
Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

Annual Report and Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2015

Company number: 05489767

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Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2015

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Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

**STRATEGIC REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Principal activities

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon 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 7, the company's turnover has remained consistent with the prior year and profit on ordinary activities before taxation has increased compared with the prior year due to investment property valuation movements being recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, following the adoption of FRS 101.

Dividends of £nil (2014: £nil) were paid in the year.

The Balance Sheet on page 9 shows that the company's financial position at the year-end is, in net asset terms, consistent with the prior year.

The value of investment properties held as at 31 March 2015 increased by 8.6% due 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.

For more information also see the 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.

During the year, the company transitioned from UK GAAP to FRS 101 - Reduced Disclosure Framework and has taken advantage of disclosure exemptions allowed under this framework. The company's parent undertaking, The British Land Company PLC, was notified and did not object to the use of EU-adopted IFRS disclosure exemptions. The impact of the adoption of this framework was as follows:

SIC-15 (Operating Leases; Incentives) requires that, when accounting for lease incentives, an asset is recognised and subsequently amortised over the term of the lease rather than over the period to the first rent review. The results for the year ended 31 March 2015 have been restated to incorporate the change in the amortisation period.

IAS 17 requires that all letting fees be capitalised as incurred and amortised over the term of the lease. The results for the year ended 31 March 2015 have been restated to incorporate the change in the amortisation period.

Another significant impact of the transition to FRS 101 is that revaluation movements in investment properties are now presented on the face of the Profit and Loss Account as opposed to through the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses under UK GAAP.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

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; and
- environmental and health and safety policies.


These opportunities also represent risks, the most significant being change to the value of the property portfolio. This risk has high visibility to senior executives and is considered and managed on a continuous basis. Executives 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.

The company has no third party debt. It therefore has no interest rate exposure.

The financial risks for the company are managed in accordance with the group financial risk management policy, as disclosed in the consolidated group accounts.

This report was approved by the Board on 1 December 15 and signed by the order of the board by:


N. Eccles
Secretary
British Land Company Secretarial
Limited.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

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 2015.

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 sustainability report is available online at www.britishland.com/sustainability/reports-and-publications/2015.

Directors

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

A Braine (resigned 31 July 2014)
S M Barzycki
S G Carter (resigned 30 January 2015)
B T Grose (resigned 2 October 2014)
C M J Forshaw
V M Penrice (appointed 1 August 2014, resigned 29 April 2015)
L M Bell
T A Roberts
J Vandevivere
N M Webb
J R P Maddison (appointed 2 October 2014, resigned 10 April 2015)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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.

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 2015 were 36 (2014: 32).

Subsequent events

Details of significant events since the Balance Sheet date, if any, are contained in note 13.

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.

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed as auditors of the company for the year ended 31 March 2015 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office. Deloitte LLP were the auditors of the company for the year ended 31 March 2014.

This report was approved by the Board on 1 December 2015 and signed by the order of the board by:



N. Ego
Secretary
British Land Company Secretarial
Limited

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ORBITAL SHOPPING PARK SWINDON LIMITED
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Orbital Shopping Park Swindon 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 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015;
- the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statements 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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 3, 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 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ORBITAL SHOPPING PARK SWINDON LIMITED (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

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

8 December 2015

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £	Restated 2014 £
Turnover	3	5,039,890	5,333,227
Cost of sales		21,294	(354,298)
Gross profit		5,061,184	4,978,929
Administrative expenses		(989,059)	(880,756)
Operating profit		4,072,125	4,098,173
Revaluation of investment properties	7	7,038,756	1,822,025
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	11,110,881	5,920,198
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		11,110,881	5,920,198

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

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

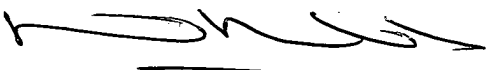
	2015 £	Restated 2014 £
Profit for the financial year	11,110,881	5,920,198
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,110,881	5,920,198

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

**BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2015**

	Note	2015 £	Restated 2014 £	Restated 2013 £
Fixed assets				
Investment properties	7	94,600,000	87,100,000	84,150,000
		<u>94,600,000</u>	<u>87,100,000</u>	<u>84,150,000</u>
Current assets				
Debtors - due within one year	8	18,495,632	14,877,909	11,999,833
		<u>18,495,632</u>	<u>14,877,909</u>	<u>11,999,833</u>
Creditors due within one year	9	(1,421,440)	(1,414,598)	(1,506,720)
Net current assets		<u>17,074,192</u>	<u>13,463,311</u>	<u>10,493,113</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>111,674,192</u>	<u>100,563,311</u>	<u>94,643,113</u>
Net assets		<u>111,674,192</u>	<u>100,563,311</u>	<u>94,643,113</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	10	83,776,911	83,776,911	83,776,911
Profit and loss account		<u>27,897,281</u>	<u>16,786,400</u>	<u>10,866,202</u>
Total equity		<u>111,674,192</u>	<u>100,563,311</u>	<u>94,643,113</u>

