Registered number: 05156913

ABBEY HEALTHCARE (KENDAL) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016





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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

P Sodhi

Registered number

05156913

Registered office

Abbey Healthcare Sutherland House

70-78 West Hendon Broadway

London NW9 7BT

Independent auditors

MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants New Bridge Street House 30-34 New Bridge Street

London EC4V 6BJ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Introduction

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The director presents the strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Business review

Abbey Healthcare (Kendal) Limited operates a 86 bed care home called Heron Hill care home which is regulated by the Care Quality Commission.

In December 2016 the home was reviewed by the CQC, and had its rating cut from Good to Inadequate. Management has been focussed on improving this and considers it has addressed all concerns raised. However, we continue to await a CQC inspection to verify this.

Revenue increased in the year from £2,390,000 to £2,877,041 as a result of increased occupancy and fee rates. This translated into an decrease in operating loss to £155,000 (2015: £638,000).

There were no significant post balance sheet events or significant future developments planned for the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management monitors risks on a weekly and monthly basis. The primary concern of the management is the quality of care. There are dedicated regional managers and Operational Directors responsible for supporting the Home in provision of high quality services.

The major financial risk to the company is the increase in its cost base, often exceeding the rate of inflation, primarily relating to the National Living Wage (which increased by a further 4.2% in April 2017).

The Company is exposed to credit risk with its customers, albeit major customers are public sector, and therefore with limited credit risk.

Pricing risk is limited to the risk associated with negotiating annual price increases.

Liquidity and cashflow risk could arise in the event of a downturn in trading. However, in this event, sister companies in the group can provide liquidity if required.

Financial and other key performance indicators

The key financial and operational performance indicators monitored by management include regulatory reviews, internal quality reviews, occupancy ratios, average weekly fees and cost to revenue ratios.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

P Sodhi Director

Date:

29/9/2017

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them
 consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £155,276 (2015 - loss £638,203).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P Sodhi

P Russell (appointed 17 March 2016, resigned 30 March 2017)

Future developments

There are no significant future developments affecting the company.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The company has chosen to include several items in the strategic report which would otherwise be required to be disclosed in the Directors' report. These include information on the exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk and an indication of likely future developments in the business of the company.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware,
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

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The auditors, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

P Sodhi
Director
Date: 29/9/2/17

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABBEY HEALTHCARE (KENDAL) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Abbey Healthcare (Kendal) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 6 to 19. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 2, the director is 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic report and the Director's 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and such reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABBEY HEALTHCARE (KENDAL) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Director's 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

MHA Mechtye Hoden

Rakesh Shaunak FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

New Bridge Street House 30-34 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6BJ

Date:

29 568 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	2,877,041	2,390,200
Cost of sales		(2,136,426)	(2,032,677)
Gross profit		740,615	357,523
Administrative expenses		(896,073)	(995,896)
Operating loss		(155,458)	(638,373)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	182	170
Loss before tax		(155,276)	(638,203)
Loss for the year		(155,276)	(638,203)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

ABBEY HEALTHCARE (KENDAL) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:05156913

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		400,335		409,297
			400,335	_	409,297
Current assets				•	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	4,851,401		4,807,553	
Cash at bank and in hand		91,874		39,927	
·		4,943,275		4,847,480	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(4,608,183)		(4,366,074)	
Net current assets			335,092		481,406
Total assets less current liabilities			735,427		890,703
Net assets		_	735,427	_	890,703
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			734,427		889,703
		_	735,427	_	890,703

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

P Sodhi Director

Date: 29/9/

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
1,000	1,527,906	1,528,906
-	(638,203)	(638,203)
-	(638,203)	(638,203)
1,000	889,703	890,703
·	(155,276)	(155,276)
	(155,276)	(155,276)
1,000	734,427	735,427
	share capital £ 1,000	share capital loss account £ £ 1,000 1,527,906 - (638,203) - (638,203) 1,000 889,703 - (155,276) - (155,276)

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 . £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities		~
Loss for the financial year	(155,276)	(638,203)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	63,824	69,247
Interest received	. (182)	(170)
Decrease in debtors	58,746	98,265
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by groups	(104,023)	87,548
Increase in creditors	55,728	96,200
Increase in amounts owed to groups	186,381	335,698
Corporation tax received	1,429	. <u>-</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities	106,627	48,585
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(54,862)	(45,856)
Interest received	182	170
Net cash from investing activities	(54,680)	(45,686)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	51,947	2,899
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	39,927	37,028
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	91,874	39,927
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	91,874	39,927
	91,874	39,927

