Registered number: 01766196

## **Moorfield Group Limited**

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016



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## **Company Information**

**Directors** Marc Gilbard

Graham Stanley Nicholas Edwards

Charles Ferguson-Davie

Company secretary Steven Hall (appointed 12 January 2017)

Registered number 01766196

Registered office 10 Grosvenor Street

London W1K 4 QB

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors** 

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

Bankers Lloyds Banking Group Plc

London Chief Office PO Box 54873 London SW1Y 5WX

## Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### Introduction

The directors present their strategic report on Moorfield Group Limited (the 'Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Principal activity**

The Company's principal activity during the year was that of the provision of investment and asset management services.

#### Results and review of the business

In 2016 the Company generated turnover of £22,308,000 (2015 - £14,967,000) and a profit for the financial year of £13,346,000 (2015 - £4,167,000). The Company continues to act as a real estate manager, primarily to the Moorfield Real Estate Funds (MREF", "MREF II" and "MREF III"). The funds are long term real estate and real estate-related investment vehicles from which the business receives management fees.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk and uncertainties are managed at the Stessa Trading Limited consolidated group ("the Group") level, as outlined below.

The following identifies the Group's principal risks and the ways in which the Group manages and controls these risks:

- (i) The Group is indirectly affected by the risk of a general downturn in the international economy and in the real estate market, negatively impacting on eventual returns. The Group mitigates this risk by its employment of experienced individuals and its investment appraisal process.
- (ii) The inability to generate sufficient fund and asset management fees to cover the Group's overheads. The Group's cost base is held at less than known fund and asset management fees and increases in overheads over and above inflationary increases are only committed if fee income is more than sufficient to cover the increase.

#### Financial key performance indicators

Performance is managed and measured on a Group wide basis, and key performance indicators relate to the level of fund and asset management fees generated compared to the cost base of the business. These will depend on the funds under management.

#### **Future developments**

The directors do not anticipate any changes to the present level of activity or to the nature of the Company's business in the near future.

## Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in interest rates on debt, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise sterling cash and bank deposits, together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations.

This report was approved by the board on 28 Nareular 2017 and signed on its behalf.

Nicholas Edwards

#### Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Moorfield Group Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year was £13,346,000 (2015 - £4,167,000).

The Directors have not proposed a dividend for the financial year and no dividend has been paid during the year (2015 - £nil).

#### **Future developments**

The section on future developments which is detailed in the Strategic report is included in this report by cross reference.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Marc Gilbard
Graham Stanley
Nicholas Edwards
Charles Ferguson-Davie

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2016

## Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 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.

Nicholas Egwards

Director

Date: 78 November 201

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorfield Group Limited

## Report on the financial statements

#### Our opinion

In our opinion Moorfield Group Limited's financial statements (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 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.

#### What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements ("the Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the Statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

#### 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 Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

## Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

#### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorfield Group Limited

#### Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, 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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

#### What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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 directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorfield Group Limited

#### What an audit of financial statements involves (continued)

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. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether these reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Jonathan Hook (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 1 Embankment Place London

WC2N 6RH

Date:

# Statement of income and retained earnings For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	4	22,308	14,967
Gross profit	_	22,308	14,967
Administrative expenses		(9,018)	(9,822)
Operating profit	5	13,290	5,145
Income from other fixed assets investments		æ 6 ↓ <sup>7 6 †</sup> ■	15
Interest receivable and similar income	8	341	295
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(270)	(135)
Profit before taxation		13,361	5,320
Tax on profit	10	(15)	(1,153)
Profit for the financial year	=	13,346	4,167
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		7,325	3,158
Profit for the financial year		13,346	4,167
Retained earnings at the end of the year	=	20,671	7,325

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

# Moorfield Group Limited Registered number: 01766196

## **Balance sheet**

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2016 £000	2015 £000	2015 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		255		220
Investments	12		2,730		2,215
		-	2,985	_	2,435
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	11,743		11,385	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,545		10,285	
	•	38,288	-	21,670	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(16,105)		(12,298)	
•	-	(10,100)	-	(12,200)	
Net current assets			22,183		9,372
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			25,168		11,807
Deferred tax		(15)		-	
	-		(15)		-
Net assets		-	25,153	_	11,807
Capital and reserves		•		=	<del></del>
Called up share capital	17		1,629		1,629
Capital redemption reserve			2,848		2,848
Other reserves			5	•	5
Retained earnings			20,671	•	7,325
Total shareholders' funds		-	25,153	_	11,807
		:	=	=	

