



**General Allied Properties Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2018**

Company Registration No. 03099840



General Allied Properties Limited  
Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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# Officers and professional advisers

## Directors

HN Moser  
GD Beckett  
MR Goldberg

## Secretary

SE Batt

## Registered office

Lake View  
Lakeside  
Cheadle  
Cheshire  
SK8 3GW

## Auditor

Deloitte LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
2 Hardman Street  
Manchester  
M3 3HF

## Legal advisers

Allen & Overy LLP  
Bishops Square  
London  
E1 6AD

Clifford Chance LLP  
10 Upper Bank Street  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5JJ

Eversheds LLP  
70 Great Bridgewater Street  
Manchester  
M1 5ES

Millbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP  
10 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7JD

# Strategic report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

## Business review

### Business model and strategy

The principal activity of General Allied Properties Limited ('the Company') was formerly that of a property holding company. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Together Financial Services Limited which with its subsidiaries, operates as the Together Group of businesses.

The sole remaining investment property was written down to £nil in 2017 and it is now the intention of the directors to dispose of the property and dissolve the Company during the forthcoming year.

### Results and dividends

As shown in the Company's statement of comprehensive income on page 8, profit after tax has increased to £3,572 (2017: £3,011).

The directors of the Company do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017: £nil).

### Liquidity

The Company is financed by its parent company, Together Financial Services Limited.

### Macroeconomic conditions

The Company is potentially impacted by fluctuations in property prices which may be influenced by general business and economic conditions.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising as result of default by counterparties due to failure to honour obligations when they fall due.

The Company is exposed to changes in the economic position of its tenants, which may adversely impact their ability to make rental payments. The level of this risk is driven both by macroeconomic factors and by factors relating to specific tenants, such as a change in the tenant's circumstances.

### Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its current and future financial obligations as they fall due, or can do so only at excessive cost.

The Company and the Together Group actively monitor and consider compliance with their funding covenants, including formal monthly reporting and by performing stress-test analysis as part of the budgeting and forecasting process.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss as a result of the value of financial assets or liabilities being adversely affected by movements in market rates or prices.

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in property prices which may be influenced among other things by general business and economic conditions.

### Conduct risk

Conduct risk is the risk arising from business activities that fail to deliver appropriate and consistent outcomes to customers and stakeholders.

## Strategic report (continued)

### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

#### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Company aims to have in place a robust framework to manage operational risks, including systems, controls, policies and procedures. The Company has taken steps to ensure that the IT infrastructure is robust so as to meet operational performance needs and is sufficiently resilient. There is a documented and tested business continuity plan in place to support the Company to recover operations in the event of an incident. As for many institutions, the Company's principal external risk it faces is the increased cyber risk prevalent across the industry. The Company as part of the Together Group has invested heavily in this area over many years and its systems have proven robust against all the recently publicised attacks.

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



GD Beckett  
Director  
30 November 2018

# Directors' report

## Directors

The directors of the Company are set out on page 1.

## 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.

## Environment

As the Company operates in the property holding sector, its actions do not have a significant environmental impact. However, the Company does recognise the importance of the environment, and acts to minimise its impact on the environment wherever it can, including recycling and reducing energy consumption.

## Statement of going concern

As set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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.

As explained in the strategic report, the Company no longer actively trades and it is the intention of the directors to dispose of the remaining investment property and dissolve the Company during the forthcoming year. As required by the relevant accounting framework, the directors have therefore prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is no longer a going concern. For further details see note 2 in the financial statements.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company is contained in the strategic 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.

## Auditor

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

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



GD Beckett  
Director  
30 November 2018

# Statement of directors' responsibilities

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 year. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 its 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 of fraud and other irregularities.

# Independent auditor's report

## Independent auditor's report to the members of General Allied Properties Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of General Allied Properties Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related Notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### 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.

#### Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### 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 respect of these matters.

#### 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.



# Independent auditor's report (continued)

## Responsibilities of directors (continued)

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

### 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 the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report or the strategic report.

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

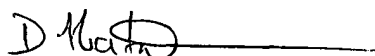
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### 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.



David Heaton (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Manchester  
30 November 2018

# Statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 30 June 2018

All amounts are stated in £'s

Income statement	Note	2018	2017
Other income	3	4,997	4,456
Other losses	4	-	(470)
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>4,997</b>	<b>3,986</b>
Administrative expenses	5	(472)	(234)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>4,525</b>	<b>3,752</b>
Income tax	6	(953)	(741)
<b>Profit after taxation</b>		<b>3,572</b>	<b>3,011</b>

The results for the current and preceding years relate entirely to discontinued operations. There is no other comprehensive income in either year.

# Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2018

All amounts are stated in £'s

	Note	2018	2017
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		-	100
Other assets	7	49,050	47,018
Investment property	8	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>49,050</b>	<b>47,118</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other liabilities	9	-	1,329
Current tax liabilities		430	741
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>430</b>	<b>2,070</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	10	100	100
Retained earnings		48,520	44,948
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>48,620</b>	<b>45,048</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>49,050</b>	<b>47,118</b>

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 November 2018.

