THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Company Registration No. 00937254 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity No. 257857

Housing and Communities Agency No. H2463

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THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) CONTENTS

	Page
Legal and Administrative Information	1
Trustees' report	2 - 5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 7
Consolidated income and expenditure account	8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Balance sheets	10 - 11
Statement of changes in equity	12 - 13
Statement of cash flows	14 - 15
Notes to the financial statements	16 - 28

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

D Smith (Chairman)

F Johnson D Binns S Davidson R Heslop A Ashby

(Appointed 11 June 2017) (Appointed 7 July 2017)

Chief Executive Officer

Mrs J Bradfield

Registered office

Grove House 12 Riddings Road

llkley LS29 9BF

Auditor

Naylor Wintersgill Limited

Carlton House

Grammar School Street

Bradford BD1 4NS

- 1 -

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The trustees present their report and financial statements of the Society for the period ended 31 March 2016.

Status

The Society is a company limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006, and it is governed by its articles of association. The Society is a registered social landlord with solely charitable objectives. It has five wholly owned subsidiaries providing the property management and development functions of the Group. The Society is also sole trustee for an almshouse provider, Pawson Cottage Homes charity (number 226439).

Results and dividends

The consolidated profit and loss account for the year is set out on .

Trustees

The following trustees held office since 1 April 2016:

D Smith (Chairman)

F Johnson

D Binns

S Davidson

R Heslop

A Ashby

The Society has insurance policies indemnifying its trustees against any liability whan acting on behalf of the Society.

Auditors

Naylor Wintersgill Limited were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Objectives of the Society

The Society's three objectives are:

- To offer a safe and happy environment for Abbeyfield residents and other users of the facilities.
- To maintain charges to residents at a level that can be afforded by all those wanting sheltered accommodation after allowing for Housing Benefits.
- To make a sufficient financial surplus to enable the housing stock to remain in good repair and to enable investment in new schemes to be funded.

The Trustees are committed to furthering the Society's objects through the provision of high quality affordable housing and housing management support for the over 55's. In doing so the Trustees monitor the extent of resources of the Society to ensure the cost of running and maintaining the facilities and the ability of residents to make payments from their own resources or receive the required public funding are central to their decision making. The Trustees continues to monitor its operations and planning to ensure continued adherence to The Charity Commission's public benefit guidance, including its guidance on fee-charging. The Trustees will continue to ensure services are available and affordable for individuals.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Activities of the Society

The table below details the numbers of customers and the services provided at each of the 4 properties owned and managed by the society:

Property	Independent Living (Rent)	Extra Care R	esidential Care	Day Care
Grove House, Ilkley		42	16 [.]	30
The Beeches, Menston		26		
Holme Lea, likley	8			
	8	68	16	30
		-		

The Strategic Report noted Wells House was closed during the financial year and all residents moved to other services. The property remains closed and is currently being marketed for disposal.

Also on the same site as Grove House are Abbeyfield Court and Abbeyfield Lodge. These provide independent living accommodation across 18 flats on a leasehold tenure. The society provides a range of services to the residents at both sites for which a service charge is paid.

All Ilkley Society residents who live in or close to Ilkley (3 owned properties and 2 managed properties) have access to and are able to benefit from the range of facilities contained within Grove House itself.

The Board of Trustees is committed to providing housing to frail and elderly residents, and are confident in being able to produce new initiatives that will ensure the Society continues to provide housing, support and care services in line with its charitable objectives.