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

Nicholas Edwards

Director V

28 November 2017

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	1,629	2,848	5	7,325	11,807
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the financial year	-		_	13,346	13,346
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		•	13,346	13,346
At 31 December 2016	1,629	2,848	5	20,671	25,153
Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2015					
	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2015	1,629	2,848	5	3,158	7,640
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	4,167	4,167
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,167	4,167
At 31 December 2015	1,629	2,848	5	7,325	11,807

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 4QB.

The Company's principal activity during the financial year was that of the provision of investment and asset management services.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Consolidation

These financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual Company and do not contain consolidated financial information as a parent undertaking of a group. The Company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking, Stessa Trading Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

The Company has also included the results, assets and liabilities of the employee benefit trust.

#### 2.3 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- The company has taken advantage, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b) from preparing a statement of cashflows on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent Stessa Trading Limited, includes the company's cashflows its its consolidated financial statements.
- from certain financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraph 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraph 12.26 to 12.29, as the information provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that wholly owned within the same group under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102 on the grounds that at 31 December 2016, it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue recognition and turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised 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.

#### 2.5 Current taxation

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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 2.6 Investments

Investments are stated at their purchase cost plus any incidental expenses less any provision for impairment. Impairment reviews are performed by the directors when there has been an indication of potential impairment. Investment income is included in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

#### 2.7 Operating lease

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 2.8 Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the Company to the fund in respect of the year.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and a defined contribution pension plan.

#### (i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

#### (ii) 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. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet.

#### 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 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

## 2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### 2.13 Financial instruments

The group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### (i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, directors' current accounts, amounts due from group undertakings and related parties and are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

If there is 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

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and short term loans, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

### (iii) Offsetting

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.

#### 2.14 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.

#### 2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 3. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### 3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No critical judgements have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

#### 3.2 Key accounting estimates and assumptions

No key accounting estimates and assumptions have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

#### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the Company's main activity which is carried out in the United Kingdom. No analysis of turnover is presented as the directors consider such disclosure to be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

#### 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	104	86
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	20	24
- The audit of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	-	6
Amounts payable for operating lease rentals	531	467

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 6. Staff costs

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	5,996	5,509
Social security costs	773	760
Cost of defined contribution scheme	244	247
	7,013	6,516

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 <b>N</b> o.
Directors	4	4
Property	13	. 14
Finance	· 6	7
Administration	4	4
	27	29

## 7. Directors' remuneration

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Directors' emoluments  Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,296 133	2,064 132
	2,429	2,196

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2015 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £822,000 (2015 - £761,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £69,475 (2015 - £68,000).

## 8. Interest receivable and similar income

•	£000	£000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	221	277
Other interest receivable	120	18
	341	295

2045

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 9. Interest payable and similar expenses

9.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Interest payable to group undertakings	270	135
		270	135
10.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	,	
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	<u> </u>	517
			517
	Total current tax Deferred tax	<u>-</u>	517
	Release of previously recognised tax losses	•	636
	Short term timing differences	15	-
	Total deferred tax	15	636
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	15	1,153

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit before taxation	13,361	5,320
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	2,672	1,074
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12	149
Utilisation of losses	-	(671)
Deferred tax recognised	(12)	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	27	-
Group relief claimed and not paid for	(2,684)	(30)
Release of previously recognised tax losses	-	631
Total tax charge for the year	15	1,153

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A change to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The change to reduce this to 17% from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted prior to the balance sheet date on 6 September 2016, and the effects of this are therefore included in these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 11. Tangible assets

