# **BANKSRenewables** development with care

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07043034** 

# Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited Financial Statements 30 September 2020

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# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 30 September 2020

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# **Corporate Information**

The board of directors R J Dunkley

S Fisher

Company secretary D J Martin

Registered office Inkerman House

St John's Road Meadowfield Durham DH7 8XL

Independent auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Level 5 and 6

Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3AZ

Bankers Santander

Bootle Merseyside L30 4GB

### Strategic Report

### Year ended 30 September 2020

The directors present the Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2020.

### Review of the business

Heysham Wind Farm is an onshore wind farm with three wind turbines each of 2.5 megawatt generating capacity has generated electricity throughout the year. The company performed well in the year with wind speeds above expected levels but power prices affected by Covid-19 related demand reductions in the spring and summer. A dividend of £nil (2019: £nil) has been paid.

### The Company's key financial performance indicators for the year were:

	2020	2019
	000£	£000
Turnover	2,711	2,697
Operating profit	1,553	1,578
Profit for the financial year	943	965
Shareholders' funds	2,836	1,683

### **Future developments**

No significant change in the company's business is anticipated.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's risk profile reflects the principal activities of the business, and is summarised below together with details of the steps taken to mitigate each major risk. The main risks facing the business are:

### Safety

Given the nature of the company's activities in developing, constructing and operating the wind farm, the health and safety of employees, contractors and the general public is of paramount importance to the company. The company's policy is to adopt a systematic approach to health and safety management in order to create and maintain a safe working environment, and to comply with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

### **Financial**

The main financial risk facing the company is ensuring that energy generated can be sold in the market. This risk is mitigated through the use of a long term power purchase agreement. Other financial risks include cash flow, liquidity and interest rate risks. These issues are dealt with in the Directors' Report.

### Contractual

In the course of its normal trading activities the company has entered into a contract to provide energy to an electricity supply company operating in the UK energy market. This contract has been reviewed and approved from a legal, insurance and financial perspective to ensure that no undue contractual risk exposure is created for the company. Adequate and appropriate insurance cover is maintained at all times in respect of all activities undertaken by the company.

### Strategic Report (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### Operational risk - UK withdrawal from the EU

There remains some uncertainty over the ongoing impact of the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union. Whilst not currently an issue, if the withdrawal results in delays in obtaining component parts for the Company's capital equipment then there could be reduced performance from the business if repairs to assets are delayed. The Company will continue to monitor this risk and liaise with its suppliers to minimise any impact resulting from it.

### Going concern

Under Company Law, the directors are required to consider whether it is appropriate to prepare financial statements on the basis that the company is a going concern. As part of its normal business practice, cash flow forecasts, longer term financial projections and sensitivity analysis are prepared and in reviewing this information the Board has a reasonable expectation that, as part of the Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited group, the company and Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited, as the ultimate parent company, will support the company to enable the company to fund its working capital and debt service requirements for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 4 March 2021 and signed by order of the board by:

Martin

Company Secretary

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### **Directors' Report**

### Year ended 30 September 2020

The directors present their report and the audited Financial Statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The company has chosen in accordance with Section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 to set out in the Strategic Report the following which the directors believe to be of strategic importance:

- · Review of the business
- · Principal risks and uncertainties
- Future developments

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was electricity generation.

### **Directors**

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

R J Dunkley S Fisher

### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

### **Directors' Report** (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments, comprise cash and cash equivalents and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations.

### Credit Risk

The company has entered into a contractual agreement with a client to provide electricity that it generates. It is company policy to investigate the credit worthiness of all customers prior to entering any contracts. In order to mitigate the credit risk, the directors of the company satisfy themselves of the customer's ability to fulfil their financial obligations under the contract on a regular basis and act swiftly in the event of any issues arising.

### Liquidity Risk

The company's principal assets are financed by borrowings from an external bank. The liquidity risk for the company is mitigated by maintaining sufficient available cash resources to meet its ongoing and expected needs. The directors expect that the wind farm will continue to generate sufficient cashflows to repay any debt obligations as they fall due.

