

Affinity Sutton Investments Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2018**

Companies House No. 07466271

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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BOARD AND ADVISERS

Board

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Neil McCall | (Chair) |
| Michelle Reynolds | (appointed 18 June 2018) |
| David Fordham | (resigned 15 February 2018) |
| Mark Washer | (resigned 15 June 2018) |

Company Secretary

Clare Miller

Registered Office

Level 6
6 More London Place
Tooley Street
London
SE1 2DA

Principal Solicitors

Trowers & Hamlins LLP
3 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YZ

Auditors

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Bankers

NatWest Bank PLC
143 High Street
Bromley
Kent
BR1 1JH

REPORT OF THE BOARD

Affinity Sutton Investments Limited ("ASIL"), registered company no. 07466271, presents its annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal Activities

Affinity Sutton Investments Limited undertakes property development and other investment activity on behalf of Clarion Futures (previously Affinity Sutton Community Foundation), its immediate parent.

Review of the Year

The company sold its final homes in the prior year, and therefore turnover this year was limited to £2,000 of ground rent income (2017: three homes sold for £1.1 million in total).

Unaccrued project costs led to an operating loss of £48,000 (2017: £8,000 operating profit).

Clarion Futures provides a loan facility of £20 million of which £nil is drawn as at the reporting date (2017: £0.3 million drawn). The last £50,000 which had been drawn was waived during the year, leading to a loss before tax of £9,000 (2017: £8,000).

The Group's System of Internal Controls Responsibility

The Board of Clarion Housing Group Limited is the ultimate governing body for the Group and is committed to the highest standards of business ethics and conduct, and seeks to maintain these standards across all of its operations.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that sound systems of internal control exist across the Group which focus on the significant risks that threaten the Group's ability to meet its objectives, and provide reasonable - but not absolute - assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The key means of identifying, evaluating and managing the systems of internal control are:

- Corporate governance arrangements;
- Written Group-wide financial regulations and delegated authorities, which were subject to review during the year;
- Policies and procedures for all key areas of the business. These are reviewed periodically to ensure their continued appropriateness;
- A Group-wide Internal Audit function, structured to deliver the Audit and Risk Committee's risk-based audit plan. As well as having an in-house team, the Group uses the services of professional firms of auditors and other specialists as necessary. All audit reports are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee, which also receives updates on the implementation of agreed external and internal audit recommendations. Detailed reports on the Group's and subsidiaries' activities are also presented to senior managers so that recommendations for strengthened controls and improvement can be implemented promptly;
- A Group-wide Health and Safety function;
- Management structures providing balance and focus within the Group;

REPORT OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

- A Group-wide risk management process, which enables management to manage risk so that residual risk, after appropriate mitigation, can be absorbed without serious permanent damage to the Group or its subsidiaries. This includes a formal risk management approach to new business and major development initiatives and action plans to mitigate the worst effects of the risks. Risk management is considered at each Audit and Risk Committee meeting, through reviews of individual risk areas and/or risk maps, as well as considered regularly by the Board;
- The Group and its subsidiaries have annual budgets and long-term business plans. Throughout the year, Boards and managers regularly monitored performance against budgets, value for money and other quality indicators. An important tool in this process is the Group's Balanced Scorecard which identifies performance against key performance indicators, underpinned by supporting performance indicators and management information;
- Regulatory requirements and service objectives with managers ensuring that variances are investigated and acted upon;
- An anti-fraud and anti-bribery culture which is supported by a policy and procedure for dealing with suspected fraud, bribery and whistleblowing. The Group participated in the 2016/17 National Fraud Initiative, sponsored by the Cabinet Office;
- All housing investment decisions and major commitments were subject to appraisal and approval by the Investment Committee and, when appropriate, the Group Executive Team and the relevant Board, in accordance with the Group's financial regulations; and
- A Group-wide treasury management function reporting at least three times a year to the Treasury Committee.

The Group Chief Executive and senior subsidiary managers have reviewed the internal control and assurance arrangements by reference to checks on the above and a report has been made to the respective Boards on the effectiveness of the control systems for the year ended 31 March 2018 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements. The Audit and Risk Committee and the Group Board have expressed their satisfaction with these arrangements.

Status

No weaknesses were found in internal controls which resulted in material losses, contingencies or uncertainties that require disclosure in the financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Going Concern

In May 2018, the Board of Clarion Futures – the company's immediate parent - agreed to start a due diligence process with a view to winding up the company, as future property development is not likely to take place within this entity.

The directors have received confirmation that Clarion Futures intends to support the company for at least twelve months after these financial statements are signed, or until the company is struck off if earlier.

Directors

The Directors holding office during the period and at the date of this report are listed on page 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

Directors' and officers' liability

Directors' and officers' liability insurance has been purchased by the Group during the year, and covers the company.

Charitable and Political Contributions

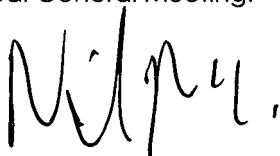
Apart from the Gift Aid payments to its charitable parent - which are treated as dividends under company law - the company made no charitable contributions during the year (2017: £nil) and no political contributions (2017: £nil).

