Registered number: 04377558

TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

INTRODUCTION

The directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of Trumpington Meadows Land Company Limited ('the Company') together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is owned equally by Grosvenor Developments Limited and L3 Investment Holdings LP, with neither party having overall control.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the promotion and management of land at Trumpington, Cambridge for development and/or sale.

The Company has net assets of £6,312,622 (2019 - £6,452,565) and a net current asset position of £10,312,622 (2019 - £10,452,565). The Company made a loss of £139,943 (2019 - £118,471 profit) as at 31 December 2020.

GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources for the foreseeable future and a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Specifically, the directors have considered the impact of both Covid-19 and Brexit on the future performance of the Company.

The Company is continuing to monitor developments associated with the Covid-19 virus and the associated near-term uncertainty for the global economy to understand the ongoing impact for the underlying property business and its tenants. Similarly, the Company continues to plan for all reasonable eventualities following the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union.

The Directors have considered the going concern assumption for the Company in light of these developments and considered the possible impact of Brexit and Covid-19, for example on income and availability of funding, in determining the possible impact on the Company's cash flow forecasts for the period ending 31 December 2022. On the basis of the Company's continued forecast liquidity, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and its registered office is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £139,943 (2019 - profit £118,471).

The directors recommended payment of a dividend in the current year amounting to £nil (2019 - £10,000,000).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year, and subsequently except as noted, were:

G A Burnett
R Dickie (appointed 7 December 2020)
C A Henderson (resigned 7 December 2020)
M A Robinson
J L Fyfield
C J Jukes

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company completed its final contracted sale of land to Barratt Homes in 2018. The Company's strategy remains to promote and manage the remaining land at Trumpington, Cambridge, and any increase or decrease in profitability in the next 12 months is not expected to impact that long-term strategy.

No significant changes in the Company's strategy or operations are planned.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s.418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to be reappointed for another term and is deemed to be reappointed accordingly.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

SMALL COMPANIES NOTE

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 25 March 2021 and signed on its behalf.

—DocuSigned by

F C Boyce

Company Secretary

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless 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; 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 MEMBERS OF TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements of Trumpington Meadows Land Company Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard 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 income statement:
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 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, 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.

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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. The description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

EXTENT TO WHICH THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
 These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements:
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report.

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.

Parizan Trewin FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **Deloitte LLP**

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

25 March 2021

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------|-----------|----------|
| | Note | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 4 | 33,440 | 130,550 |
| Cost of sales | - | (183,161) | (2,757) |
| Gross (loss)/profit | | (149,721) | 127,793 |
| Administrative expenses | - | (36,320) | (6,380) |
| Operating (loss)/profit | , | (186,041) | 121,413 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | · 7 | 13,272 | 25,491 |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 8 - | <u> </u> | (644) |
| (Loss)/profit before tax | | (172,769) | 146,260 |
| Tax on (loss)/profit | 9 | 32,826 | (27,789) |
| (Loss)/profit for the year | | (139,943) | 118,471 |
| | : | | |

There were no recognised gains and losses, or items of other comprehensive income for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the income statement and, as a result, no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

All activities in the current and prior year are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

TRUMPINGTON MEADOWS LAND COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04377558

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Note | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|------|-------------|-------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Development properties | 11 | 4,329,465 | 4,241,048 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 12 | 157,855 | 123,177 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 5,936,705 | 6,495,491 |
| | | 10,424,025 | 10,859,716 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 13 | (111,403) | (407,151) |
| Net current assets | | 10,312,622 | 10,452,565 |
| Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities | | 10,312,622 | 10,452,565 |
| Other provisions | 14 | (4,000,000) | (4,000,000) |
| Net assets | | 6,312,622 | 6,452,565 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 15 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Retained earnings | 16 | 2,812,622 | 2,952,565 |
| | | 6,312,622 | 6,452,565 |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 March 2021.

J L Fyfield

Director

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C J Jukes Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Called up share capital | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| At 1 January 2019 | 3,500,000 | 12,834,094 | 16,334,094 |
| Profit for the year | - | 118,471 | 118,471 |
| Dividends paid | - | (10,000,000) | (10,000,000) |
| At 1 January 2020 | 3,500,000 | 2,952,565 | 6,452,565 |
| Loss for the year | - | (139,943) | (139,943) |
| At 31 December 2020 | 3,500,000 | 2,812,622 | 6,312,622 |
| | | | |

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Trumpington Meadows Land Company Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The Directors' report on page 1 describes the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

2.3 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.4 TURNOVER

The turnover shown in the Income Statement represents amounts receivable in relation to rent, other income and development property land sales in the year, excluding VAT.

Turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company and arise entirely in the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Income Statement if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- ii) at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

2.11 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair value of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Balance Sheet in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.13 DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

Development properties are held as current assets and are shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, professional fees, and construction costs, but excludes overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price at completion less the estimated costs of completion including the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Sales of development properties are recognised on exchange of contracts or, if exchange is conditional, on the date all material conditions have been satisfied. Credit is not taken for profit during the construction period. Provision is made for foreseeable losses.

In the event that a development property is retained as an investment, it is transferred to the investment portfolio at the lower of cost and net realisable value at the date of transfer and any loss recognised in the Income Statement.

