Annual Report and Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2014

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Company number: 2125982

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 March 2014

Business review and principal activities

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 that of an investment holding company in the United Kingdom (UK)

As shown in the company's profit and loss account on page 5, the company's turnover is £nil compared to a turnover of £nil in the prior year and profit before tax is £342,891 compared to a loss before tax of £33,841 in the prior year

Dividends of £nil (2013 £nil) were paid in the year Dividends paid are shown in note 11

The balance sheet on page 7 shows that the company's financial position at the year end is, in net asset terms, consistent with the prior year

The value of investments held as at 31 March 2014 increased by £342,891 due to underlying net asset value adjustments made during the year then ended as shown in note 6 to the company's balance sheet

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

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

This report was approved by the Board on 18 th November 7014

V Penrice Secretary

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 March 2014

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 March 2014

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 corporate responsibility report is available online at www britishland com/responsibility/reports-and-publications/2014.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year were

R W Blackburn (resigned 13 March 2014) C M J Forshaw T A Roberts A D Smith (resigned 14 February 2014)

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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, 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 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 2014 were 32 (2013) 29)

Subsequent events

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date, if any, are contained in note 15

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 March 2014

Disclosure of information to Auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Auditor

Deloitte LLP was the auditor of the company for the year ended 31 March 2014 Subsequent to the year end PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was appointed auditor for the year ending 31 March 2015

This report was approved by the Board on 18th November Zou

V Penrice Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF Meadowhall Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 March 2014

We have audited the financial statements of Meadowhall Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 March 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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). 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. 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.

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 March 2014 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

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

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

William Crane BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Cambridge, UK

25 November 2014

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Note	2014	2013
Turnover Rental income Fees and commissions		£ - -	£ -
Total turnover			
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	
Administrative expenses		-	-
Write up (down) of investments in subsidiaries	6	342,891	(33,841)
Operating profit (loss)		342,891	(33,841)
Profit on disposal of properties		-	-
Profit on disposal of investments		-	-
Group transfer of investments		-	-
Dividends receivable		-	-
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before interest		342,891	(33,841)
Interest receivable Group Associated companies External - other		- - -	- - -
Interest payable Group Associated companies External - bank overdrafts and loans - other loans		- - -	- - - -
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	2	342,891	(33,841)
Taxation	4	-	-
Profit (loss) for the financial year	11	342,891	(33,841)

Turnover and results are derived from continuing operations within the United Kingdom. The company has only one significant class of business, that of an investment holding company in the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES for the year ended 31 March 2014

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	342,891	(33,841)
Unrealised surplus (deficit) on revaluation of investment properties	-	-
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year	342,891	(33,841)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 March 2014

	Note	201	4	20	13
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	5		-		-
Investments	6		861,130,466		860,787,575
		_	861,130,466	_	860,787,575
Current assets					
Debtors - due within one year	7	7,133,862		7,133,862	
Cash and deposits		-		-	
	-	7,133,862		7,133,862	
		.,,		1,100,002	
Creditors due within one year	8	-		-	
	_				
Net current assets			7,133,862		7,133,862
Total assets less current liabilities		-	868,264,328	_	867,921,437
Creditors due after one year	9		-		-
Net assets		-	868,264,328	<u>-</u>	867,921,437
Capital and reserves					
Called up above sendel	40		100.100		400 400
Called up share capital	10		100,100		100,100
Revaluation reserve	11		-		
Profit and loss account	11		868,164,228		867,821,337
Shareholders' funds	11	-	868,264,328	<u>-</u>	867,921,437
		_		_	

The financial statements of Meadowhall Holdings Limited, company number 2125982, were approved by the Board of Directors on 184n November 2014 and signed on its behalf by

Director

CHRIS FORSHIAW

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by the directors are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current 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.

Accounting basis

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards and under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and other fixed asset investments

Where the company has subsidiaries, it has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of another company Group financial statements, which include the company, for The British Land Company PLC are publicly available (see note 16)

Basis of preparation

The directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future, with no external borrowings and a working capital cycle enabling the company to meet all liabilities as they fall due

As a consequence of this the directors feel that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully in the current economic climate. Accordingly, they believe the going concern basis is an appropriate one

Cash flow statement

The company is exempt under FRS 1 (Revised) from preparing a cash flow statement

Properties

Properties are externally valued on an open market basis at the balance sheet date. Investment and development properties are recorded at valuation. Any surplus or deficit arising is transferred to revaluation reserve, unless a deficit is expected to be permanent, in which case it is charged to the profit and loss account. Disposals are recognised on completion, profit on disposal is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the commencement of the accounting period plus additions in the period.