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The Board members who held office at the date of approval of this Report of the Board confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each Board member has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Board member to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the Group's auditor. Accordingly, a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.



Neil McCall
Chair
5 July 2018

STATEMENT OF BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board is responsible for preparing the Report of the Board and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Board to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Board has 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 Board must not approve the financial statements unless it is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 it either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is 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 the Board to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFFINITY SUTTON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Affinity Sutton Investments Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

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.

Emphasis of matter – non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report of the Board

The Board is responsible for the report of the Board. 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 report of the Board 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 report of the Board;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion the report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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 by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company 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 Board was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFFINITY SUTTON INVESTMENTS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Board's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 7, the Board is responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as it determines 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 it either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

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.



Rebecca Pett
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL

12 July 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £'000 | Restated 2017 £'000 |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Turnover | 1 | 2 | 1,140 |
| Cost of sales | 1 | (50) | (1,132) |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | (48) | 8 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 5 | 50 | 1 |
| Interest payable and financing costs | 6 | (11) | (17) |
| Loss on ordinary activities before taxation | 7 | (9) | (8) |
| Tax charge on loss on ordinary activities | 8 | - | - |
| Loss for the year | | (9) | (8) |

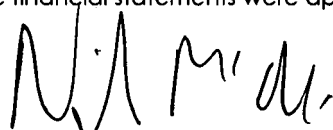
All operations are continuing.

See the "Corporation tax" section of note 1 for an explanation of the restatement.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 23 | 367 |
| | | <u>28</u> | <u>373</u> |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 10 | (46) | (82) |
| | | <u>(18)</u> | <u>291</u> |
| Net current assets/(liabilities) | | | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 11 | - | (300) |
| Net liabilities | | <u>(18)</u> | <u>(9)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Share capital | 12 | - | - |
| Profit and loss account | | (18) | (9) |
| Deficit on equity shareholder's funds | | <u>(18)</u> | <u>(9)</u> |

The financial statements were approved by the Board and were signed on their behalf by:



Neil McCall
Chair
5 July 2018

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | Share capital £'000 | Profit and loss account £'000 | Total equity £'000 |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| At 1 April 2016 | - | - | - |
| Loss for the year ending 31 March 2017 (restated) | - | (8) | (8) |
| <u>Contributions by and distributions to owners</u> | | | |
| Gift Aid payment to parent charity | - | (1) | (1) |
| At 31 March 2017 | - | (9) | (9) |
| Loss for the year ending 31 March 2018 | - | (9) | (9) |
| At 31 March 2018 | - | (18) | (18) |

£nil of Gift Aid was paid in respect of the prior year but not recognised as a liability in that year (2017: £1,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Affinity Sutton Investments Limited's ("the company") financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis and under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

In May 2018, the Board of Clarion Futures - the company's immediate parent - agreed to start a due diligence process with a view to winding up the company, as future property development is not likely to take place within this entity.

As a result, these financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis.

The directors have received confirmation that Clarion Futures intends to support the company for at least twelve months after these financial statements are signed, or until the company is struck off if earlier.

Disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a. the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes; and
- b. financial instrument disclosures, including: categories of financial instruments; items of income, expense, gains or losses in respect of financial instruments; and, exposure to, and management of, financial risks.

Value Added Tax

The company is registered for VAT, under its own registration, and recovers most of the VAT it incurs. Therefore all expenditure is shown exclusive of recoverable VAT.

Turnover

Sales of properties are recognised on legal completion.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises the cost of stock sold, as well as all marketing costs incurred in the year. It also includes development costs relating to sales made in previous years which had not been accrued for at the time of the sale.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

Debtors are assessed for recoverability at each reporting date.

After an impairment loss has been recognised, the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit may increase because of changes in: economic conditions; the circumstances that previously caused the impairment; or, the expected use of the asset(s). As a result, the carrying amount is adjusted to the lower of the new recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined had the original impairment not occurred, with the exception that the impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

Impairment is included in operating costs.

Interest receivable, interest payable and financing costs

Interest receivable is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that it will be recoverable when due.

Interest payable is recognised over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Transaction costs relating to the refinancing of existing debt are expensed as incurred unless there is a substantial modification of the terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax and Gift Aid

The company is liable to corporation tax, and the charge is based on the profit for the year taking into account differences between certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

A Gift Aid donation to the company's charitable parent, in relation to the year's profits, is recognised as a liability at the reporting date as a result of a shareholder-approved Companies Act s288 written resolution. Payment will be made within nine months of the reporting date and the amount may differ as the corporation tax computation for the year is finalised. Previously, a current tax charge was recognised for Gift Aid accrued but not paid at the reporting date, with an opposing credit in the Statement of Changes in Equity ("SOCE"); these were reversed in the following year when the Gift Aid was paid. The company has now adopted the December 2017 amendment to FRS 102 for the tax effect of Gift Aid payments, and neither this tax charge nor credit in the SOCE are recognised. Comparatives have been restated where necessary for the resulting changes in accounting policy: this is limited to a £66,000 net debit to the current tax charge and the corresponding £66,000 net tax credit in the SOCE - there is no net impact on the company's net assets.

