**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

For the year ended 30 June 2015

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# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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### OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

### **DIRECTORS**

**HN Moser** 

SP. Baker

GD Beckett

MR Goldberg

GA Jennison (resigned 30 September 2015)

### **COMPANY SECRETARY**

GD Beckett

### REGISTERED OFFICE

Lake View

Lakeside

Cheadle

Cheshire

United Kingdom

SK8 3GW

### PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 135 Bishopgate London EC2M 3UR

### **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 1 City Square Leeds Leeds LS1 2AL

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The company's principal activity was that of a property holding company.

The directors consider the results of the year to be satisfactory. The directors expect no interest income in future years due to no interest income being earned on intragroup loans.

The company qualifies as small in accordance with the provisions of S382(3) of the Companies Act 2006 and is therefore exempt from the requirement to present an enhanced business review and from preparing a Strategic Report.

### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 are set out on pages 6 to 12. The profit for the year after tax was £4,573 (2014: £7,278).

The directors do not recommend a final dividend for the year (2014: £nil).

#### STATEMENT OF GOING CONCERN

As set out in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, in preparing these financial statements the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors of the company have considered the company's forecast funding and liquidity positions and applied reasonable sensitivities thereon in order to confirm that the preparation of the company's financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

On the basis that the company has adequate funding as detailed above, together with its current performance and financial position, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient funding and liquidity facilities to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors of the company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors of the company are set out on page 1. All directors served throughout the year and subsequently thereafter.

### **DIRECTORS INDEMNITIES**

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

### **AUDIT INFORMATION**

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved:

- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of S418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**

### **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

GD Beckett
Company Secretary
28 (10) 2015

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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. 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF GENERAL ALLIED PROPERTIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of General Allied Properties Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

Peter Birch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Leeds, United Kingdom
28 October 2015

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
TURNOVER	2	4,807	7,825
Administrative expenses  OPERATING PROFIT  Interest receivable and similar income Gain on disposal of investment properties	3	(1,057) 3,750 229 608	4,365 4,733
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5 6	4,587 (14)	9,098 (1,820)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	11	4,573	7,278

All activity has arisen from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the profit for that year shown above. Accordingly, a separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented.

A Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses has not been prepared on the basis that it is not deemed material to the results of the company. Details regarding the revaluation of investment properties are set out in note 7.

# **BALANCE SHEET As at 30 June 2015**

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investment properties	7	470	33,558
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors			
- due after one year	8	40,130	4,275
Cash at bank and in hand		100	100
		40,230	4,375
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(14)	(1,820)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		40,216	2,555
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		40,686	36,113
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due more than one year		-	-
NET ASSETS		40,686	36,113
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		<del></del>	
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Revaluation reserve	10	100	17,502
Profit and loss account	11	40,586	18,511
Tione and 1000 account	11		
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	12	40,686	36,113

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2015.

Company Registration No. 03099840

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mens

G.D. Beckett Director

HN Moser Director

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2015

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and the preceding year.

### Accounting convention

The company prepares its accounts under the historical cost convention and on the going concern basis, except as modified for the revaluation of investment properties. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' Report - Statement of Going Concern.

As permitted by FRS 1 (Revised 1996) "cash flow statements", the company has not produced a cash flow statement, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited which has produced consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.

### **Investment properties**

A valuation of investment properties is made annually as at the balance sheet date by the directors, at open market value based on previous valuations conducted by external chartered surveyors. Changes in the market value of investment properties are accounted for by way of a movement in the revaluation reserve and are included in the statement of total recognised gains and losses unless a deficit (or its reversal) on an individual investment property is expected by the directors to be permanent, in which case the change in market value is charged/(credited) to the profit and loss account. On disposal, the cumulative revaluation surpluses or deficits are transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account reserve.

In accordance with SSAP 19 "Accounting for Investment Properties", no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold investment properties and leasehold investment properties with over 20 years to run. The requirement of the Companies Act 2006 is to depreciate all properties, but that requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principle set out in SSAP 19. The directors consider that, as these properties are not held for consumption but for investment to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view, and that it is necessary to adopt SSAP 19 in order to give a true and fair view. If this departure from the Act had not been made the profit for the financial year would have been decreased by depreciation. However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified, because of the lack of analysis of the cost/value as between land and buildings.

#### Turnover

Turnover, which is derived wholly within the UK, consists of rental income, which is recognised on an accruals basis.

### **Taxation**

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2015

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

### 2. TURNOVER

	2015	2014
	£	£
Rental income	4,807	7,825

### 3. STAFF COSTS

The company had no employees and paid no directors' emoluments during either year.

Directors' emoluments are borne by a fellow subsidiary company of Jerrold Holdings Limited, Blemain Finance Limited.

### 4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

		2015 £	2014 £
	Interest receivable on intragroup loans	229	4,733
5.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after debiting/ crediting:		
	Loss/(profit) on sale of investment properties	(608)	-

The audit fee was borne by a fellow group undertaking.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2015

### 6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge comprises:

	2015 £	2014 £
Current taxation UK corporation tax	14	1,820
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	14	1,820

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard companies rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4.587	9,098
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.75% (2014: 22.5%)	917	1,820
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief	(122) (781)	 
Current tax charge for year	14	1,820

The main rate of corporation tax reduced from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015 resulting in a standard rate of corporation tax for the year to 30 June 2015 of 20.75%.

### 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuation	
At 1July 2014	33,558
Disposals	(33,088)
At 30 June 2015	470

Had the properties not been revalued they would be included in the financial statements at £470 (2014: £16,056).

### 8. **DEBTORS**

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	40,130	4,275

The terms of the intercompany loan result in the balance not being repayable prior to 31 December 2016.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2015

#### 9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

9.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE TE	AK		
			2015 £	2014 £
	Corporation tax		14	1,820
10.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL			
			2015 £	2014 £
	Authorised, called-up, allotted and fully paid			
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
11.	RESERVES			
		<b>Profit and</b>	Revaluation	
		loss account	reserve	Total
		£	£	£
	At 1 July 2014	18,511	17,502	36,013
	Retained profit for the financial year	4,573	-	4,573
	Transfer to profit and loss	17,502	(17,502)	
	At 30 June 2015	40,586	<u>-</u>	40,586
12.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER	'S FUNDS		
			2015 £	2014 £
			æ	£
	Opening shareholder's funds		36,113	28,835
	Retained profit for the financial year		4,573	7,277

#### 13. **CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

Closing shareholder's funds

As at 30 June 2015 the company's assets were subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £nil of bank borrowings of the group (2014: £35.0m) and £300m in respect of senior secured notes (2014: £200m).

#### 14. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS8 "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited.

36,113

40,686

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2015

### 15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group of which General Allied Properties Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited, whose principal place of business is at Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW.

H.N. Moser, a director of Jerrold Holdings Limited, and members of his close family, control the company as a result of controlling directly or indirectly 70% of the voting rights of Jerrold Holdings Limited.