		Leasehold improvements £000	equipment	Total £000
	Cost		•	
	At 1 January 2016	754	547	1,301
	Additions	134		. 139
	At 31 December 2016	888	552	1,440
	Accumulated depreciation			
	At 1 January 2016	630	451	1,081
	Charge for the year on owned assets	62	42	104
	At 31 December 2016	692	493	1,185
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	196 	59 	255
	At 31 December 2015	124	96	220
12.	Investments	in subsidiary	Investments in associated undertakings £000	Total £000
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2016	5,704	460	6,164
	Additions	•	515	515
	At 31 December 2016	5,704	975	6,679
	Impairment			
	At 1 January 2016	3,949	-	3,949
	At 31 December 2016	3,949	-	3,949
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	1,755	975	2,730
	At 31 December 2015	1,755	460	2,215
		<del></del>		

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 12. Investments (continued)

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

	me	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
N	oorfield Investment Janagement imited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of investment management services
	oorfield Real Estate und GP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to two limited partnerships
	orfield Real Estate und II GP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to two limited partnerships
	orfield Newbury CIP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to limited partnerships
	orfield Real Estate und CIP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to two limited partnerships
	orfield Real Estate und II CIP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to two limited partnerships
H	orfield Hadrian's Iall Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant company
L	orfield Car Park I imited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	Car park operator
L	orfield Car Park II imited	UK	Ordinary		Car park operator
MF	REF III GP Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to three limited partnerships
	REF III Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	Investment company
	G-MF Investments GP Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to one limited partnership
Pre	ecis (2768) Limited	UK .	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to one limited partnership
	REF III BG GP imited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to one limited partnership
	ccmoor General Partner Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to one limited partnership
H	orfield (Jewel lotels) General				
	artner Limited	UK	Ordinary		General Partner to one limited partnership
	REF CIP GP Ltd	UK	Ordinary		General Partner to one limited partnerships
MA	REF GP Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100 %	General Partner to two limited partnerships

The registered address of all the subsidiary undertakings is Moorfield Group, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 4QB.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 13. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

2016 £000	2015 £000
661	1,823
8,049	6,996
44	115
1,688	2,451
1,301	
11,743	11,385
	£000 661 8,049 44 1,688 1,301

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

## 14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade creditors	106	192
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,700	7,476
Amounts owed to related undertakings	652	524
Corporation tax	144	501
Other taxation and social security	459	418
Other creditors	1	3,187
Accruals and deferred income	3,043	-
	16,105	12,298

Amounts owed to group undertakings are subject to interest at a margin of 250 basis points over the Bank of England rate and are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed to related undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 15. Deferred taxation

		2016 £000
At beginning of year		-
Charged to profit or loss		(15)
At end of year		(15)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		برغ
		2016 £000
Short term timing differences		(15)
	=	(15)
Capital and other commitments		
The group had the following future minimum lease payments under non-caeach of the following periods:	ancellable operating	g leases for
		2016 £000
Payments due		
Not later than one year		-
Later than one year and not later than five years		1,630
Later than five years		-
	<del></del>	1,630
Called up share capital		
·	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Shares classified as equity	,	
Allotted and fully paid		
162,856,219 (2015 - 162,856,219) ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1,629	1,629

16.

17.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2016

#### 18. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 31 December 2016 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

The company has identified the following transactions which fall to be disclosed under the terms of FRS 102 "related party transactions."

Other related party transactions

	2016	2015
. •	£000	£000
Fees from MREF	-	166
Fees from MREF II	-	428
Fees from MREF III	1,172	705
Fees from other entities	375	-
	1,547	1,299

As at 31 December 2016, the following amounts are held on the balance sheet as (payables)/receivables

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
		_
Fees due from MREF	-	3
Fees due to MREF II	(549)	113
Fees due from MREF III	230	158
Fees due from other entities	225	•
	(94)	274

Loans have been advanced to directors of the company as follows: Marc Gilbard £nil (2015: £13,857); Nicholas Edwards £626,275 (2015: £636,668); Charles Ferguson-Davie £251,275 (2015: £261,668).

The loans outstanding at 31 December 2016 were made to fund the purchase of shares in Stessa Trading Limited (the Company's ultimate parent undertaking) and are interest-free.

## 19. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Stessa Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Stessa Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The smallest and the largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Stessa Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the group financial statements are available to the public from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.