2.14 CAPITALISATION OF INTEREST

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of investment and development properties are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may be different from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

i) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The directors do not believe that there are any critical accounting judgements applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

Development properties

Development properties are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price at completion less the estimated costs of completion, including the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Due to the size of development properties held on the balance sheet small changes to the estimates used to derive the selling price and costs of completion can have a significant impact on the net realisable value and therefore a significant impact on the results and financial position of the Company. The most significant estimates for the selling price are the future capital value for residential properties and the value of property yields and future rental income for commercial properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| 4. | TURNOVER | | |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows: | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Development property land sales | - | 120,000 |
| | Rent receivable | 8,440 | 10,550 |
| | Other income | 25,000 | - |
| | | 33,440 | 130,550 |
| | All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. | | |
| 5. | AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts | 6,300 | 6,300 |
| | · | • | |
| | All other services | 21,357 | 32,418 |
| | | 27,657 | 38,718 |

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the directors of the Company during either the current or the preceding year in respect of their services to the Company.

There were no employees of the Company for the current or preceding year.

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Other interest receivable | 13,272 | 25,491 |
| · | 13,272 | 25,491 |
| • | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| 8. | INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES | | |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Other interest payable | • | 644 |
| | | - | 644 |
| 9. | TAXATION | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Corporation tax | | |
| | Current tax on (loss)/profit for the year | (32,826) | 27,789 |
| | Total current tax | (32,826) | 27,789 |
| | | | |

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2019 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) as set out below:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| (Loss)/profit before tax | (172,769) | 146,260 |
| (Loss)/profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: | (32,826) | 27,789 |
| Total tax (credit)/charge for the year | (32,826) | 27,789 |

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

A current tax rate of 19%, being the UK corporation tax rate throughout the period, has been applied to the year ended 31 December 2020.

The scheduled reduction in Corporation tax from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 was revoked in the Budget on 11 March 2020 and substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The rate applicable from 1 April remains at 19%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----|--|---------------------|------------|
| | | £ 2020 | 2019 £ |
| | Dividends paid of 0.0p (2019 - 285.7p) per ordinary share | - | 10,000,000 |
| | | - | 10,000,000 |
| 11. | DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES | | |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | At 1 January | 4,241,048 | 4,190,550 |
| | Additions | 88,417 | 50,498 |
| | At 31 December | 4,329,465 | 4,241,048 |
| 12. | DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Trade debtors | 2,529 | 2,642 |
| | Other debtors | 2,500 | 535 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| | Corporation tax debtor | 32,826 | - |
| | | 157,855 | 123,177 |
| | All financial instruments are held at amortised cost in both the curre | ent and prior year. | |
| 13. | CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Trade creditors | 7,500 | 3,213 |
| | Corporation tax | - | 27,789 |
| | Other creditors | - | 69,296 |
| | Accruals and deferred income | 103,903 | 306,853 |
| | | 111,403 | 407,151 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14. OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provision £

At 1 January 2020

4,000,000

AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

4,000,000

The provision represents the present value of the obligation to maintain the Country Park at Trumpington Meadows. The liability will be settled either through a lump sum payment to a prospective purchaser or in increments over the remainder of the lease should the liability not be fully discharged before the obligation expires in 2140.

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 1,750,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 |
| 1,750,000 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 |
| | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| | | |

The ordinary 'A' and 'B' shares rank pari passu in all respects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

16. RESERVES

Called up share capital

The balance classified as called up share capital includes the total net proceeds on issue of the Company's called up share capital, comprising £1 ordinary 'A' shares and £1 ordinary 'B' shares.

Non-distributable reserves

The reserve contains the balance of retained earnings to carry forward which are not available for distribution.

Distributable reserves

The reserve contains the balance of retained earnings to carry forward, being accumulated realised profits.

The split of retained earnings between non-distributable and distributable reserves are detailed below:

| | Non- distributable | Distributable | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| At 1 January 2020 Realised losses | : | 2,952,565 (139,943) | 2,952,565 (139,943) |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>-</u> | 2,812,622 | 2,812,622 |

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Company made an equity distribution of £nil (2019 - £5,000,000) to L3 Investment Holdings LP and an equity distribution of £nil (2019 - £5,000,000) to Grosvenor Developments Limited.

During the year the Company incurred costs of £30,000 (2019 - £30,000) payable to Grosvenor Estate Management Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Grosvenor Developments Limited, in relation to administrative and company secretarial services. At the year end, £2,500 (2019 - £2,500 was owed to Grosvenor Estate Management Limited in respect of these services.

During the year the Company also incurred costs of £75,000 (2019 - £75,000) payable to Grosvenor Developments Limited in relation to development managers' fees. At the year end, £12,500 (2019 - £6,250) was owed to Grosvenor Developments Limited in respect of these fees.

At the year end, included in other creditors is an amount of £nil (2019 - £69,296) which was also owed to Grosvenor Estate Management Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is owned equally by Grosvenor Developments Limited and L3 Investment Holdings LP, with neither party having overall control.

The address of the registered office of Grosvenor Developments Limited is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.

The address of the registered office of L3 Investment Holdings LP is 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ.