FRANKTON HOUSE LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D J Kennedy (Managing Director)

A E G Gulliford FRICS

S P Hilton
J H Nugent
P C Schorb FCCA
J N Shaw FRICS

Secretary P C Schorb FCCA

Company number 1074343

Registered office St John's House

East Street Leicester LE1 6NB

Auditors Clear & Lane

340 Melton Road

Leicester LE4 7SL

Business address St John's House

East Street Leicester LE1 6NB

Bankers Lloyds TSB Bank Pic

7 High Street Leicester LE1 4FP

Solicitors Druces and Attlee

Salisbury House London Wall London EC2M 5PS

Spearing Waite 41 Friar Lane Leicester LE1 5RB

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2010

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of property development and trading

During the year, a property in Skipton was sold, leaving one remaining property. The Directors continue to assess market conditions and intend to take advantage of opportunities when they arise. The remaining property continues to be held until the economic climate improves at which time it may be marketed for sale. The Directors have made provision in these accounts for the accumulated losses of its subsidiary. F. H. Fletcher Gate Limited amounting to £861,686 at 31 January 2010 against the amounts shown as due from subsidiary undertakings (see note 11).

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 February 2009

D J Kennedy

R G Groom

(Retired 30 April 2009)

A E G Gulliford

S P Hilton

J H Nugent

J N Shaw

P C Schorb

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, J. H. Nugent and J. N. Shaw retire by rotation and, being eligible offer themselves for re-election

Creditor payment policy

It is the policy of the Company to agree payment terms with suppliers when entering into each transaction or series of transactions to ensure that suppliers are made aware of these terms and to abide by them. Creditor days at the end of the year were nil days (2009, nil days)

Auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that Clear & Lane be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

- (a) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

By order of the board

Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FRANKTON HOUSE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Frankton House Limited for the year ended 31 January 2010 set out on pages 5 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 auditors' 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2010 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FRANKTON HOUSE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the 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

Clear of Lane

David Hope BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Clear & Lane Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

340 Melton Road Leicester LE4 7SL

21 April 2010

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Turnover	3	1,430,667	220,017
Cost of sales		(1,460,837)	(608,634)
Gross loss		(30,170)	(388,617)
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(863,063) 1,300	(7,068) 40
Operating loss	4	(891,933)	(395,645)
Other interest receivable and similar	•		
income	5	172,891	230
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(528)	(519)
Loss on ordinary activities before			
taxation		(719,570)	(395,934)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	(33,529)	118,477
Loss for the year	14	(753,099)	(277,457)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2010

		2010		2009	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	9		1		1
Current assets					
Development properties	10	420,000		1,856,800	
Debtors	11	5,496,838		4,845,964	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,782		453	
		5,918,620		6,703,217	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	12	(38,529)		(70,027)	
Net current assets			5,880,091		6,633,190
Total assets less current liabilities			5,880,092		6,633,191
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		100
Profit and loss account	14		5,879,992		6,633,091
Shareholders' funds - equity interests	15		5,880,092		6,633,191

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 21 April 2010

D J Kennedy Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

1 Accounting policies

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

11 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) and the Companies Act 2006

12 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the Profit and Loss Account.

1.3 Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The Company has not prepared group accounts as it is exempt from the requirement to do so by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Glenstone Property Plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, and is included in the consolidated accounts of that Company.

14 Development property

Development properties are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value
Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets

Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to the Profit and Loss Account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

1.5 Debtors

Trade debtors are recognised initially at invoice value and are subsequently measured less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables concerned. The amount of the provision is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

16 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are carried in the Balance Sheet at cost. They comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

17 Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the Balance Sheet date

1.8 Turnover

Turnover represents the proceeds received from the sale of development properties, and rents received from development properties prior to their sale. Proceeds from the sale of development properties are included in turnover on legal completion.

1.9 Revenue recognition

(a) Rental income

Revenue comprises the fair value of rental income, service charges and management charges from properties (net of value added tax)

This income is recognised as it falls due, in accordance with the lease to which it relates. Any lease incentives are spread evenly across the period of the lease.

(b) Interest income

Interest income on any short-term deposits is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as it accrues

1.10 Taxation

The tax charge in the Profit and Loss Account comprises tax currently payable and deferred tax

(a) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted

(b) Current Tax

The charge for current tax is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using rates of tax that have been enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

1.11 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders Interim dividends are recognised when paid

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

1 12 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk

(a) Credit risk

The Company has no concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that rental contracts are made with customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company has no significant interest bearing assets. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk

(c) Capital risk

The Company's objective in managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base to support current operations and planned growth, and to provide for an appropriate level of dividend payments to shareholders

The Company is not subject to external regulatory capital requirements

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that 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.

(a) Fair value of development properties

Development properties are revalued at fair value by independent external valuers, King Sturge LLP each year at 31 January

3 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom

4	Operating loss	2010	2009
		£	£
	Operating loss is stated after charging		
	Auditors' remuneration	1,000	3,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

5	Interest receivable	2010 £	2009 £
	Other interest	172,891	230
6	Interest payable	2010 £	2009 £
	On bank loans and overdrafts	528	519
7	Taxation	2010 £	2009 £
	Domestic current year tax	Z.	T.
	U K corporation tax	33,529	(112,141)
	Adjustment for prior years	-	(6,336)
	Current tax charge	33,529	(118,477)
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year	(740 570)	(225.224)
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(719,570) ———	(395,934)
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of		
	UK corporation tax of 23 59% (2009 - 28 32%)	(169,747)	(112,141)
	Effects of		
	Adjustments to previous periods	-	(6,336)
	Other tax adjustments	203,276	
		203,276	(6,336)
	Current tax charge	33,529	(118,477)
8	Dividends	2010 £	2009 £
	Ordinary interim paid	-	100,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

9 Fixed	d asset investments
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Shares in subsidiary undertakings

£

Cost

At 1 February 2009 & at 31 January 2010

1

Holdings of more than 20%

The company holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies

Country of registration or incorporation Class %

Subsidiary undertakings
F H Fletcher Gate Limited England and Wales Ordinary 100 00

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows

Capital and reserves for the year 2010 2010

Principal activity £ £
F H Fletcher Gate Limited Property Investment (861,686) 95,545

 10
 Development properties
 2010 £
 2009 £

 Development properties
 420,000 1,856,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

11	Debtors	2010	2009
		£	£
	Trade debtors	4,983	-
	Amounts owed by parent undertaking	2,177,745	733,057
	Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	3,312,545	4,000,765
	Corporation tax	-	112,142
	Other debtors	1,565	-
		5,496,838	4,845,964
12	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2010	2009
		£	£
	Bank overdraft - secured	-	52,949
	Trade creditors	4,999	17,077
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	1	1
	Corporation tax	33,529	
		38,529	70,027
13	Share capital	2010	2009
		£	£
	Authorised		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
14	Statement of movements on profit and loss account		
• •			Profit and
			loss
			account £
	Balance at 1 February 2009		6,633,091
	Loss for the year		(753,099)
	Balance at 31 January 2010		5,879,992

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2010

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2010	2009
	£,	£
Loss for the financial year	(753,099)	(277,457)
Dividends	-	(100,000)
Net depletion in shareholders' funds	(753,099)	(377,457)
Opening shareholders' funds	6,633,191	7,010,648
Closing shareholders' funds	5,880,092 —————	6,633,191
	Loss for the financial year Dividends Net depletion in shareholders' funds	Loss for the financial year (753,099) Dividends Net depletion in shareholders' funds (753,099) Opening shareholders' funds 6,633,191

16 Contingent liabilities

There is an omnibus guarantee and set off agreement in favour of the company's bankers for amounts due by group companies

At 31 January 2010 the net liability owed to the bank by all group undertakings, including this company, amounted to £21,184,624 (2009 - £23,892,264)

17 Employees

Number of employees

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors

18 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Glenstone Property Plc, a company registered in England and Wales

Copies of Glenstone Property Plc's consolidated accounts are available from the Company Secretary at St John's House, East Street, Leicester, LE1 6NB

19 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 8 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company