Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Period Ended

31 December 2018

Company Number 10856080

L02

25/10/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information

Directors M W Adams

K T Beirne B T K Davis

B S St J Penaliggon

Company secretary Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered number 10856080

Registered office 6th Floor

33 Holborn London EC1N 2HT

Independent auditors BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland PLC

4 The Downs Altrincham WA14 2PY

Solicitors Fieldfisher LLP

5th floor

Free Trade Exchange 37 Peter Street Manchester M2 5GB

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Directors' report for the period ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the 9 month period ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the development of a care home for future operation under a sub-lease to a third party.

On 26 February 2019 the company changed its name from AH Kettering 1 Limited to OHF 8 Limited.

On 25 July 2019, the company shortened its reporting period, and the new reporting date is the 31 December 2018.

During the period, the care home asset was reclassified from tangible fixed assets to investment property in accordance with the company's accounting policies for such assets due to the change in its intended use subsequent to the acquisition.

Results and dividends

The profit for the 9 month period, after taxation, amounted to £1,752,262 (9 months to 31 March 2018 - loss of £77,237). At 31 December 2018 the company had net assets of £1,742,590 (31 March 2018 - net liabilities £9,672).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

I Matthews (resigned 21 December 2018)
M F Proctor (resigned 21 December 2018)
J M B Strowbridge (resigned 21 December 2018)

After the year end, on 9 January 2019 M W Adams, B T K Davis and B S St J Penaliggon were appointed as directors. On 15 March 2019 K T Beirne was also appointed as a director

Directors' report (continued) for the period ended 31 December 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors 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 and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 directors 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director 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.

Auditors

The auditors, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' report (continued) for the period ended 31 December 2018

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

B-S St J Penaliggon

Director

Date: 25 October 2019

Independent auditors' report to the members of OHF 8 Limited (formerly AH Kettering 1 Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OHF 8 Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 31 December 2018 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the period 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Independent auditors' report to the members of OHF 8 Limited (formerly AH Kettering 1 Limited) (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in 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 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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from
 the requirement to prepare a strategic report

Independent auditors' report to the members of OHF 8 Limited (formerly AH Kettering 1 Limited) (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

BDO LLP

Christopher Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Date: 25/10/2019

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 31 December 2018

	Note	9 months ended 31 December 2018 £	9 months ended 31 March 2018 £
Administrative expenses		(53,599)	(10,672)
Other operating income		25,000	-
Gain on revaluation of investment properties		2,150,879	-
Operating profit/(loss)	5	2,122,280	(10,672)
Interest payable	7	(4,369)	(66,565)
Profit/(loss) before tax		2,117,911	(77,237)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	(365,649)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,752,262	(77,237)

All items in the above statement are derived from continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (31 March 2018 - £Nil).

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

OHF 8 Limited (formerly AH Kettering 1 Limited) Registered number:10856080

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2018

	Note		31 December 2018 £		31 March 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		•		2,036,917
Investment property	10		4,507,752		-
			4,507,752		2,036,917
Current assets					
Debtors	11	41,957		89,349	
Cash and cash equivalents		-		178,391	
		41,957	-	267,740	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,441,470)		(85,329)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	,		(2,399,513)		182,411
Total assets less current liabilities			2,108,239		2,219,328
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			-		(2,229,000)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(365,649)		-	
			(365,649)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			1,742,590		(9,672)
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	15		1,000		1,000
Capital contribution reserve			66,565		66,565
Profit and loss account		•	1,675,025		(77,237)
		•	1,742,590		(9,672)

Registered number:10856080

Statement of financial position (continued) As at 31 December 2018

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

B S St J Penaliggon

Director

Date: 25 October 2019

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	1,000	66,565	(77,237)	(9,672)
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,752,262	1,752,262
At 31 December 2018	1,000	66,565	1,675,025	1,742,590

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2018

	Share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 7 July 2017 - on incorporation	1	-	-	1
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss and total comprehensive losses for the period	-	•	(77,237)	(77,237)
Shares issued during the period	999	•		999
Waiver of loan note interest	-	66,565	-	66,565
At 31 March 2018	1,000	66,565	(77,237)	(9,672)

