. Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of Ashburton Services Limited have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed further in the accounting policies.

The accounting policies stated below have been consistently applied to the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the Company's projected profits and cash flows by reference to a financial model covering accounting periods up to March 2036. Having examined the current status of the Company's principal contracts and likely developments in the foreseeable future, the Directors consider that the Company will be able to settle its liabilities as they fall due and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgments are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

The carrying value of those assets recorded in the Company's Statement of Financial Position, at amortised cost, could be materially reduced where circumstances exist which might indicate that an asset has been impaired and an impairment review is performed. Impairment reviews consider the fair value and/or value in use of the potentially impaired asset or assets and compares that with the carrying value of the asset or assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Any reduction in value arising from such a review would be recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment reviews involve the significant use of assumptions. Consideration has to be given as to the price that could be obtained for the asset or assets, or in relation to a consideration of value in use, estimates of the future cash flows that could be generated by the potentially impaired asset or assets, together with a consideration of an appropriate discount rate to apply to those cash flows.

ii) Accounting for service concession arrangements

Accounting for the service concession contract and finance debtors requires estimation of service margins, finance debtor interest rates and associated amortisation profile which is based on forecast results of the contract.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Finance debtor and service income

The Company is an operator of a PFI contract. The Company entered into its service concession arrangement before the date of transition to this FRS. Therefore its service concession arrangements have continued to be accounted for using the same accounting policies being applied at the date of transition to this FRS. The underlying asset is not deemed to be an asset of the Company under old UK GAAP, because the risks and rewards of ownership as set out in that Standard are deemed to lie principally with the Authority.

During the construction phase of the project, all attributable expenditure was included in amounts recoverable on contracts and turnover. Upon becoming operational, the costs were transferred to the finance debtor. During the operational phase income is allocated between interest receivable and the finance debtor using a project specific interest rate. The remainder of the PFI unitary charge income is included within turnover in accordance with FRS102 section 23. The Company recognises income in respect of the services provided as it fulfils its contractual obligations in respect of those services and in line with the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of those services.

Major maintenance costs are recognised on a contractual basis and the revenue in respect of these services is recognised when these services are performed.

(e) Income tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in 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 year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. 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 also recognised on the revaluations of derivative financial instruments, with the movements going through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 deferred tax asset or liability.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

(g) Restricted cash

Cash at bank includes £937,067 (2017: £696,356) restricted from use in the business, held in the Company's reserve accounts under the terms of the credit agreement.

(h) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Under the effective interest rate method, any transaction fees, costs, discounts and premiums directly related to the borrowings are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the life of the borrowings. Borrowings with maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date are classified as non-current liabilities.

(i) Financial instruments

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the Statement of Financial Position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

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

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Rendering of services	680,486	901,042

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating (Loss)/Profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

3 p	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable for the audit of the annual report and financial		
statements	13,200	12,900
		

Included in the fees payable for the audit of the annual report and financial statements is £3,000 (2017: £3,000) of Taxation Compliance Services.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

6. Particulars of Employees and Directors

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors, amounted to nil (2017: nil). The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the year (2017: £nil). During the year the company paid £48,743 (2017: £47,961) to Infrastructure Investments Holdings Limited, a related entity, for the provision of two directors.

7. Other Interest Receivable and Similar Income

		2018 £	2017 £
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	1,264	2,641
	Interest received on finance debtor	829,132	848,228
		830,396	850,869
8.	Interest Payable and Similar Expenses		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	848,377	874,525
	Interest due to Group undertakings	194,729	194,729
		1,043,106	1,069,254
9.	Tax on Loss		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,159	32,371

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the loss for the year is higher than (2017: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

	2018	2017
Loss before taxation	£ (537,667)	£ (185,133)
Loss by rate of tax	(102,157)	(37,027)
Effect of change in tax rates	·	7,934
Deferred tax not recognised	1 <u>03,316</u>	61,464
Total tax charge	1,159	32,371

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

10. Debtors

Debtors amounts falling due within one year are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	261,952	244,659
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	34,474	34,474
Deferred tax asset	9,307	10,466
Prepayments and accrued income	5,164	5,001
Corporation tax repayable	19,637	19,637
Finance debtor	312,464	408,807
	642,998	723,044
Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year are as follows:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Finance debtor	16,748,726	17,383,551

The amounts owed by Group undertakings relates to group tax relief, the balance is unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	448,758	402,566
Trade creditors	_	92,028
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1,622,194	1,427,465
Accruals and deferred income	1,834,395	1,218,708
Taxation and social security	81,928	81,895
	3,987,275	3,222,662

The amounts owed to Group undertakings consists of accrued interest of £1,622,194 (2017: £1,427,465), the balance is unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,328,730	12,775,296
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1,574,200	1,574,200
Accruals and deferred income	345,797	592,777
	14,248,727	14,942,273

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

Amounts owed to Group undertakings relates to subordinated debt due to the immediate parent company Ashburton Services (Holdings) Limited. The loan bears a Coupon of 12.37 per cent per annum and repayment of capital should have commenced on 30 September 2006. The Coupon on the principal amount accrues daily and is payable quarterly on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December each year. The investment sum was advanced under a subordinated loan agreement and is therefore unsecured, and would rank alongside ordinary creditors in the case of a winding up.

The bank loan is secured by a floating charge over all the assets, rights and undertakings of the Company.

The Company has a bank loan of £12,868,646 (2017: £13,280,903). This loan was drawn down under a non-recourse financing agreement and is repayable over 28 years following financial close in quarterly instalments expiring on 30 June 2034. The interest rate on this loan is fixed at 5.47%.

13. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 10)	9,307	10,466
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differen	nces in respect of:	
•	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,481)	(7,904)
Short term timing differences	(2,826)	(2,562)
	(9,307)	(10,466)
		

The net deferred tax asset expected to reverse in 2019 is £1,520. This primarily relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances and short term timing differences.

	2018 £
Opening balance Movement through the profit or loss	(10,466) 1,159
Closing balance	(9,307)

Deferred tax of £148,096 (2017: £61,464) in relation to unused losses has not been recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

14. Financial Instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as for	ollows:	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortise Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised		
cost	17,340,318	18,071,491
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(16,069,533)	(16,271,555)

15. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

2018		2017	
No.	£	No.	£
1,241,550	1,241,550	1,241,550	1,241,550
	No.	No. £	

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

16. Reserves

Retained earnings records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

17. Cash Generated from Operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss for the financial year	(538,826)	(217,504)
Adjustments for: Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Tax on loss	(830,396) 1,043,106 1,159	(850,869) 1,069,254 32,371
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	713,712 276,713 665,468	433,464 414,106 880,822

18. Related Party Transactions

The Company is wholly owned by Ashburton Services (Holdings) Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption in section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures', that allows it not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of a group.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2018

19. Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking is Ashburton Services (Holdings) Limited, which is also the smallest and largest group in which the Company's results are consolidated. The accounts of Ashburton Services (Holdings) Limited registered at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies.

The ultimate parent and controlling entity is HICL Infrastructure Company Limited, a company registered at East Wing, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3PP.