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Abbey Healthcare (Kendal) Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales and limited by shares. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a residential care home.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 18.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has made a loss for the year ended 31 December 2016. The controlling party has the ability to and will continue to provide financial support so that the company will be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these accounts. On this basis the director believes that the adoption of the going concern concept is appropriate.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of care services supplied during the year. Revenue from a contract to provide services is recongised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles
Fixtures and fittings

- 20% Reducing balance

- 15% Reducing balance

Computer equipment

- 20% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over thoir useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. \cdot

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have been made by managment in preparing these financial statements.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

2016 £	2015 £
Care home fees 2,877,041	2,390,200
2,877,041	2,390,200
Analysis of turnover by country of destination: 2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom 2,877,041	2,390,200
2,877,041	2,390,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5.	Operating loss		
	The operating loss is stated after charging:		
	·	2016 £	2015 £
•	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets .	63,824	69,247
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7,200	(900
	Other operating lease rentals	600,195	602,687
	Defined contribution pension cost	10,390	9,522
6.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	1,933,334	1,759,169
	Social security costs	108,640	97,081
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	10,390	9,522
		2,052,364	1,865,772
	The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the	e year was as fo	llows:
		2016	2015
		No.	No.
	Care Home Staff	69	73
	Management		1
		70	74 —
7.	Director's remuneration		
		2016 £	. 2015 £
	Director's emoluments	23,517	8,460
		23,517	8,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other debtors

Prepayments and accrued income

8.	Interest receivable				
				2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest receivable			182	170
				182	170
9.	Tangible fixed assets		•		
		Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2016	35,790	498,345	496	534,631
	Additions		53,427	1,435	54,862
	At 31 December 2016	35,790	551,772	1,931	589,493
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2016	24,938	100,308	88	125,334
	Charge for the year on owned assets	2,170	61,654		63,824
	At 31 December 2016	27,108	161,962	88	189,158
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2016	8,682	389,810	1,843	400,335
	At 31 December 2015	10,852	398,037	408	409,297
	•	=======================================			
10.	Debtors				
				2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors			32,154	111,191
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			4,632,137	4,528,114

154,442

32,668

4,851,401

128,634

39,614

4,807,553

NOTES TO THE	FINANCIAL	_ STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR	ENDED 31	DECEMBER 2016

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	136,283	289,510
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,962,828	2,776,447
	Other taxation and social security	78,747	106,133
	Other creditors	1,303,576	1,119,288
	Accruals and deferred income	126,749	74,696
		4,608,183	4,366,074
12.	Financial instruments		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,818,732	4,766,509
		4,818,732	4,766,509
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(4,500,560)	(4,249,638)
		(4,500,560)	(4,249,638)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors.

13. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity	_	_
Allotted, called up and fully paid	•	
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		=======================================

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £10,390 (2015 - £9,522). Contributions totalling £4,875 (2015 - £1,504) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	600,000	600,000
	600,000	600,000
		=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16. Related party transactions

At the year end the amount of £108,684 (2015: £96,771) was due from Applecroft Care Home Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £288,661 (2015: £282,011) was due from Barleycroft Care Home Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £50,635 (2015: £20,264) was due to Abbey Healthcare (Cromwell) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £456,724 (2015: £418,404) was due from Abbey Healthcare Homes (East Kilbride) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £97,639 (2015: £102,497) was due from Elmcroft Care Home Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £485,017 (2015: £661,564) was due from Abbey Healthcare (Farnworth) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £395,173 (2015: £326,462) was due to Abbey Healthcare (Huntingdon) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £77,795 (2015: £77,857) was due from Abbey Healthcare (Knebworth) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £26,466 (2015: £90,977) was due from R H Independent Healthcare Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £2,838,124 (2015: £2,598,814) was due from Trees Park (East Ham) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £58,781 (2015: £37,158) was due from Trees Park (Kenyon) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £30,755 (2015: £8,300 (due to)) was due from Abbey Healthcare Homes Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £1,741,723 (2015: £1,651,528) was due to Abbey Healthcare (Westmoreland) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £124,428 (2015: £119,024) was due to Abbey Healthcare (Aaron Court), a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £22,085 (2015: £22,085) was due from Trees Park (Callands) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £650,869 (2015: £650,869) was due to Abbey Healthcare (Festival) Ltd, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

At the year end the amount of £44,333 (2015: £44,333) was due from Benster Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Lansbury Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17. Controlling party

The company was under the control of the Trustees of the Prabhdyal Sodhi Overseas Settlement . throughout the year, an entity based in Gibraltar.

The immediate parent company of Abbey Healthcare (Kendal) Limited is Lansbury Limited, a company incorporated in Gibraltar.

18. First time adoption of FRS 102

The date of transition is 1 January 2015. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss..