MOORE STEPHENS
Company Registration No. 03138929 (England and Wales)
ABBEY PROPERTIES CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		20	17	20-	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		4,657,587		4,602,543
Investments	7		483,577		1,336,100
			5 ,141, 16 4		5,938,643
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,619,177		1,150,676	
Debtors	12	4,109,151		5,695,712	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,675,145		86,682	
		8,403,473		6,933,070	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	13	(759,172)		(7,416,411)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			7,644,301		(483,341)
Total assets less current liabilities			12,785,465		5,455,302
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(1,364,987)		(1,458,498)
Provisions for liabilities	16		(146,418)		(98,262)
Net assets			11,274,060		3,898,542
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		5.000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			11,269,060		3,893,542
Total equity			11,274,060		3,898,542

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

C D Sutton

Director

Company Registration No. 03138929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbey Properties Cambridgeshire Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised as the company obtains the right to consideration under the performance of these services.

Revenue from electricity generation is recognised in the period the electricity is generated.

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings 100 years straight line

Plant and equipment 20 years straight line/10% or 33% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings 4 years straight line Motor vehicles 3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.9 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.16 Statement of cash flows

The company has opted not to present a statement of cash flows on the grounds that it is a small company.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2017	2016
	£	£
(Profit)/loss on disposal of operations	(6,648,032)	-

During the year the company disposed of a number of its renewable energy projects.

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Management	2	2
Administration	2	2
	4	4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5	Directors' remuneration		
		2017 £	2016 £
		£	Ł
	Remuneration for qualifying services	167,730	167,112
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	100,000	
		267,730	167,112

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2016 - 2).

6 Tangible fixed assets

·	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and M fittings	lotor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	3,254,394	1,526,988	93,382	106,904	4,981,668
Additions	182,500	4,337	1,673	-	188,510
At 31 December 2017	3,436,894	1,531,325	95,055	106,904	5,170,178
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2017	132,408	86,945	78,072	81,700	379,125
Depreciation charged in the year	26,097	77,571	5,775	24,023	133,466
At 31 December 2017	158,505	164,516	83,847	105,723	512,591
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017	3,278,389	1,366,809	11,208	1,181	4,657,587
At 31 December 2016	3,121,986	1,440,043	15,310	25,204	4,602,543

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017 £	2016 £
Motor vehicles	1,177	23,359
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	24,023	23,139

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,111,902 (2016 - £1,173,675) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	8	483,475	732,755
Investments in associates	9	102	603,345
		483,577	1,336,100
Movements in fixed asset investments			
			res in group
			rtakings and participating
			interests
			£
Cost or valuation			
			1,336,100
At 1 January 2017			
At 1 January 2017 Additions			257,250
At 1 January 2017			
At 1 January 2017 Additions			257,250
At 1 January 2017 Additions Disposals			257,250 (1,109,773) ———

8 Subsidiaries

At 31 December 2016

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
ILI (Yonderton) Limited	110 Queen Stree Glasgow, G1 3B)		Ordinary shares	100.00
North Fen Solar Energy Limited	Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB	37 1 2	Ordinary shares	100.00
Horizon House Cambourne Limited	Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	100.00

1,336,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8 Subsidiaries (Continued)

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
ILI (Yonderton) Limited	(40,365)	(40,364)
North Fen Solar Energy Limited	(5,609)	(48,112)
Horizon House Cambourne Limited	(90,864)	(127,934)

9 Associates

10

Details of the company's associates at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% F Direct	leld Indirect
North and South Energy Limited	Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7	Dormant	X Ordinary shares		
Kilrubie Windfarm Ltd	2PB Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7	Development of renewable energy projects	Ordinary shares	100.00	
SPV (St Ives) Limited	2PB Nene Lodge,Funthams	Property development	Ordinary shares	50.00	
	Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB			33.30	
Financial instruments			201	-	2016
Carrying amount of financial as	ssets			£	£
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				5,423,315
Equity instruments measured at o	cost less impairment		483,57	7 -	1,336,100

