COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04119496

OAKCROWN PROPERTIES LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014



ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

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COMPANY INFORMATION

The board of directors

MA Collins

G.B Directors 2 Limited G.B Directors Limited

Company secretary

G.B Secretaries Limited

Registered office

Richard House 9 Winckley Square

Preston Lancashire PR1 3HP

Auditor

Moore and Smalley LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Richard House 9 Winckley Square

Preston Lancashire PR1 3HP

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

The directors present their report and the accounts of the company for the year ended 31 January 2014.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was the letting of property.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

TD Hopkinson

TJP Knowles

CC Sharp

MA Collins

G.B Directors 2 Limited

G.B Directors Limited

MA Collins was appointed as a director on 2 October 2013.

G.B Directors 2 Limited was appointed as a director on 2 October 2013.

G.B Directors Limited was appointed as a director on 2 October 2013.

TD Hopkinson resigned as a director on 2 October 2013.

TJP Knowles resigned as a director on 2 October 2013.

CC Sharp resigned as a director on 2 October 2013.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts 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 accounts 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 accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

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 accounts 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.

Auditor

Moore and Smalley LLP are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Signed on behalf of the directors

MA Collins
Director

Approved by the directors on 5 August 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF OAKCROWN PROPERTIES LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

We have audited the accounts of Oakcrown Properties Limited for the year ended 31 January 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, 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 shareholder 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 shareholder 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 set out on pages 2 to 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the accounts 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 accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts 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 accounts. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited accounts 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 accounts

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF OAKCROWN PROPERTIES LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

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 accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts.

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 accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report.

Hechen

James Treadwell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Moore and Smalley LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Richard House 9 Winckley Square Preston Lancashire Prl 3hp

14/8/14

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover		1,224,626	2,731,594
Administrative expenses		(800,910)	(2,163,489)
Operating profit	2	423,716	568,105
Exceptional items	3	10,663,724	_
		11,087,440	568,105
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges		3 (320,834)	(534,523)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		10,766,609	33,582
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		-	1,951
Profit for the financial year		10,766,609	35,533

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

YEAR ENDED 31. JANUARY 2014

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit for the financial year attributable to the shareholder	10,766,609	35,533
Unrealised profit/(loss) on revaluation of certain fixed assets	14,900,161	(5,700,000)
Total gains and losses recognised since the last annual report	25,666,770	(5,664,467)

BALANCE SHEET

31 JANUARY 2014

		2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		18,250,000		1,700,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,944,130		1,268,776	
Cash at bank		263,895			
		2,208,025		1,268,776	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	6	4,796,156		12,973,677	•
Net current liabilities			(2,588,131)		(11,704,901)
Total assets less current liabilities			15,661,869		$(\overline{10,004,901})$
Capital and reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss account	10		15,661,867		(10,004,903)
Shareholder's funds/(deficit)			15,661,869		(10,004,901)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

These accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on Shaper 2014, and are signed on their behalf by:

MA Collins

Company Registration Number: 04119496

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable net of VAT and trade discounts, which is recognised in the accounting period to which it relates.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with the FRSSE which, unlike Schedule 1 of The Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations 2008, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

2 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after crediting:

	2014 £	2013 £
Directors' remuneration	_	_
Auditor's fees	2,500	1,250
Provision for onerous contract	<u> </u>	892,125

3 Exceptional items

The exceptional item represents the release of amounts owed to companies in the Acepark Limited Group, which Oakcrown Properties Limited was a part of prior to its sale to Marvale Holdings Limited in September 2013.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold investment property £
Cost or valuation At 1 February 2013 Additions Revaluation	1,700,000 1,649,839 14,900,161
At 31 January 2014	18,250,000
Depreciation At 1 February 2013 and 31 January 2014	
Net book value At 31 January 2014 At 31 January 2013	18,250,000 1,700,000

Revaluation of investment property

The investment property was externally valued by Colliers International, an independent entity from the company, on 21 January 2014.

The directors have reviewed this valuation and believe that the valuation of the property in the accounts is a fair reflection of its current worth.

In respect of certain fixed assets stated at valuations, the comparable historical cost and depreciation values are as follows:

values are as follows.	2014 £	2013 £	
•			
Historical cost:			
At 1 February 2013	16,906,100	16,906,100	
Cost of additions to revalued assets brought forward	1,649,839	-	
At 31 January 2014	18,555,939	16,906,100	

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

5	Debtors		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Corporation tax repayable Other debtors	- - 756,333	907,026 1,951 —
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,187,797 1,944,130	359,799 1,268,776
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	69,708 - 4,515,390 211,058	19,546 10,064,596 - 2,889,535
	11001 dails dild deferred meome	4,796,156	12,973,677

7 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2014 the company had aggregate annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

• •	2014 £	2013 £
Operating leases which expire: After more than 5 years	1,189,500	1,189,500

8 Related party transactions

Prior to the sale of the company as detailed in note 3, amounts due to fellow group companies First Industrial Limited of £1,100, Lea Valley Limited of £10,408,267, and First Investments Limited of £254,357 were released. Additionally, interest of £320,834 was paid to Lea Valley Limited.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2014

9	Share capital				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2014 £		2013 £
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	·	1,000		1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2014 No	£	201 No	3 £
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2	2	2
10	Reserves				
				luation Pr reserve £	ofit and loss account
	At 1 February 2013 Profit for the year Other gains and losses			_ 	(10,004,903) 10,766,609
	- Revaluation of fixed assets Other movements		14,9	000,161	-
	- transfer to/from revaluation reserve		(14,9	00,161)	14,900,161
	At 31 January 2014			-	15,661,867

11 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Marvale Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Isles.

The ultimate parent entity is the Carjed Settlement, a trust registered in Jersey.

The ultimate controlling parties are the Trustees of the Carjed Settlement.