

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016
FOR
D.U.K.E. (Cheetham Hill) Limited**

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

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COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

DIRECTORS:	Cromwell Director Limited A P Richardson
SECRETARY:	Cromwell Corporate Secretarial Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1st Floor, Unit 16 Manor Court Business Park Scarborough YO11 3TU
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06456276 (England and Wales)
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL
BANKERS:	Bank of Scotland 2nd Floor New Ueberior House 11 Earl Grey Street Edinburgh EH3 9BN
SOLICITORS:	Shepherd and Wedderburn LLP Condor House 10 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AL

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of development of land and property.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Both the level of activity for the year and the financial position at the end of the year were as anticipated.

The results of the company for year ended 30 June 2016 are set out in detail on page 6.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The following directors held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2015 to the date of this report:

Cromwell Director Limited
A P Richardson

GOING CONCERN

We have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The justification for this is disclosed in the accounting policies note under going concern.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited manage the group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the company's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the company. The principal risks and uncertainties of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators of the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the company. The development, performance and position of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

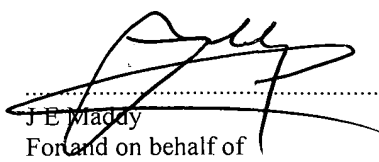
The company's financial risk management is set out in detail in the notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
J E Maddy
For and on behalf of
Cromwell Director Limited - Director

Date: 31/03/17

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

The directors 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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF D.U.K.E. (CHEETHAM HILL) LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, D.U.K.E. (Cheetham Hill) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016;
- the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

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 Report of the Directors 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
D.U.K.E. (CHEETHAM HILL) LIMITED**

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, set out on page 4, 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

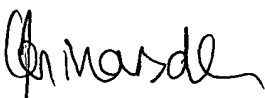
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. 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 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.



Ian Marsden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds

Date: 31/03/11

**INCOME STATEMENT
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

	Notes	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		-	-
Other operating income		-	50
Administrative expenses		<u>(8,013)</u>	<u>(20,382)</u>
OPERATING LOSS		<u>(8,013)</u>	<u>(20,332)</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(8,013)	(20,332)
Income tax	3	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>(8,013)</u></u>	<u><u>(20,332)</u></u>

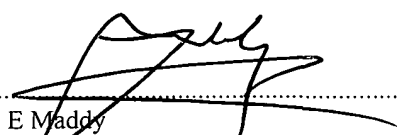
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(8,013)	(20,332)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u><u>(8,013)</u></u>	<u><u>(20,332)</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 June 2016

	Notes	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	4	46,087	-
Receivables	5	<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,250</u>
		<u>47,937</u>	<u>1,250</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>47,937</u></u>	<u><u>1,250</u></u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	6	1	1
Accumulated losses	7	<u>(823,721)</u>	<u>(815,708)</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>(823,720)</u></u>	<u><u>(815,707)</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	8	<u>871,657</u>	<u>816,957</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>871,657</u></u>	<u><u>816,957</u></u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>47,937</u></u>	<u><u>1,250</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 18 to were approved by the Board of Directors on 31/03/17 and were signed on its behalf by:



 J E Maddy
 For and on behalf of
 Cromwell Director Limited - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Called up share capital £	Accumulated losses £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2014	1	(795,376)	(795,375)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(20,332)	(20,332)
Balance at 30 June 2015	1	(815,708)	(815,707)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(8,013)	(8,013)
Balance at 30 June 2016	1	(823,721)	(823,720)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

		30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	30.6.16	30.6.15
	£	£
Loss before income tax	(8,013)	(20,332)
Increase in inventories	(46,087)	-
Increase in trade and other receivables	(600)	(1,249)
Increase in trade and other payables	<u>54,700</u>	<u>21,581</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with European Union ("EU") Endorsed International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), IFRS IC interpretations and those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

During the financial year the company was a party to a cross guarantee on the Group's Bank of Scotland plc facility and was therefore dependent on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The facility with Bank of Scotland plc, a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc ("the Bank") provided committed facilities through to 31 December 2016.

On 18 November 2016 the shares held by D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited were transferred to Cromwell Development Holdings UK Limited. The balance of intercompany loans due to D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited as at that date was waived in full. In addition the shares and assets of the Company were released from the security pool held by the Bank against the Group's debt. Therefore the Company was not part of the cross collateralisation agreement with the Bank as at the date of these financial statements.

The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

New and amended standards not currently relevant to the company

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 July 2015:

- Annual improvements 2013 (effective 1 January 2015)
- Annual improvements 2012 (effective 1 February 2015)

New and amended standards not currently relevant to the company

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are mandatory for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 July 2015, but are not currently relevant to the company:

- Amendment to IAS 19 regarding defined benefit plans (effective 1 February 2015)

New and amended standards not effective for current financial period

The following new standards and amendments have been issued but are not effective for the financial period beginning 1 July 2015 and have not been adopted early:

- Amendment to IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements' on acquisition of an interest in a joint operation (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible assets' on depreciation and amortisation (effective 1 January 2016)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

New and amended standards not effective for current financial period - continued

- Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 41 'Agriculture' regarding bearer plants (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 14 'Regulatory deferral accounts' (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements' on the equity method (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28 'Investment in associates and joint ventures' (effective 1 January 2016)
- Annual improvements 2014 (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' on the disclosure initiative (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 on investment entities applying the consolidation exception (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' (effective 1 January 2018)

General information

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland. The address of its registered office is: Exchange Place 3, 3 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL.

Financial instruments

The company recognises financial instruments when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive the cash flows expires or it has transferred the financial asset and the economic benefit of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial instruments are used to support the company's operations. Interest is charged to the income statement as incurred or earned. Issue costs for instruments subsequently recorded at amortised cost are netted against the fair value of the related debt instruments on initial recognition and are charged to the income statement over the term of the relevant facility.

Financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement depends on the designation of the instrument, as follows:

- a) Financial assets/liabilities held for short term gain, including derivatives other than hedging instruments, are measured at fair value and movements in fair value are credited/charged to the income statement in the year.
- b) Loans and receivables/payables and non-derivative financial assets/liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are measured at amortised cost. These are included in current assets/liabilities except for instruments that mature after more than 12 months which are included in non current assets/liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the preparation of the company's cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents represent short term liquid investments which are readily realisable. Cash which is subject to restrictions, being held to match certain liabilities, is included in cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Taxation

Current Tax

The expense or credit for current tax is based on the results for the year adjusted for items that are either not subject to taxation or for expenditure which cannot be deducted in computing the tax expense or credit. The tax expense or credit is calculated using taxation rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all taxable temporary differences, with certain limited exceptions:

- deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit and is not a business combination; and

- deferred tax assets are only recognised if it is probable that there will be sufficient profits from which the future reversal of the temporary differences can be deducted. In deciding whether future reversal is probable, the directors review the company's forecasts and make an estimate of the aggregate deferred tax asset that should be recognised. This aggregate deferred tax asset is then allocated into the different categories of deferred tax.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except where it applies to items credited or charged to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends are paid (in the case of interim dividends) or approved by the company's shareholders (in the case of final dividends).

Fair value estimation

Fair value estimation under IFRS 13 requires the company to classify for disclosure purposes fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements on its financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:-

- Level (1) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level (2) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)
- Level (3) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The fair value of assets held for sale, other financial assets and investment property are determined by using valuation techniques.

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The company had no employees during the current or prior year.

Directors' emoluments

The directors are executives of the Valad (Europe) Limited group. D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, the ultimate parent company, has a management agreement with Valad Management Services Limited, a subsidiary of Valad (Europe) Limited. The management charge is invoiced to D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited and a recharge is not made to subsidiary companies. The management charge includes various costs and the directors' remuneration cannot be separately identified.

3. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 30 June 2016 nor for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
Loss on ordinary activities before income tax	<u>(8,013)</u>	<u>(20,332)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.750%)	(1,603)	(4,219)
Effects of:		
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	<u>1,603</u>	<u>4,219</u>
Tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

A change to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Given that these changes were substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are included in these financial statements.

4. INVENTORIES

The amount shown above is stated after cumulative impairment provisions of £754,408 (2015: £754,408).

5. RECEIVABLES

	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
Current:		
Value added tax	1,849	1,249
Called up share capital not paid	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,250</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

5. RECEIVABLES - continued

The carrying amount of receivables approximates to their fair value. All of the company's receivables are denominated in sterling.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivables as disclosed in the financial instruments note. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

The receivables do not contain impaired assets.

6. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
1	Ordinary	£1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

7. RESERVES

	Accumulated losses £
At 1 July 2015	(815,708)
Deficit for the year	<u>(8,013)</u>
At 30 June 2016	<u>(823,721)</u>

8. PAYABLES

	30.6.16 £	30.6.15 £
Current:		
Trade payables	6,592	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>865,065</u>	<u>816,957</u>
	<u>871,657</u>	<u>816,957</u>

All amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand, incur no interest and carry no security.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's principal financial instruments include receivables and payables.

Other financial assets and liabilities	30.6.16		30.6.15	
	Book value £	Fair value £	Book value £	Fair value £
Assets				
Receivables	1,850	1,850	1,250	1,250
Liabilities				
Payables	(871,657)	(871,657)	(816,957)	(816,957)

In accordance with IAS 39, the company classifies the assets and liabilities in the analysis above as 'loans and receivables' and 'other financial liabilities' measured at amortised cost, respectively. At the current and prior year ends, the company did not have any 'held to maturity' or 'available for sale' financial assets or 'held for trading' financial assets and liabilities as defined by IAS 39.

For other financial assets and liabilities, which are all short-term in nature, the carrying value approximates to fair value.

The fair value hierarchy at the current and prior year end was level 3.

10. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited. On 18 November 2016 100% of the shareholding was transferred to Cromwell Development Holdings UK Limited which then became the immediate parent company.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, is jointly owned by Uberior Europe Limited (a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc - a UK entity) and Cromwell Holdings Europe Limited. Cromwell Europe Holdings Limited's ultimate parent entity is Cromwell Corporation Limited, an Australian entity. Cromwell Corporation Limited is also the ultimate parent entity of Cromwell Development Holdings UK Limited and so became the ultimate parent entity in its own right on 18 November 2016.

D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited is the parent company of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited can be obtained from Exchange Place 3, 3 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL.

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Following the refinancing of the Group in December 2014, the facilities contain cross collateralisation and cross default provisions. The total Group debt outstanding as at the date of these financial statements is £46,664,000 (2015: £48,584,000).

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Amounts owed to Group undertakings

The funding of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group') is controlled centrally. Resources are allocated to different entities within the group according to their needs, which constantly vary due to differing trading patterns, seasonality and other factors. The amounts owed at the year end disclosed in note 8 include £734,303 (2015: £731,279) owed to D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited and £130,762 (2015: £85,678) owed to D.U.K.E. Property Holdings (UK) Limited, both wholly owned subsidiaries of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

13. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 18 November 2016 the shares held by D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited were transferred to Cromwell Development Holdings UK Limited. The balance of intercompany loans due to D.U.K.E. Development Group (UK) Limited as at that date was waived in full. In addition the shares and assets of the company were released from the security pool held by the Bank against the Group's debt. Therefore the Company was not part of the cross collateralisation agreement with the Bank as at the date of these financial statements.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury function on a group-wide basis under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The central treasury function identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operational managers. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

Liquidity risk

The company is subject to the risk that it will not have sufficient borrowing facilities to fund its existing business and its future plan for growth. The company manages its liquidity requirements with the use of both short and long-term cash flow forecasts. These forecasts are supplemented by a financial headroom position which is used to demonstrate funding adequacy for at least a 12 month period.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the central treasury function aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to its parent, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.