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

OHF 8 Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is stated on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and principal activity are set out in the directors' report on page 1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, not withstanding net current liabilities of £2,399,513 (31 March 2018 - assets of £182,411), which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Octopus Healthcare Fund, the company's ultimate parent undertaking. Octopus Healthcare Fund has indicated that it will continue to provide such financial support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors consider that this should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

2.3 Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 the 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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 reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position 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.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Buildings - 50 years

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Operating leases

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

2.14 Interest income

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

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

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

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies in accordance with FRS 102, the directors are required to make certain judgements and estimates to arrive at the carrying value for its assets and liabilities. The most significant area requiring judgement in the preparation of these financial statements was:

Valuation of investment properties

The company obtains valuations performed by external valuers in order to determine the fair value of its investment properties. These valuations are based upon assumptions including future rental income, anticipated maintenance costs, future development costs and the appropriate discount rate. The valuers also make reference to market-based evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Further information in relation to the valuation of investment property is disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	9 months	
	ended	9 months
	31	ended
	December	31 March
	2018	2018
	£	£
Fees payable to BDO and it's associates for the audit of the trusts annual		
financial statements	8,000	-
Fees payable to BDO and it's associates in respect of all other services	1,500	-

6. Employees

No director received any remuneration from the company during the period.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 4 (2018 - 4).

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

7.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		9 months ended 31 December 2018 £	9 months ended 31 March 2018 £
	Bank interest payable	4,369	66,565
		4,369	66,565
8.	Taxation		
		9 months ended 31 December 2018 £	9 months ended 31 March 2018 £
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	365,649	-
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	365,649	-

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	9 months ended 31 December 2018 £	9 months ended 31 March 2018 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2,117,911 	(77,237)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	402,403	(14,675)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,750	12,647
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	(42,858)	213
Deferred tax not recognised	1,354	1,815
Total tax charge for the period	365,649	-

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and assets under construction £
At 1 April 2018	2,036,917
Transfer to investment property	(2,036,917)
At 31 December 2018	-
Net book value	•
At 31 December 2018	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

10. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
Additions at cost	319,956
Transfer from tangible fixed assets	2,036,917
Surplus on revaluation	2,150,879
At 31 December 2018	4,507,752

The share capital of OHF 8 was purchased by the parent entity in December 2018 at a consideration considered by directors to be the open market value for all assets and liabilities. As such, the directors consider the valuation ascribed to the property on the purchase of the entity to be the applicable fair value as at the balance sheet date. Upon the purchase, the assets held by the company were reclassified as investment property in line with fund policy for the recognition of such assets. The surplus arising on the revaluation of investment properties of £2,150,879 (31 March 2018 - £Nil).

11. Debtors

31 December 2018 £	31 March 2018 £
-	64,104
41,957	25,245
41,957	89,349
	December 2018 £ - 41,957

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

Decemb	18 201	
Intercompany loan 2,423,3	- 69	
Other creditors 3,0	00 64,103)3
Accruals and deferred income 15,1	01 21,226	?6
2,441,4	70 85,329	<u>-</u> 29

The company has undertaken a loan from the group which is a revolving credit facility, is repayable on demand and is charged at interest at rates of 8.17% on the Junior and Mezzanine Loans and 3.1% on the Senior Loan amounts. It has a termination date of 22 Jan 2023 and is a 60 month loan.

13. Bank loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31 December 2018 £	31 March 2018 £
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	2,229,000

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

14. Deferred taxation

		·	31 December 2018 £
	Charged to profit or loss		365,649
	At end of year		365,649
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		31 December 2018 £	31 March 2018 £
	Capital gains	365,649	-
		365,649	<u>-</u>
15.	Share capital		
		31 December 2018 £	31 March 2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

16. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph C.35 of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the Group.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018

17. Post balance sheet events

On 31 December 2018 there were no significant events after reporting period.

18. Controlling party

The company was controlled by John Strowbridge, the ultimate majority shareholder through his personal investment company Xanadu Investments Limited.

On 9 January 2019, 100% of the share capital originally owned was sold to MedicX Healthfund Subco 1 Limited, a company registered in Guernsey, who is now the immediate parent company.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Octopus Healthcare Fund, a Guernsey Property Unit Trust. No accounts are publicly available for the group.

Due to the structure of Octopus Healthcare Fund there is not considered to be an ultimate controlling party.