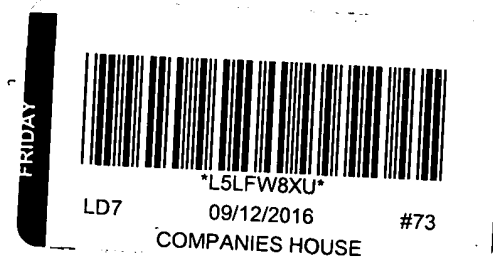

Lonebridge UK Limited

Annual Report and Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2016



Company number: 03292034

Lonebridge UK Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2016

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Lonebridge UK Limited
STRATEGIC REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

Lonebridge UK Limited ("the company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of The British Land Company PLC and operates as a constituent of The British Land Company PLC group of companies ("the group").

The company's principal activity is property investment in the United Kingdom (UK).

Business review

As shown in the company's Profit and Loss Account on page 6, the company's turnover is has remained consistent with the prior year and profit on ordinary activities before taxation is £1,955,419 compared to profit on ordinary activities before taxation of £3,454,178 in the prior year. This is due to the revaluation of investment properties being £1,499,431 less than in the prior year (2015: £2,999,325).

Dividends of £nil (2015: £nil) were paid in the year.

The Balance Sheet on page 8 shows that the company's financial position at the year end is, in net asset terms, an increase from the prior year.

The value of investment properties held as at 31 March 2016 increased by 10.7% due to a to revaluation movements during the year then ended as shown in note 7 to the company's Balance Sheet.

The Board uses total return to monitor the performance of the company. This is a measure of growth in total equity per share, adding back any current year dividend.

The company is a subsidiary of The British Land Company PLC. The company's strategy is the same as the group's strategy – to deliver an above average annualised total return to shareholders, which is achieved by creating attractive environments in the right places focused around the people who work, shop and live in them.

The expected future developments of the company are determined by the strategy of the group. There are no future developments outside of the company's current operations planned.

For more information also see The British Land Company PLC group annual report.

The performance of the group, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

This company is part of a large property investment group. As such, the fundamental underlying risks for this company are those of the property group as discussed below.

The company generates returns to shareholders through long-term investment decisions requiring the evaluation of opportunities arising in the following areas:

- demand for space from occupiers against available supply;
- identification and execution of investment and development strategies which are value enhancing;
- availability of financing or refinancing at an acceptable cost;
- economic cycles, including their impact on tenant covenant quality, interest rates, inflation and property values;
- legislative changes, including planning consents and taxation;
- engagement of development contractors with strong covenants;
- key staff changes;
- environmental and health and safety policies; and
- the period of uncertainty for the UK economy and real estate markets resulting from the decision on 23 June 2016 of the UK electorate to vote to leave the European Union.

These opportunities also represent risks, the most significant being change to the value of the property portfolio. This risk has high visibility to directors and is considered and managed on a continuous basis. The directors use their knowledge and experience to knowingly accept a measured degree of market risk.

The company's preference for prime assets and their secure long term contracted rental income, primarily with upward only rent review clauses, presents lower risks than many other property portfolios.

This report was approved by the Board on 25 November 2016 and signed by the order of the board by:



Director
J. McNuff

Lonebridge UK Limited

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the audited financial statements and independent auditors' report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Environment

Across the group, The British Land Company PLC recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the group's activities. The company operates in accordance with group policies. The group's full responsibility report is available online at www.britishland.com/responsibility/reports-and-publications/2016.

Directors

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

S Barzycki
C Forshaw
L Bell
T Roberts
J Vandevivere (resigned 31 January 2016)
N Webb
C Middleton (appointed 22 February 2016)
P Macey (appointed 22 February 2016)
J McNuff (appointed 22 February 2016)

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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 period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework has 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 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.

The company has indemnified its current directors. The indemnity arrangements are qualifying indemnity provisions under the Companies Act 2006 and are currently in force at the date of this Annual Report.

Payments policy

In the absence of dispute, amounts due to trade and other suppliers are settled as expeditiously as possible within their terms of payment. Payments are administered on a consistent basis throughout the group by The British Land Company PLC whose suppliers' days outstanding at 31 March 2016 were 34 (2015: 36).

Subsequent events

Details of significant events since the Balance Sheet date, if any, are contained in note 14.

Going concern

The directors consider the company to be a going concern and the accounts are prepared on this basis. Details of this are shown in note 1 of the financial statements. When assessing the company's going concern status the directors have taken into account the UK electorate's decision on 23 June 2016 to vote to leave the European Union, and the resulting period of uncertainty for the UK economy and real estate markets.

Lonebridge UK Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and

(b) the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the next Board Meeting.