	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,861,055	5,423,315
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	483,577	1,336,100
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- Other financial liabilities	=	55,208
Measured at amortised cost	1,986,654	8,691,179

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Stocks		2017 £	2016 £
	Work in progress		726,303	257,802
	Finished goods and goods for resale		892,874 ———	892,874
			1,619,177	1,150,676
12	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		151,489	35,141
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		2,457,856	667,752
	Other debtors		1,251,710	3,686,772
	Prepayments and accrued income		232,132	245,468
			4,093,187	4,635,133
			2017	2016
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		-	1,033,650
	Prepayments and accrued income		15,964	26,929
			15,964	1,060,579
	Total debtors		4,109,151	5,695,712
	10181 4031010			=====
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		Notes	2017 £	2016 £
			_	_
	Bank loans and overdrafts	15	223,114	1,314,933
	Obligations under finance leases		13,444	13,444
	Trade creditors		74,542	41,611
	Amounts due to group undertakings		89,356 117,997	5,803,760
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security		228	-
	Other creditors		63,857	114,141
	Accruals and deferred income		176,634	128,522
			759,172	7,416,411

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	r		
			2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	15	1,335,255	1,360,115
	Obligations under finance leases		29,732	43,175
	Derivative financial instruments		-	55,208
			1,364,987	1,458,498
	Obligations under finance leases are secured on the asset	s concerned.		
	Amounts included above which fall due offer five years are	aa fallawa		
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are	as follows:		
	Payable by instalments		225,300	337,905
15	Loans and overdrafts			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans		1,558,369	2,675,048
	Payable within one year		223,114	1,314,933
	Payable after one year		1,335,255	1,360,115
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the restricted title.	assets they were used to	purchase. Such a	ssets have
	Bank are repayable in quarterly instalments. Interest is cha England base rate.	rged on bank loans at a r	rate linked to the B	ank of
16	Provisions for liabilities			
			2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	17	146,418	98,262

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	146,418	142,913
Tax losses	-	(44,651)
	146,418	98,262
		2017
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2017		98,262
Charge to profit or loss		48,156
Liability at 31 December 2017		146,418
No significant change in the deferred tax provision is expected within the ne	xt 12 months.	
Share capital		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
4,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	4,000	4,000
	5,000	5,000

The Ordinary B shares are non-voting and are entitled to a return of capital restricted to par value on winding up.

19 Audit report information

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As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mohamedraza Mavani FCA. The auditor was Moore Stephens.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company guarantees bank borrowings of fellow group companies. The liabilities of the group covered by these guarantees totaled £7,930,000 (2016 £8,000,000).

The company has issued default bonds on behalf of fellow group companies totaling £52,718 (2016 £52,718).

21 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	19,000	19,000
Between two and five years	76,000	76,000
In over five years	452,000	471,000
	547,000	566,000

22 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant				
influence over the company	2,782	5,009	110,877	10,924
Entities over which the entity has control, joint				
control or significant influence	6,667	-	-	-
Other related parties	5,778	2,400	-	4,450
Ma	====== nagement charg	ges received	Interest rece	ived
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint				
control or significant influence	9,401	46,281	-	70,355
Other related parties	121,140	126,382	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

22	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2017	2016
	Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
	Entities with control, joint control or significant		
	influence over the company Entities over which the entity has control, joint	89,356	5,652,260
	control or significant influence	52,066	203,502
	Other related parties	10,425	10,425
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date: Amounts owed by related parties		2017 Balance £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company		2,760
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence		3,706,806
			2016 Balance
	Amounts owed in previous period		£
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence		5,358,975

23 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £10,000 (2016 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

During the year the company purchased properties from the directors for a total of £182,500 (2016 £nil).

24 Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is The Abbey Group Cambridgeshire Limited. This is also the smallest group for which group accounts are prepared. The registered office address is Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB.

The ultimate controlling party is D C Sutton by virtue of his majority shareholding in The Abbey Group (Cambridgeshire) Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.