Deferred tax is provided for in full on differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, unless the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws which have been enacted (given Royal Assent) or substantively enacted (passed by the House of Commons) by the reporting date and are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax charge/(credit) is presented either in the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax charge/(credit).

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where allowed by FRS 102, and likewise they are not discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company applies the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, as allowed by FRS 102.

All investments, short-term deposits and loans held by the company are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price.

Where contractual cash flows meet the recognition requirements of IFRS 9, investments, short-term deposits and loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, unless the difference between the historical cost and amortised cost basis is deemed immaterial. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method which applies a rate of interest that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including any associated premium, discount or transaction costs) through the expected life of the financial instruments to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The current rate of LIBOR at the reporting date is used and assumed to be constant for the life of the loan. Loans and investments that are payable or receivable in one year are not discounted.

Where contractual cash flows do not meet the recognition requirements of IFRS 9, loans, investments and short-term deposits are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses taken to the Income Statement.

Where loans and other financial instruments are redeemed during the year, a redemption penalty is recognised in the Income Statement of the year in which the redemption takes place, where applicable.

Other debtors and creditors are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction and does not qualify for treatment as a concessionary loan, in which case the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest is used.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and call deposits, as well as short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or shorter. It also includes those overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management strategy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

2. Significant judgements and accounting estimates

Significant judgements

With the exception of those relating to accounting estimates and uncertainty, no significant judgements have been made in applying the company's accounting policies.

Accounting estimates

The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from the estimates made. The following accounting estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities - and therefore the income and expenses recognised - within the next financial year:

1 The accrual required for remaining project costs

The three schemes which the company developed have now completed construction and all properties have been sold. An accrual has been made for the best estimate of the remaining costs which are expected to be incurred.

3. Directors' remuneration

Neil McCall, Michelle Reynolds and Mark Washer are, or were, employees of Clarion Housing Group Limited and are, or were, representatives of that entity. Their remuneration is disclosed there as appropriate.

David Fordham did not receive any remuneration.

The directors are considered the key management personnel for the purposes of FRS 102.

4. Employee information

The company does not directly employ any staff but instead makes use of the employees of Clarion Housing Group Limited, which then includes a proportion of the cost of these employees in the management recharge to the company. There was no management recharge this year (2017: £nil).

5. Interest receivable and similar income

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Interest receivable on bank deposits | - | 1 |
| Amounts due to Group undertakings waived | 50 | - |
| | <u>50</u> | <u>1</u> |

The company has a loan facility with Clarion Futures, its immediate parent. During the year, the remaining £50,000 the company owed was waived as it was agreed that it was unlikely that the company would be able to repay any of this amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

6. Interest payable and financing costs

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Interest payable to Group undertakings | <u>11</u> | <u>17</u> |

7. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditors' remuneration has been expensed in the accounts of Clarion Housing Group Limited and no audit or non-audit fees are charged to Affinity Sutton Investments Limited.

8. Taxation

| | 2018 £'000 | Restated 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| Analysis of charge in period | | |
| <u>Current tax:</u> | | |
| Current tax on income for the period | - | (1) |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | <u>-</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Recognised in profit and loss | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

The company's tax charge for the period is greater than 19% (2017: greater than 20%), the rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

| | 2018 £'000 | Restated 2017 £'000 |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| Reconciliation of tax recognised in profit and loss | | |
| Loss on ordinary activities before taxation | <u>(9)</u> | <u>(8)</u> |
| Tax at 19% (2017: 20%) | (2) | (2) |
| <u>Effects of:</u> | | |
| Income not subject to corporation tax | (9) | - |
| Deferred tax asset not recognised on losses carried forward | 11 | 1 |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | <u>-</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

The change in the rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

9. Debtors

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| Other debtors | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> |

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Accruals and deferred income | 15 | 77 |
| Amounts due to Group undertakings: trading | <u>31</u> | <u>5</u> |
| | <u>46</u> | <u>82</u> |

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

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Amounts due to Group undertakings: loans | <u>-</u> | <u>300</u> |

| | 2018 £'000 | 2017 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Loans are repayable, otherwise than by instalments as follows: | | |
| Between one and two years | <u>-</u> | <u>300</u> |

The company has a £20 million facility with Affinity Sutton Community Foundation, its immediate parent. Loans are repayable on demand - however, in the prior year the company received an undertaking from its parent that the loan would not be recalled for at least one year after the reporting date. Interest is charged at LIBOR plus 4%.

Loans are secured by a floating charge over all of the company's assets.

12. Share capital

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alotted, called up and fully paid: | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

13. Related Party Disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the Clarion Housing Group.

Debtor and creditor balances with other members of the Group are either debt subject to a market rate of interest or trading balances which are non-interest bearing and are due to be settled within one year of their recognition.

No other related party transactions require disclosure.

14. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Clarion Futures which is registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Clarion Housing Group Limited, a registered society under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and which is regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing. Clarion Housing Group Limited's registered office is Level 6, 6 More London Place, Tooley Street, London, SE1 2DA. Group accounts have been prepared by Clarion Housing Group Limited and are available from www.clarionhg.com.