Company Registration No. 03099840

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



HN Moser  
Director



GD Beckett  
Director

# Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 June 2018

All amounts are stated in £'s

<b>2018</b>	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
At beginning of the year	100	44,948	45,048
Profit for the year	-	3,572	3,572
<b>At end of the year</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48,520</b>	<b>48,620</b>

<b>2017</b>	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
At beginning of the year	100	41,937	42,037
Profit for the year	-	3,011	3,011
<b>At end of the year</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,948</b>	<b>45,048</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1. Reporting entity and general information

General Allied Properties Limited is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The registered address of the Company is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW. The Company is limited by shares. The Company was primarily involved in property holding but trading has ceased and the directors intend to dispose of the remaining investment property and dissolve the Company during the forthcoming year.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and the preceding year.

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ('FRS 101'). This applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') but provides certain exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in the individual accounting policies.

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 in relation to presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective and related party transactions. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company's parent, Together Financial Services Limited.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the group operates.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

### **Going concern**

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in its strategic report.

The Company has ceased trading and it is the intention of the directors to dissolve the Company in the forthcoming year. Thus the annual financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis and all assets and liabilities were transferred to the fellow subsidiary at their carrying values.

### **Other income**

Other income comprises rental income in relation to the Company's investment property. Rental income is recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand, demand deposits and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments which are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition, including short-term highly liquid debt securities.

### **Financial assets & liabilities**

#### *Financial assets*

The majority of the Company's financial assets are now amounts owed by group undertakings that are measured at fair value. All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

#### *Financial liabilities*

All the Company's financial liabilities are designated as financial liabilities at amortised cost and consist of amounts owed to Group undertakings. A financial liability is measured initially at fair value less the transaction costs that are directly attributable to its issue. Interest and fees payable are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when their contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company regularly assesses whether there is evidence that financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired and impairment losses incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and prior to the reporting date and that have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred, discounted at the original effective interest rate. All impairment losses are reviewed at least at each reporting date. If subsequently the amount of the loss decreases as a result of a new event, the relevant element of the outstanding impairment loss is reversed. Impairment losses and any subsequent reversals are recognised in the income statement.

Where a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are taken through the income statement.

### **Investment property**

A valuation of investment property is made annually at fair value by the directors. Changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the income statement.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in the income statement in the year in which the property is derecognised.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

All amounts are stated in £'s

### 3. Other income

	2018	2017
Rental income	4,997	4,456

### 4. Other losses

	2018	2017
Fair value loss on investment property	-	470

### 5. Administrative expenses

	2018	2017
Administrative costs	472	234

Company overheads, including directors' emoluments, wages and salaries, office administration costs, and auditor remuneration are borne by a fellow subsidiary company of Together Financial Services Limited, Blemain Finance Limited and are recharged to companies within the Together Group on a proportionate basis.

The audit fee borne by Blemain Finance Limited in respect of the Company in 2018 is £1,000 (2017: £500).

### 6. Income tax

	2018	2017
<b>Current tax</b>		
Corporation tax	860	741
Adjustment in respect of previous years	93	-
	953	741
<b>Total tax on profit</b>	953	741

Corporation tax is calculated at 19.00% (2017: 19.75%) of the estimated profit for the year. The Company does not have a deferred tax asset/(liability) at 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: £nil).

The differences between the Company tax charge for the period and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	2018	2017
<b>Profit before tax</b>	4,525	3,752
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00%/19.75%	860	741
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Adjustment in respect of prior years	93	-
<b>Tax charge for year</b>	953	741

### 7. Other assets

	2018	2017
Amounts owed by group undertakings	49,050	47,018



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

All amounts are stated in £'s

### 8. Investment property

	2018	2017
At beginning of year	-	470
Change in fair value	-	(470)
	-	-

The fair value and carrying value of the sole remaining investment property reflects the uncertainty of future cash flows given the directors' intention to dispose of the investment property during the forthcoming year.

### 9. Other liabilities

	2018	2017
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1,329

### 10. Share capital

Authorised, called-up, allotted and fully paid	2018	2017
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

### 11. Contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2018, the Company's assets, along with those of the Together Group's assets were subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £725m senior secured notes (2017: £575m) and £25m in respect of bank borrowings (2017: £nil).

### 12. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Together Financial Services Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The smallest group of which the Company is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Together Financial Services Limited. The largest group of which the Company is a member, and for which group financial statements will be drawn up, is that headed by Redhill Famco Limited. The principal place of business and registered office for Together Financial Services and Redhill Famco Limited, where copies of the financial statements can be obtained, is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK8 3GW. Together Financial Services Limited and Redhill Famco Limited are both privately owned and limited by shares.