### Inflation risk

The company borrowed money using financial assumptions that assume a certain level of inflation. The risk of inflation not meeting the rate assumed has been mitigated through the use of inflation rate hedges over a proportion of the company's income.

### Going concern

The directors have considered the company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing, and are satisfied that the company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

### **Directors' Report** (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

### **Independent Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were auditors of the Company during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 4 March 2021 and signed by order of the board by:

D J Martin

Company Secretary

Martin

Company registration number: 07043034

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited's financial statements:

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

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

### **Basis for opinion**

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

### Independence

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

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

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

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited (continued)

### Reporting on other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

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

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

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

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

### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited (continued)

# Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Jonathan Greenaway (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Newcastle upon Tyne

4 March 2021

### **Income Statement**

# Year ended 30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover	4	2,711	2,697
Cost of sales		(1,055)	(1,022)
Gross profit		1,656	1,675
Administrative expenses		(103)	(97)
Operating profit	5	1,553	1,578
Finance costs	7	(314)	(414)
Profit before tax		1,239	1,164
Tax on profit	8	(296)	(199)
Profit for the financial year		943	965

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

# Year ended 30 September 2020

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit for the financial year	943	965
Movement in derivative financial instruments Deferred tax on movement in derivative financial instruments	253 (43)	(79) 14
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	210	(65)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,153	900

### **Statement of Financial Position**

# 30 September 2020

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	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	16	18
Tangible assets	10	8,047	8,599
		8,063	8,617
Current assets			
Debtors	11	755	862
Cash at bank and in hand	•	124	124
		879	986
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(5,197)	(7,100)
Net current liabilities		(4,318)	(6,114)
Total assets less current liabilities		3,745	2,503
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(21)	(274)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(888)	(546)
Net assets		2,836	1,683
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	_	
Hedging reserve	18	(19)	(229)
Profit and loss account	18	2,855	1,912
Total shareholders' funds		2,836	1,683

These Financial Statements on pages 10 to 25 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 March 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S Fisher Director

# **Statement of Changes in Equity**

# Year ended 30 September 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Hedging reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 October 2018	_	(164)	947	783
Profit for the financial year  Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the	_	-	965	965
year:  Movement in derivative financial instruments				
Deferred tax on movement in derivative	_	(79)	_	(79)
financial instruments		14		14
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	· -	(65)	965	900
At 30 September 2019		(229)	1,912	1,683
Profit for the financial year	_	_	943	943
Other comprehensive income for the year:	_	_	343	343
Movement in derivative financial instruments	_	253	_	253
Deferred tax on movement in derivative financial instruments	_	(43)	_	(43)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	210	943	1,153
At 30 September 2020		(19)	2,855	2,836

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 1. General information

Banks Renewables (Heysham South Wind Farm) Limited is a limited company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is Inkerman House, St. John's Road, Meadowfield, Durham, DH7 8XL.

### 2. Statement of compliance

These Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

### (a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The financial statements are prepared in GBP sterling which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

### (b) Disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv)
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirement of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41 to 11.48(c)
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosure paragraphs 33.1A and 33.7

The Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited. Copies of Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited financial statements can be obtained from its registered office, Inkerman House, St. John's Road, Meadowfield, Durham, DH7 8XL.

### (c) Capitalisation of finance costs and interest

Finance costs incurred on borrowing that specifically funded progress payments on assets under construction, principally wind turbines are capitalised up to the date of commissioning and included as part of the asset.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### (d) 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 statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements and areas of uncertainty (apart from those involving estimates) could have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

### Site restoration

Each area and its risks, are discussed in more detail in their individual accounting policies (see accounting policies on site restoration below).

### (e) Debt issue costs

Costs incurred in connection with the issue of borrowings are deducted from the proceeds of such borrowings and released to the income statement over the term of the debt.

### (f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be recognised:

### Sale of electricity

Sale of electricity is recognised when electricity is transferred into the distribution network.

### Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

### (g) Non-interest bearing loans

Loans with no stated interest rate and payable after more than one year are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

### (h) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the Financial Statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Fundamental accounting concept

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and meet its liabilities as they fall due. At the statement of financial position date the company had net current liabilities of £4,318,000 (2019: £6,114,000) and shareholders' funds of £2,836,000 (2019: £1,683,000). There are risks that the directors consider in deciding to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis such as operating and pricing risks. The directors have considered the underlying strength of the operations and economics of the wind farm and the economic strength of the Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited and thus the ability of the business to meet its ongoing obligations and of the Group to provide the necessary ongoing financial facilities to the company to support its operations. The directors have satisfied themselves that Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited will provide the necessary level of ongoing financial support for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements if required. Accordingly, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate for the going concern basis to be used in preparing these financial statements.

### (j) Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position 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 tax. Deferred taxation 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 taxation 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 substantially enacted at the statement of financial position.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

### (k) Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction or if hedged, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

### (I) Leasing contracts

Costs of acquiring operating leases are added to fixed assets as they accrue. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement as they accrue. Contingent rentals are recognised in the period when they accrue.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### (m) Intangible fixed assets

Amortisation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost of the asset over the length of the Power Purchasing Agreement which is 15 years commencing from the date of commissioning the wind turbines.

### (n) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at rates to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives commencing from the date of commissioning. These are:

Plant and machinery

20 years

Windfarm restoration assets

written off over site operational life

### (o) Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banks Renewables (PH Finance) Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a Statement of Cash Flows under the terms of FRS 102, section 7.

### (p) Site restoration

An obligation to incur restoration costs arises when environmental disturbance occurs on the commencement of site operations at a wind farm. The estimated present value of the cost of restoring the site at the end of production is provided as the obligation arises and capitalised as wind farm assets. These costs are charged on a straight line basis to write off the cost over the estimated operational period of the wind farm.

The key area of estimation required for site restoration relates to the amount and timing of cash flows required to undertake the remediation. In order to support the estimation of amount of cash flows required the business engages with internal and external engineers and consultants as appropriate to assess the site and the work required to remediate it once operations have ceased. Estimates of projections of unit costs to undertake the work required are made by reference to best available evidence of equipment, manpower and sundry costs as extrapolated to the point where restoration is expected to commence. Estimates as to the timing of cash flows are made by reference to expectations of cessation of operations in the light of performance of the site to date and life span of planning and/or relevant plant.

### (q) Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable and payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses. This is classified as a financial asset/liability.

### (r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks, in hand and also includes amounts held in escrow as part of a contractual obligation relating to the site. This is classified as a financial asset.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### (s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense in the income statement.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in the income statement unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the income statement in the period it arises.

### (t) 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.

### Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge part of its exposure to fluctuations in inflation rates. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the date on which a contract is entered into. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss is subsequently measured at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income and the hedging reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects the income statement, such as when a forecast sale or purchase occurs.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of the contracts are calculated using their market values at the statement of financial position.

### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Electricity generation	2,711	2,542
Other income	-	155
	. 2,711	2,697

Turnover consists entirely of sales made to the United Kingdom.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 September 2020

5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Amortisation of intangible assets	2	1
	Depreciation of tangible assets – owned assets  Amortisation of capitalised interest (included in depreciation)	552 10	551 10
	Operating lease rental for land	151	157
	The company has no employees (2019: none).		
	The directors of the company are also directors of the ultimate parer companies. The remuneration the directors received was paid by The group company. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apport their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of	Banks Group ion this amou	Limited, a nt between
6.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4	3
	Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for other se	rvices:	
	Tax compliance services	3	3
7.	Finance costs		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Interest due to group undertakings	305	391
	Amortisation of debt issue costs Unwinding of discount provisions	6 3	7 16
	Similaring of dissource providence		

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# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 8. Tax on profit

### Major components of tax expense

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

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Deferred tax:		
Impact of change in tax rate	51	(23)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	242	222
Adjustment in respect of prior period	3	_
Total deferred tax (note 14)	296	199
Total tax expense	<u>296</u>	199

### Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Profit before tax	1,239	1,164
Profit multiplied by standard rate of tax	235	221
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7	1
Tax rate changes	51	(23)
Adjustment in respect of prior period	3	· _
	<del></del>	
Tax on profit	296	199

### Factors that may affect future tax expense

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17% as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. A rate of 19% has therefore been applied to the measurement of deferred tax balances at the Statement of Financial Position date. In the March 2021 Budget, the Government announced an intention to increase corporation tax to 25% from April 2023, subject to enactment. The Company is awaiting clarification of this and other proposed tax changes in order to make a reliable estimate of their potential impact.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 September 2020

### 9. Intangible assets

				Power purchasing agreement costs £000
	Cost At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020			25
	Accumulated amortisation At 1 October 2019 Charge for the year			7 2
	At 30 September 2020			9
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2020			16
	At 30 September 2019			18
10.	Tangible assets			
		Plant and machinery £000	Wind farm restoration assets £000	Total £000
	Cost At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	10,861	150	11,011
	Accumulated depreciation At 1 October 2019 Charge for the year	2,388 544	24 8	2,412 552
	At 30 September 2020	2,932	32	2964
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2020	7,929	118	8,047
	At 30 September 2019	8,473	126	8,599

Included in the total cost of plant and machinery is £150,000 in respect of capitalised interest (2019: £160,000).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 September 2020

11.	Debtors		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	176 579 755	241 621 862
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•	
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Social security and other taxes Accruals	3 4,996 79 119 5,197	7 6,886 91 116 7,100

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, accrue interest at 5%, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

### 13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Derivative financial liability	21	274

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 14. Provisions for liabilities

Deferred tax (note 15) £000	Site restoration £000	Total £000
380	166	546
_	3	3
296	_	296
43	_	43
719	169	888
	(note 15) £000 380 - 296 43	(note 15) restoration £000 £000 380 166 - 3 296 - 43 -

### Site restoration

Provisions are made for the total cost of site clearance including excavating wind farm foundations to 1m below ground level and soil replacement. Planning permission requires the site to be restored after 25 years of operation, when the provision will be released.

### 15. Deferred tax

16.

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as f	ollows:	
	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Included in provisions for liabilities (note 14)	719	380
,		
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing difference	es in respect of:	
·	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Fixed asset timing differences	841	729
Losses	(118)	(302)
On financial instruments through the hedging reserve	(4)	(47)
	<del>7</del> 19	380
Financial instruments		
The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as fo	llows:	
, ,	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other compre	hensive income	
RPI swaps	21	274

All other financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 16. Financial instruments (continued)

The company has the following derivatives:-

Inflation swaps to manage inflation risk volatility.

These derivatives are used to manage inflation risk. The inflation swaps are determined to be effective hedges and therefore movements in fair value of £253,000 (2019: £79,000) have been recognised as a change in other comprehensive income. Cash flows are expected to occur over a period to 2033.

The fair values of the derivatives held at statement of financial position date, were determined by reference to their market value.

### 17. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£000	No.	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	-	1	_
	_			

### 18. Reserves

Hedging reserve

This reserve is used to record increases and decreases in the fair value of derivative financial instruments. These are used by the company to manage interest rate volatilities.

Profit and loss account

This account represents cumulative profits and losses less dividends paid.

### 19. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2020

2019

	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	70	70
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	281	281
Later than 5 years	1,271	1,341
	1622	1,692

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 30 September 2020

### 20. Related party disclosures

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding as at 30 September, are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Purchases from related parties	100	61

Terms and conditions of transactions:

Sales and purchases between related parties are made at normal market prices.

The company has not disclosed transactions with other Group companies, as it has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 102.33.1A on the grounds that its subsidiaries are wholly owned.

### 21. Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banks Renewables (PH Finance) Limited which is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited the ultimate holding company. Both of these companies are incorporated in England. Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited is the only group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up. The Group financial statements can be obtained from the registered office. Mr H J Banks is the controlling party by virtue of his controlling interest in the equity share capital of Banks Renewables (PH Holdings) Limited.