This report was approved by the Board on 25 November 2016 and signed by the order of the board by:



Director
J. McNuff

Lonebridge UK Limited

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
Lonebridge UK Limited
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Lonebridge UK Limited's financial statements ("the financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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 Accounts (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016;
- the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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.

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.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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 parent 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.

Lonebridge UK Limited

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
Lonebridge UK Limited (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

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.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Accounts 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.

Saira Choudhry

Saira Choudhry (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

30 November 2016

Lonebridge UK Limited

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	2	535,000	535,000
Cost of sales		(39,581)	(40,247)
Gross profit		495,419	494,753
Revaluation of investment properties	7	1,499,894	2,999,325
Profit on ordinary activities before interest		1,995,313	3,494,078
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(39,894)	(39,900)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	1,955,419	3,454,178
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		1,955,419	3,454,178

Turnover and results are derived from continuing operations within the United Kingdom.

Lonebridge UK Limited

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the financial year	1,955,419	3,454,178
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,955,419</u>	<u>3,454,178</u>

Lonebridge UK Limited

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	7	16,549,785	14,949,892
		<u>16,549,785</u>	<u>14,949,892</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	2,883,197	2,500,884
		<u>2,883,197</u>	<u>2,500,884</u>
Creditors due within one year	9	<u>(175,105)</u>	<u>(148,211)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,708,092</u>	<u>2,352,673</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>19,257,877</u>	<u>17,302,565</u>
Creditors due after one year	10	<u>(699,785)</u>	<u>(699,892)</u>
Net assets		<u>18,558,092</u>	<u>16,602,673</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>18,558,090</u>	<u>16,602,671</u>
Total equity		<u>18,558,092</u>	<u>16,602,673</u>

The financial statements of Lonebridge UK Limited, company number 03292034, on pages 6 to 16, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 November 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



Director
J. McNuff

Lonebridge UK Limited

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2014	2	13,148,493	13,148,495
Profit for the financial year	-	3,454,178	3,454,178
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,454,178	3,454,178
Balance at 31 March 2015	2	16,602,671	16,602,673
Profit for the financial year	-	1,955,419	1,955,419
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,955,419	1,955,419
Balance at 31 March 2016	2	18,558,090	18,558,092

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by the directors are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and previous year.

Basis of preparation

The company is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is York House, 45 Seymour Street, London, W1H 7LX.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The amendments to FRS 101 (2013/14 Cycle) issued in July 2014 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of The British Land Company PLC. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the company is included in are shown in note 15 to the financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a Balance Sheet at the beginning of the year in the event of a prior year adjustment;
- (b) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a Statement of Cash flows for the year;
- (c) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a statement of compliance with IFRS;
- (d) The requirements of IAS 1 to disclose information on the management of capital;
- (e) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to disclose new IFRS's that have been issued but are not yet effective;
- (f) The requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- (g) The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose key management personnel compensation;
- (h) The requirements of IFRS 7 to disclose financial instruments; and
- (i) The requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to disclose information of fair value valuation techniques and inputs.

Disclosure exemptions for subsidiaries are permitted where the relevant disclosure requirements are met in the consolidated financial statements. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of The British Land Company PLC. The group accounts of The British Land Company PLC are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

Going concern

The directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future, with no external borrowings and a working capital cycle enabling the company to meet all liabilities as they fall due.

As a consequence of this the directors feel that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully in the current economic climate. Accordingly, they believe the going concern basis is an appropriate one.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The key source of estimation uncertainty relates to the valuation of the property portfolio and investments, where an external valuation is obtained. In accounting for net rental income, the group is required to judge the recoverability of any income accrued and provides against the credit risk on these amounts. The potential for management to make judgements or estimates relating to those items which would have a significant impact on the financial statements is considered, by the nature of the group's business, to be limited.

Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Any surplus or deficit arising on revaluing investment properties is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Where properties held for investment are appropriated to trading stock, they are transferred at market value. If properties held for trading are appropriated to investment, they are transferred at book value.

Leases

In determining whether leases and related properties represent operating or finance leases, consideration is given to whether the tenant or landlord bears the risks and rewards of ownership.

Taxation

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account because it excludes items of income or expense that are not taxable (or tax deductible). In particular the group (including this company) became a REIT on 1 January 2007 and income and gains on qualifying assets are now exempt from taxation.

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.

Turnover

Net rental income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis. A rent adjustment based on open market estimated rental value is recognised from the rent review date in relation to unsettled rent reviews. Where a rent-free period is included in a lease, the rental income foregone is allocated evenly over the period from the date of lease commencement to the earliest termination date.

Rental income from fixed and minimum guaranteed rent reviews is recognised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the entire lease term or the period to the first break option. Where such rental income is recognised ahead of the related cash flow, an adjustment is made to ensure that the carrying value of the related property including the accrued rent does not exceed the external valuation. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a new lease are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period from the date of lease commencement to the earliest termination date.

Where a lease incentive payment, including surrender premia paid, does not enhance the value of a property, it is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period from the date of lease commencement to the earliest termination date. Upon receipt of a surrender premium for the early determination of a lease, the profit, net of dilapidations and non-recoverable outgoings relating to the lease concerned, is immediately reflected in income.

Lonebridge UK Limited

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

2. Turnover

	2016 £	2015 £
Rental income	535,000	535,000
Total turnover	535,000	535,000

3. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	2015 £
Head lease interest payable	39,894	39,900
	39,894	39,900

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditors' remuneration

A notional charge of £1,700 (2015: £1,700) is deemed payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the audit of the financial statements. Actual amounts payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are paid at group level by The British Land Company PLC.

No non-audit fees (2015: £nil) were paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

5. Staff number and costs

No director received any remuneration for services to the company in either year. The remuneration of the directors was borne by another company within the group, for which no apportionment or recharges were made.

Average number of employees, excluding directors, of the company during the year was nil (2015: nil).

Lonebridge UK Limited

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Tax reconciliation		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,955,419	3,454,178
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 21%)	391,084	725,377
Effects of:		
REIT exempt expenses and losses	(90,962)	(95,336)
Capital allowances	(143)	(183)
Increase in fair value of investment property	(299,979)	(629,858)
Transfer pricing adjustments	15,417	-
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	(15,417)	-
Total tax expense	-	-

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantially enacted on 26 October 2015. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the Balance Sheet date.

In the Budget on 16 March 2016, the Chancellor announced additional planned reductions to 17% effective from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

7. Investment properties

	Total £
Fair value	
1 April 2015	14,949,892
Additions	99,999
Revaluation of investment properties	1,499,894
31 March 2016	16,549,785
Fair value	
1 April 2014	11,949,992
Additions	575
Revaluation of investment properties	2,999,325
31 March 2015	14,949,892
Analysis of cost and valuation	
31 March 2016	
Cost	4,469,843
Revaluation	12,079,942
Net book value	16,549,785
31 March 2015	
Cost	4,369,844
Revaluation	10,580,048
Net book value	14,949,892

At 31 March 2016, the book value of company's long leasehold investment properties was £16,549,785 (2015: £14,949,892).

Investment properties are valued by adopting the "investment method" of valuation. This approach involves applying capitalisation yields to current and estimated future rental streams net of income voids arising from vacancies or rent-free periods and associated running costs. These capitalisation yields and rental values are based on comparable property and leasing transactions in the market, using the valuers' professional judgement and market observation. Other factors taken into account in the valuations include the tenure of the property, tenancy details and ground and structural conditions.

Properties were valued to fair value at 31 March 2016 by Knight Frank LLP on the basis of Market Value, in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards 2014, Ninth Edition, published by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The company leases out all of its investment properties under operating leases. The future aggregate minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Less than one year	535,000	535,000
Between one and five years	123,123	658,123
Total	658,123	1,193,123

Lonebridge UK Limited

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

8. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Current debtors (receivable within one year)		
Trade debtors	-	160,500
Amounts owed by group companies - current accounts	2,881,271	2,331,154
Prepayments and accrued income	1,926	9,230
	<u>2,883,197</u>	<u>2,500,884</u>

9. Creditors due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other taxation and social security	26,750	24,750
Accruals and deferred income	148,355	123,461
	<u>175,105</u>	<u>148,211</u>

10. Creditors due after one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Lease obligations	699,785	699,892
	<u>699,785</u>	<u>699,892</u>

11. Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Issued share capital - allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		
Balance as at 1 April and 31 March: 2 shares	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Lonebridge UK Limited

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

12. Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments contracted as at 31 March 2016 of £nil (2015: £nil).

13. Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable with the ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries for all monies falling due under the group VAT registration.

14. Subsequent events

On 23 June 2016, the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. This decision commences a process that is likely to take a minimum of two years to complete, and during this time the UK remains a member of the European Union. There will be a resulting period of uncertainty for the UK economy and real estate markets, with increased volatility expected in financial markets. This does not impact the fair value of assets and liabilities, including investment properties where relevant, reported at the balance sheet date of 31 March 2016.

15. Immediate parent and ultimate holding company

The immediate parent company is BL Office (Non-City) Holding Company.

The British Land Company PLC is the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are available and which include the company. The ultimate holding company and controlling party is The British Land Company PLC. Group accounts for this company are available on request from York House, 45 Seymour Street, London, W1H 7LX.