Organisational and Decision-Making Structure

From the 1st April 2016, The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited transferred the management of its service to Abbeyfield The Dales; an affiliated company of The Abbeyfield Society. Abbeyfield The Dales manages the services and properties of a few Abbeyfield member societies under management and cost sharing arrangements, as well as some services and properties for The Abbeyfield Society within a geographical region

Under the arrangements, Abbeyfield The Dales has been delegated management and decision making powers to enable it to effectively manage the properties. The Board of Trustees of The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited retain oversight of the business and give direction and approval for the future direction of each property and the business. The ultimate responsibility of the Trustees remains unchanged, and the executive of Abbeyfield The Dales is answerable to the Board of Trustees. Governance is further strengthened, and the interests of the three societies who utilise the management company, Abbeyfield The Dales, is secured by 3 members from each Society's Board sitting on the Board of the management company.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the oversight and stewardship of the Society in ensuring decision making and governance of Abbeyfield The Dales executive is in the best interests of the residents it serves, meets the core principles of the society and meets current legislation and best practice.

Related Parties

The Society is affiliated to The Abbeyfield Society, and acts in accordance with the aims and guiding principles of that Society.

In addition, and mentioned above, the Society has its properties and services managed by Abbeyfield The Dales under a cost sharing arrangement with Abbeyfield Ilkley Society and The Abbeyfield Society. The management fee charged to The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited for the year to 31 March 2017 for the service provided by Abbeyfield The Dales Limited was £273,399

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Code of Governance

The Board of Trustees and officers of Abbeyfield The Dales manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the guidelines of the Charity Commission, and adhere to all legislation and best practice stipulated by all regulators; namely HCA, HSE and Fire Officers.

The Contribution of Volunteers

The Ilkley Society remains committed to one of its founding principles of involving volunteers in support of the daily operation of the services delivered to residents. The volunteer ethos remains strong within the society and the breadth of volunteers have a significant and positive contribution to the welfare and companionship of residents, and in the running of some activities that benefit residents. The volunteer network remains strong in the Ilkley Society and the Board of Trustees wish to place on record their appreciation for the efforts and dedication of all its volunteers.

Statement of Trustees Responsibilities

The Board of Trustees is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with all applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Board of Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Board of Trustees have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, and have adhered to valuation of its fixed assets and treatment of Social Housing Grant as specified un FRS102 and the Housing SORP 2014. Under company law, the Board of Trustees 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 profit and loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and the apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting 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;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

The Trustees 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 the group and enable them to ensure the financial statements comply with Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

Statement of the Society's System of Internal Financial Control

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the Society's system of internal financial control. It recognises that such a system can provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The main features of the internal control system are:

- Standing orders and financial regulations which delineate responsibilities and levels of authorities;
- Annual budgets that are set for each property in the context of a longer-term plan with clear accountability for control of the budget;
- Annual review of risk management;
- Monthly management accounts and key performance indicator reporting and explanation to the Board of Trustees:
- A stock condition survey and planned works programme that will inform the planning of future investment decisions and funding requirments.
- Executive approval of the parameters under which investment in properties is made.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The Trustees regularly review the effectiveness of the system of internal controls and ensure the Executive update practices to strengthen financial and operational control.

Additionally, the executive of Abbeyfield The Dales work closely with the Trustees in identifying major risks facing the charity that would have an impact on its ability to continue to provide services and remain financially viable, and strategies are put in place to mitigate those identified where appropriate. Abbeyfield The Dales now manages and monitors a substantial amount of the business and operational risk on behalf of The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited, and reviews the controls and actions in place to manage the risk regularly, and gives a formal update to the Abbeyfield The Dales Board of which The Ilkley Society has membership.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company and group is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company and group is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

D Smith (Chairman)

Director

24 November 2017

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 8 to 28. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on , the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Trustees Report for the financial year for which the the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent 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 directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Alan Wintersgill (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Navlor Wintersgill Limited

24 November 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) GROUP INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	2,787,310	2,731,718
Operating costs		(2,760,081)	(3,708,628)
Other operating income		46,338	48,774
Gross (deficit)/surplus		73,567	(928,136)
Interest payable and similar expenses		(30,031)	(22,588)
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	,	43,536	(950,724)
Taxation		(271)	
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		43,265	(950,724)

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	43,265	(950,724)
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	(3,470,700)
Total comprehensive income for the year	43,265	(4,421,424)

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the parent company.

