

ABBEY PROPERTIES CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 15

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	2019		18
	Notes	£	£	٤	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		1,662,157		6,347,594
Investments	8		483,702		483,577
			2,145,859		6,831,171
Current assets					
Stocks	11	663,423		962,983	
Debtors	12	13,381,552		6,897,105	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,312		372,984	
		14,084,287		8,233,072	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(746, 4 11)		(1,190,111)	
year					
Net current assets			13,337,876		7,042,961
Total assets less current liabilities			15,483,735		13,874,132
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(666,768)		(1,196,168)
Provisions for liabilities	16		(156,008)		(182,668)
Net assets			14,660,959		12,495,296
Conital and vacanus			_		
Capital and reserves	40		5,000		E 000
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	18		• • • • •		5,000
From and loss reserves			14,655,959		12,490,296
Total equity			14,660,959		12,495,296

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 30 September 2020 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 2019

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 \pounds .

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

The Directors have considered the potential impact of the coronavirus, and the various measures taken to contain it, on the operations of the Company. No immediate concerns in relation to the Company's long term future have been identified but this area continues to be monitored. The Directors are satisfied that the steps they have taken in the short term are appropriate and effective.

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 the sale of property is recognised in the period that the property is sold.

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 2019

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 2019

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 and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction 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 profit or loss 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 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

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 Operating profit

	2019	2018
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured		
at fair value through profit or loss	896	896
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
statements	8,900	9,700
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	97,088	103,301
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	43,476	1,177
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(10,341)	14,817
Operating lease charges	1,858	1,507
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Employees

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

		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Management	3	3
	Administration	1	2
	Total	4	5
5	Directors' remuneration		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	171,285	169,489
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	50,000	100,000
		221,285	269,489

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018 - 2).

6 Tangible fixed assets

Tungisic fixed assets	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and M	lotor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	5,086,894	1,530,250	95,055	202,703	6,914,902
Additions	145,335	1,181	763	-	147,279
Disposals	(2,623,330)	(3,466)	(84,794)	(30,836)	(2,742,426)
Transfer to investment property	(2,245,051)				(2,245,051)
At 31 December 2019	363,848	1,527,965	11,024	171,867	2,074,704
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	164,602	241,326	89,241	72,139	567,308
Depreciation charged in the year	20,606	76,434	-	43,524	140,564
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(184,233)	(2,039)	(78,217)	(30,836)	(295,325)
At 31 December 2019	975	315,721	11,024	84,827	412,547
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	362,873	1,2 1 2,244	=	87,040	1,662,157
At 31 December 2018	4,922,292	1,288,924	5,814	130,564	6,347,594

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6	Tangible fixed assets			(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the or hire purchase contracts.	following in respect of as	sets held under fin	ance leases
			2019 £	2018 £
	Motor vehicles		87,084	130,560
	Plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £988,358 (2 borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to to sell them to another entity.			
7	Investment property			2019
	Fair value			£
	At 1 January 2019			-
	Transfers from owner-occupied property			2,245,051
	Disposals			(4,376,188)
	Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments			2,131,137
	At 31 December 2019			_
	If investment properties were stated on an historical cost b	pasis rather than a fair v	alue basis, the an	nounts would
	have been included as follows:			
			2019	2018
			£	£
	01			
	Cost Accumulated depreciation		-	-
	Accumulated depreciation			
	Carrying amount		-	-
_	-			
8	Fixed asset investments		2019	2018
		Notes	£015	2010 £
			.2	~
	Investments in subsidiaries	9	483,475	483,475
	Investments in associates	10	227	102
			483,702	483,577
			400,702	400,077

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Shares in group undertakings and participating interests

£

 Cost or valuation

 At 1 January 2019
 483,577

 Additions
 125

 At 31 December 2019
 483,702

 Carrying amount

 At 31 December 2019
 483,702

 At 31 December 2018
 483,577

9 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Horizon House Cambourne Limited	Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB	Ordinary shares	100.00
ILI (Yonderton) Limited	Balmore House, Forss Business & Technology Park, Forss by Thurso, Caithness, KW14 7UZ	Ordinary shares	100.00
North Fen Solar Energy Limited	Nene Lodge,Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB	Ordinary shares	100.00

10 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Trade debtors

Other debtors

Amounts owed by group undertakings

Prepayments and accrued income

10	Associates			(C	ontinued)
	Name of undertaking	Registered office		Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Nether Carswell Three Limited	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		X Ordinary shares	100.00
	SR Wind Ltd	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	50.00
	SPV (St Ives) Limited	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	33.33
	Eric's St Ives Limited	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	50.00
	Ferrymuir Energy Storage Limited	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	25.00
	Abbey Group Number Six Limited	Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB		Ordinary shares	50.00
11	Stocks			2019 £	2018 £
	Work in progress		=	663,423	962,983
			nt provision of £56,006 (2018 £nil) for amo to cost of sales in the profit and loss acco		hought
12	Debtors Amounts falling due within	n one year:		2019 £	2018 £

8,485

12,276,060

879,606

217,401

13,381,552

15,959

5,487,995

1,084,331

303,499

6,891,784

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12	Debtors			(Continued)
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Prepayments and accrued income		<u>.</u>	5,321
	Total debtors		13,381,552	6,897,105
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		0040	0046
		Notes	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans Obligations under finance leases Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	15	193,114 28,414 95,403 249,777 82,617 8,301 75,975 12,810	223,114 58,346 98,833 434,787 258,820 8,034 44,104 64,073
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2019	2018
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	15	611,528 55,240	1,112,142 84,026
			666,768	1,196,168
	Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets cor	icerned.		
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as fo	ollows:		
	Payable by instalments		-	32,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15	Loans and overdrafts		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans	804,642	1,335,256
	Payable within one year	193,114	223,114
	Payable after one year	611,528	1,112,142

Bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets they were used to purchase. Such assets have restricted title

Bank loans are repayable in quarterly instalments. Interest is charged on bank loans at a rate linked to the Bank of England base rate.

16 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	17	156,008	182,668

17 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2019	Liabilities 2018
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	156,008	182,668
		2019
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2019		182,668
Credit to profit or loss		(26,660)
Liability at 31 December 2019		156,008

No significant change in the deferred tax provision is expected within the next 12 months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

18	Share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	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

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 Robert Pluck.

The auditor was Moore.

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company previously guaranteed bank borrowings of fellow group companies. The liabilities of the group covered by these guarantees totaled £nil (2018 £3,695,000).

The company has issued default bonds on behalf of fellow group companies totaling £52,718 (2018 £52,718).

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	19,000	19,000
Between two and five years	96,000	81,000
In over five years	405,000	428,000
	520,000	528,000
	<u>——</u>	

22 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

22

?	Related party transactions				(Continued)	
		Sales 2019 £	2018 £	Purchas 2019 £	ses 2018 £	
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	91,866	143,02 1	144,978	8,796	
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence Other related parties	25,997 82,034	49,017 36,548	2,000 89,702	12,176 20,825	
			 Ma	nagement char	ges received	
				2019 £	2018 £	
	Other related parties			106,140	121,140	
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:					
	Amounts due to related parties			2019 £	2018 £	
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence Other related parties			249,777	434,787	
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting	ng end date:		2019	2018	
	Amounts due from related parties			£	£	
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influer company Entities over which the entity has control, joint control of			6,500,740	4,678,000	
	influence Other related parties	o. o.g.iiiioaiii		1,660,750 4,931,173	1,166,911 661,471	

23 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2018 - £10,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

During the year a motor vehicle was sold to a director for £18,345 (2018 - £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

24 Ultimate 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.