The financial statements of Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited, company number 05489767, on pages 7 to 19, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 1 December 2015 and signed on its behalf by:


Director
N. [Signature]

Orbital Shopping Park Swindon Limited

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2013 (restated)	83,776,911	10,866,202	94,643,113
Profit for the financial year	-	5,920,198	5,920,198
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,920,198	5,920,198
Share issues	-	-	-
Dividends payable in year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2014 (restated)	83,776,911	16,786,400	100,563,311
Profit for the financial year	-	11,110,881	11,110,881
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,110,881	11,110,881
Share issues	-	-	-
Dividends payable in year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2015	83,776,911	27,897,281	111,674,192

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

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.

These financial statements are designed to cover a wide variety of companies and circumstances. As a result some notes or some entries in the primary statements or the notes may not be relevant for this company and so may be left blank intentionally.

Basis of preparation

The company is incorporated and domiciled 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.

In these financial statements, the company has adopted early FRS 101 and for the first time.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, in the year ended 31 March 2015, the company has changed its accounting framework from UK GAAP to FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and has, in doing so, applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices. The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 101 in the current year as set out in note 2.

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 14 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 14.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised standards

As explained above, the company has adopted FRS 101 for the first time in the current year. As part of this adoption, IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was adopted in the current year. IFRS 13 impacts the disclosure of investment properties, as set out in note 2. Also, IFRS 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements; the company has taken advantage of the exemption provided under FRS 101 from providing these disclosures.

Going concern

Having reviewed the company's forecast working capital and cash flow requirements, in addition to making enquiries and examining areas which could give risk to financial exposure, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. As a result, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

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 as a fair value movement.

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.

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).

Deferred tax is provided on items that may become taxable at a later date, on the difference between the Balance Sheet value and tax base value, on an undiscounted basis.

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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

2. Explanation of transition to FRS 101

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under a previous GAAP (UK GAAP) were for the year ended 31 March 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 101 was therefore 1 April 2013.

Reconciliation of Profit and Loss Account

The following is a reconciliation illustrating the adjustments posted to the Profit and Loss Account to restate the prior year comparatives as a result of the transition to FRS 101 from UK GAAP during the year.

	2014 UK GAAP £	Transition adjustments to profit and loss account £	Transition adjustments to comprehensive income £	2014 FRS 101 £
Turnover	5,350,959	(17,732) (i)	-	5,333,227
Revaluation of investment properties	1,804,293	17,732 (i)	-	1,822,025
Total comprehensive income	7,155,252	-	-	7,155,252

Notes to reconciliation of Profit and Loss Account

- (i) Under UK GAAP, lease incentives were recognised over the period to the first rent review. Under FRS 101, lease incentives are spread over the length of the lease. This adjustment has been posted to spread the lease incentives over the length of the lease.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

2. Explanation of transition to FRS 101 (continued)**Reconciliation of equity**

The following is a reconciliation illustrating the adjustments posted to the Balance Sheet to restate the prior year comparatives as a result of the transition to FRS 101 from UK GAAP during the year. This reconciliation also illustrates the adjustments posted to restate both the opening and closing position in the prior year.

	2014 UK GAAP £	Transition adjustment £		2014 FRS 101 £	2013 UK GAAP £	Transition adjustment £		2013 FRS 101 £
Investment properties	85,089,146	2,010,854	(i)	87,100,000	83,149,778	1,000,222	(i)	84,150,000
Prepayments and accrued income	2,011,523	(2,010,854)	(i)	669	1,007,701	(1,000,222)	(i)	7,479
Lease incentive and rent review receivables	-	(992,900)	(ii)	(992,900)	-	-		-
Investment properties: revaluation	1,804,293	17,732	(iii)	1,822,025	-	-		-
<hr/>								
Profit and loss account	20,247,857	(3,461,457)	(iv)	16,786,400	16,131,952	(5,265,750)	(iv)	10,866,202
Revaluation reserve	(3,461,457)	3,461,457	(iv)	-	(5,265,750)	5,265,750	(iv)	-

Notes to reconciliation of equity

- (i) Under UK GAAP, lease incentive and rent review receivables were held in prepayments and accrued income. Under FRS 101, these have been reclassified to investment properties.
- (ii) £17,732 of this movement is in respect of lease incentives as outlined in the notes to reconciliation of Profit and Loss Account, with the remaining £992,900 in the figure for 'lease incentives and rent review receivables' in note 9 representing the difference in the reclassification from prepayments year on year (2014: £2,010,854, 2013: £1,000,222).
- (iii) This movement is made up from a combination of £17,732 in respect of lease incentives as outlined in the notes to reconciliation of Profit and Loss Account.
- (iv) This adjustment has been posted to reclassify the revaluation reserve to profit and loss account. Under FRS 101, there is no separate revaluation reserve. It forms part of the profit and loss account balance.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

3. Turnover

	2015 £	2014 £
Rent income	5,039,890	5,333,227
Total turnover	<u>5,039,890</u>	<u>5,333,227</u>

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditors' remuneration

A notional charge of £1,700 (2014: £1,750 deemed payable to Deloitte LLP) is deemed payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015. Actual amounts payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are paid at group level by The British Land Company PLC.

No non-audit fees (2014: £nil deemed payable to Deloitte LLP) were paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

5. Staff numbers and costs

No director received any remuneration for services to the company in either year. The remuneration of the directors were 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 (2014: nil).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2015	Restated
	£	2014
		£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current taxation charge	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax charge	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total taxation charge	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax reconciliation		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	11,110,881	5,920,198
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 21% (2014: 23%)	2,333,285	1,361,646
Effects of:		
REIT exempt income and gains	(888,981)	(975,895)
Capital allowances	(3,950)	(5,276)
(Increase) in fair value of investment property	(1,478,139)	(414,988)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	37,785	34,513
Transfer pricing adjustments	121,106	109,744
Group relief claimed for nil consideration	(121,106)	(109,744)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the Balance Sheet date.

In the Budget on 8 July 2015, the Chancellor announced additional planned reductions to 18% by 2020. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The effect of these tax rate reductions on the deferred tax balance will be accounted for in the period in which the tax rate reductions are substantively enacted.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

7. Investment properties

	Total £
At valuation	
1 April 2014 (restated)	87,100,000
Additions	692,684
Disposals	-
Lease incentive and rent review receivables	(231,440)
Revaluation included in profit and loss account	7,038,756
31 March 2015	94,600,000
At valuation	
1 April 2013 (restated)	84,150,000
Additions	135,075
Disposals	-
Lease incentive and rent review receivables (restated)	992,900
Revaluation included in profit and loss account (restated)	1,822,025
31 March 2014	87,100,000
Analysis of cost and valuation	
31 March 2015	
Cost	91,004,969
Revaluation	3,595,031
Net book value	94,600,000
31 March 2014	
Cost (restated)	90,543,725
Revaluation (restated)	(3,443,725)
Net book value	87,100,000
1 April 2013	
Cost (restated)	89,415,750
Revaluation	(5,265,750)
Net book value	84,150,000

At 31 March 2015, the book value of company's freehold investment properties was £94,600,000 (2014: £87,100,000, 2013: £84,150,000).

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 2015 by Knight Frank LLP, independent valuers not connected with the company, in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards 2014, Ninth Edition, published by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Properties valued at £94,600,000 (2014: £87,100,000) were charged to secure borrowings of the intermediate holding company.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015

7. Investment properties (continued)

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:

	2015 £	2014 £
Less than one year	5,422,132	5,450,758
Between one and five years	15,748,498	17,941,263
Greater than five years	11,723,969	13,157,045
Total	32,894,599	36,549,065

8. Debtors

	2015 £	Restated 2014 £	Restated 2013 £
Current debtors (due within one year)			
Trade debtors	197,981	279,182	361,518
Amounts owed by group companies - current accounts	18,293,238	14,598,058	11,630,836
Prepayments and accrued income	4,413	669	7,479
	18,495,632	14,877,909	11,999,833

9. Creditors due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £	2013 £
Amounts owed to group companies - current accounts	-	-	3,532
Corporation tax	-	-	41,500
Other taxation and social security	237,676	249,677	255,215
Accruals and deferred income	1,183,764	1,164,921	1,206,473
	1,421,440	1,414,598	1,506,720

Amounts owed to fellow group companies are repayable on demand. There is no interest charged on these balances.

10. Called up share capital

	2015 £	2014 £	2013 £
Issued share capital - allotted, called up and fully paid			
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each			
Balance as at 1 April and 31 March: 83,776,911 shares	83,776,911	83,776,911	83,776,911

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

11. Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments contracted as at 31 March 2015 of £nil (2014: £nil; 2013: £nil).

12. 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.

13. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events since the year end.

14. Immediate parent and ultimate holding company

The immediate parent company is BL Retail Warehousing Holding Company Limited.

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.