- 9 -

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

GROUP		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7 .		12,597,344		12,728,784
Current assets					
Debtors	11	328,251		512,510	
Cash at bank and in hand		679,809		120,049	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	12	1,008,060		632,559	
one year	12	(696,865)		(748,622)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			311,195		(116,063)
Total assets less current liabilities			12,908,539		12,612,721
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,244,418)		(992,136)
Provisions for liabilities			(271)		-
Net assets			11,663,850		11,620,585
Capital and reserves				•	
Revaluation reserve			857,636		868,765
Profit and loss reserves			10,806,214		10,751,820
Total equity			11,663,850		11,620,585

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Smith (Chairman)

Director

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

COMPANY		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		12,591,837		12,721,164
Investments	8				8
			12,591,844		12,721,172
Current assets					
Debtors	11	337,685		524,283	
Cash at bank and in hand		606,846		83,161	
04%	40	944,531		607,444	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(688,539)		(778,115)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			255,992		(170,671)
Total assets less current liabilities			12,847,836		12,550,501
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,244,418)		(992,136)
Net assets			11,603,418		11,558,365
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve			857,636		868,765
Profit and loss reserves			10,745,782		10,689,600
Total equity			11,603,418		11,558,365

These financial statements have been prepared 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 24 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Smith (Chairman)

Director

Company Registration No. 00937254

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

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THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

COMPANY	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	4,350,094	11,630,899	15,980,993
Period ended 31 March 2016: Loss for the period	_	(951,928)	(951,928)
Other comprehensive income:		(001,020)	, , ,
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	(3,470,700)		(3,470,700)
Total comprehensive income for the period Transfers	(3,470,700) (10,629)	(951,928) 10,629	(4,422,628)
Balance at 31 March 2016	868,765	10,689,600	11,558,365
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers	- (11,129) 	45,053 11,129	45,053 -
Balance at 31 March 2017	857,636	10,745,782	11,603,418

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

GROUP	2017		7	20	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	15		338,366		(146,199)
Interest paid			(30,031)		(22,588)
·					
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	٠		308,335		(168,787)
			300,333		(100,707)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed		(79,189)		(110,256)	
assets		5,601		6,383	
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiaries		(1)		· -	
Net cash used in investing activities			(73,589)		(103,873)
			(70,000)		(100,070)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings Proceeds of new bank loans		1,335,000		479,440	
Repayment of bank loans		(1,009,986)		- (91,471)	
Net cash generated from financing activities			325,014		387,969
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	s		559,760		115,309
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	ear ear		120,049		4,740
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	•		679,809		120,049

THE ABBEYFIELD ILKLEY SOCIETY LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

COMPANY		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	16		302,290		179,333
Interest paid			(30,031)		(22,588)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			272,259		156,745
Investing activities	·				
Proceeds of disposal of business		-		(336,793)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(79,189)		(103,016)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		5,601		6,383	
Net cash used in investing activities			(73,588)		(433,426)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		-		479,440	
Proceeds of new bank loans		1,335,000		-	
Repayment of bank loans		(1,009,986)		(91,471)	:
Net cash generated from financing					
activities			325,014		387,969
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5		523,685		111,288
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ear		83,161		(28,127)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			606,846		83,161

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grove House. 12 Riddings Road, Ilkley, LS29 9BF.

The group consists of The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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 accounts comply with the Housing Act 1996, the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2015 and the Housing SORP 2014 Statement of Recommended Practice for Social Housing Providers published by the National Housing Federation.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts 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.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £45,053 (2016 - £951,928 loss).

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of The Abbeyfield Ilkley Society Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.2 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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

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:

Building structure1% on costRoofs2% on costWindows and doors3.3% on costKitchens and bathrooms3.3% on costLifts6.6% on costFixtures, fittings and equipment20% on cost

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. 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 group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group after deducting all of its 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.9 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 group'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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.13 Reserves

Revenue reserve

The revenue reserve is an accumulation of all surplus and deficits arising from the society's ordinary operations including any donations and legacies received free of any restrictions. These funds are freely available for use by the Society.

Revaluation reserves

The revaluation reserves have risen from the Society's revaluation of its Housing Letting Freehold Properties.

Designated reserves

The Society designates those reserves which have been set aside for specific uses which prevent them, in the judgement of the Board, from being regarded as part of the free reserves of the Society.

2017

2016

2 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2010
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Social housing rentals	1,467,477	1,565,798
Supporting people	657,625	-
Care home fees	-	542,195
Domicillary care income	483,514	454,869
Day centre charges	130,489	104,910
Ground rents and maintenance	-	3,025
Lettings	-	23,623
Other activities and sundry income	48,205	37,298
•	2,787,310	2,731,718
	2017	2016
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Commissions received	6,350	42,500
Grants received	-	1,774
Overage	39,988	4,500
	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	2,787,310	2,731,718

The Society held 124 supported housing units for older people as at 31 March 2017 (2016 - 119 units). Service charges and operating surplus from social housing are not disclosed separately in these accounts as accurate detail is not readily identifiable.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Auditor's remuneration Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2017 £	2016 £
	For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	10,200	12,600
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	3,300	2,500
		13,500	15,100

4 Employees

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

, ca	Group 2017 Number	2016 Number	Company 2017 Number	2016 Number
Total employees	<u> </u>	107	-	107
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	- - -	1,499,374 117,959 69,489 1,686,822	-	1,499,374 117,959 69,489 1,686,822

5 Payments to members and officers

No members of the Committee received any form of remuneration or reimbusement of expenses during this year or the previous period.

Trustee indemnity insurance is in place with liability of up to £1,000,000 to protect the Society from loss arising from neglect or default of its trustees and to indemnify the trustees against the consequences of neglect or default on their part.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2017 £	2016 £
Recognised in: Administrative expenses	-	445,355

In addition, £nil (2016 - £3,470,700) has been recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of impairment losses on previously revalued assets.

7 Tangible fixed assets

Group .	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	12,826,696	487,088	13,313,784
Additions	-	79,189	79,189
Disposals	<u>-</u>	(16,009)	(16,009)
At 31 March 2017	12,826,696	550,268	13,376,964
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	187,928	397,072	585,000
Depreciation charged in the year	156,865	48,162	205,027
Eliminated in respect of disposals	_	(10,407)	(10,407)
At 31 March 2017	344,793	434,827	779,620
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	12,481,903	115,441	12,597,344
At 31 March 2016	12,638,768	90,016	12,728,784

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7	Tangible fixed assets				
	Company		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
			£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2016		12,826,696	476,524	13,303,220
	Additions		-	79,189	79,189
	Disposals			(16,009)	(16,009)
	At 31 March 2017		12,826,696	539,704	13,366,400
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 April 2016		187,928	394,128	582,056
	Depreciation charged in the year		156,865	46,049	202,914
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		=	(10,407)	(10,407)
	At 31 March 2017		344,793	429,770	774,563
	Carrying amount		 : .		
	At 31 March 2017		12,481,903	109,934	12,591,837
	At 31 March 2016		12,638,768	82,396	12,721,164
8	Fixed asset investments	·			
-		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Investments	-		7	8

Investments are included at cost as they relate to unlisted companies and a market value is not readily available.

8	Fixed asset investments					
	Movements in fixed assertions Company	t investments				res in group Indertakings
						£
	Cost or valuation At 1 April 2016 Disposals					8 (1)
	At 31 March 2017					7
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017					7
	At 31 March 2016					8
9	Subsidiaries					,
	Details of the company's su	ubsidiaries at 3	1 March 2017 are as follow	/s:		
	Name of undertaking and incorporation or residence	-	Nature of business		ss of reholding	% Held Direct
	Abbeyfield Court Limited Abbeyfield Ilkley Developments Limited	Engalnd England	Property management Property development	Ordi Ordi		100.00 100.00
	Abbeyfield Lodge(Ilkley) Limited	England	Property management	Ordi	nary	100.00
10	Financial instruments					
			Group		Company	2012
			2017	2016	2017	2016
			£	£	£	£
11	Debtors					
			Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due withi	in one year:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		85,803	201,964	84,147	200,963
	Amounts owed by group		, -	•	11,796	27,448
	Other debtors		242,448	310,546	241,742	295,872
			328,251	512,510	337,685	524,283

Creditors: amounts falling due within one			_	
	•	0010		2012
				2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	72,732	-	72,732	-
Trade creditors	1,644	137,251	894	137,040
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	-	33,100
Other taxation and social security	-	44,995	-	44,995
Other creditors	622,489	566,376	614,913	562,980
	696,865	748,622	688,539	778,115
		· ·		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year			
	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,244,418	992,136	1,244,418	992,136
Convertible loans	, . -	, -	· · · · -	-
Corporation tax payable	-	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	-	-	-	-
Trade creditors	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-
Preference dividends payable	-	-	-	-
Other creditors				
Amounts included above which fall due after	five years are as follo	we.		
Amounts included above which fall due after	nive years are as 10110	vv.J.		
Payable by instalments	847,994	534,781	-	534,781
Payable other than by instalments	-	-	-	-
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due after more Bank loans and overdrafts Convertible loans Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Preference dividends payable Other creditors Amounts included above which fall due after Payable by instalments	Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Group 2017 £ Bank loans and overdrafts Convertible loans Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Preference dividends payable Other creditors Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follo Payable by instalments 1,644 622,489 696,865 Group 2017 £ E Bank loans and overdrafts 1,244,418 Convertible loans - Corporation tax payable - Other taxation and social security - Trade creditors - Amounts due to group undertakings - Preference dividends payable - Other creditors - Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follo	Bank loans and overdrafts 72,732 - 1772 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 137,251 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644 1,644 1,644 1,644 137,251 1,644	Bank loans and overdrafts 72,732 - 72,732 Trade creditors 1,644 137,251 894 Amounts due to group undertakings - - - Other taxation and social security - 44,995 - Other creditors 622,489 566,376 614,913 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Company 2017 2016 2017 £ £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 1,244,418 992,136 1,244,418 Convertible loans - - - Corporation tax payable - - - Other taxation and social security - - - Trade creditors - - - Amounts due to group undertakings - - - Preference dividends payable - - - Other creditors - - - Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows: - -

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

14	Loans and overdrafts	_		_	
		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	1,317,150	992,136	1,317,150	992,136
	Other loans	479,440	479,440	479,440	479,440
		1,796,590	1,471,576	1,796,590	1,471,576
	Payable within one year	552,172	479,440	552,172	479,440
	Payable after one year	1,244,418	992,136	1,244,418	992,136
	Amounts included above which fall due after five	years:			
	Payable by instalments	847,994	534,781	-	534,781

A new loan was obtained during the year with Yorkshire Bank Ltd and is repayable within 15 years and has a fixed and floating interest rate. The loan is secured with a first legal charge over the freehold land at Grove House. The new loan repaid the existing treasury loan facility which was set up in 2009.

15 Cash generated from group operations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	43,265	(950,724)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	271	-
Finance costs	30,031	22,588
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	205,027	570,329
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	-	311,842
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	177,020	(159,748)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(117,249)	59,514
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	338,366	(146,199)
		

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	45,053	(951,928)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	30,031	22,588
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of business	-	336,793
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	202,914	568,216
Amounts written off investments	7,240	-
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	179,359	143,806
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(162,308)	59,858
Cash generated from operations	302,290	179,333