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19, no depreciation is provided in respect of investment property. The directors consider that this accounting policy, which represents a departure from the statutory accounting rules, is necessary to provide a true and fair view. The financial effect of the departure from these rules cannot reasonably be quantified as depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified. Where properties held for investment are appropriated to trading stock, they are transferred at market value.

A property ceases to be treated as a development on practical completion

In determining whether leases and related properties represent operating or finance leases, consideration is given to whether the tenant or landlord bears the risks and rewards of ownership

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and the underlying net asset value of the investments

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). In particular the group (including this company) became a REIT on 1 January 2007 and income and gains on qualifying assets are now exempt from taxation.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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 next rent review 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 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 next rent review date

Where a lease incentive payment, including surrender premiums 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 next rent review 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 for the year ended 31 March 2014

2 Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditor's remuneration

A notional charge of £1,000 (2013 £1,000) is deemed payable to Deloitte LLP in respect of the audit of the financial statements. Actual amounts payable to Deloitte LLP are paid at group level by The British Land Company PLC.

No non-audit fees (2013 £nil) were paid to Deloitte LLP

3 Staff costs

No director received any remuneration for services to the company in either year

Average number of employees, excluding directors, of the company during the year was nil (2013 nil)

4 Taxation	2014	2013
	£	3
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	•	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current taxation charge (credit)		
Total ballon taxation onargo (orban)		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax charge (credit)	-	•
Total taxation charge (credit)		
Tax reconciliation		
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	342,891	(33,841)
Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 23% (2013 24%)	78,865	(8,122)
Effects of	70,003	(0,122)
REIT conversion charge	-	_
REIT exempt income and gains	-	-
Capital allowances	-	-
Tax losses and other timing differences	-	-
(Income not taxable) expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(78,865)	8,122
Transfer pricing adjustments	63,403	70,711
Group relief (claimed) surrendered for nil consideration	(63,403)	(70,711)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Current tax charge (credit)	-	<u>-</u>

The Finance Act 2013, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 23% to 21% effective from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015, was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

5. Investment properties

	Development £	Freehold £	Long leasehold £	Short leasehold £	Total £
At valuation 1 April 2013 Additions Disposals Revaluation surplus (deficit)	-	- - -		- - -	- - -
31 March 2014		-			
Analysis of cost and valuation 31 March 2014 Cost Revaluation	-	:	-		
Net book value		<u> </u>			
1 April 2013 Cost Revaluation	-			-	-
Net book value			-		

Properties were valued as at 31 March 2014 by Knight Frank LLP on the basis of Market Value, in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Professional Standards 2014, Ninth Edition, published by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

6 Investments

Shares in	Other	Total
	_	iotai £
۲.	L	L
860.787.575	-	860,787,575
-	•	-
•	-	-
342,891	-	342,891
861,130,466	-	861,130,466
(19,212,425)	-	(19,212,425)
342,891	-	342,891
•	-	· <u>-</u>
(18,869,534)	-	(18,869,534)
880,000,000		880,000,000
880,000,000	_	880,000,000
	\$42,891 860,787,575 342,891 861,130,466 (19,212,425) 342,891 (18,869,534)	subsidiaries £ £ 860,787,575 - 342,891 - 861,130,466 - (19,212,425) - 342,891 - (18,869,534) - 880,000,000 -

The company has investments in the following direct and indirect subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Interest	Country
Meadowhall Centre Limited	Investment holding	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Opportunities Limited Partnership	Property investment	100%	Jersey
Meadowhall Centre (1999) Limited	Administrator	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Opportunities Nominee 1 Limited	Dormant	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Opportunities Nominee 2 Limited	Dormant	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Estates (UK) Limited	Property development	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Centre Pension Scheme Trustees Limited	Dormant	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Group (MLP) Limited	Limited Partner	100%	England & Wales
Meadowhall Training Limited	Training Services	100%	England & Wales

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

7. Debtors	2014	2013
	£	£
Current debtors (receivable within one year)		
Trade debtors		
Amounts owed by group companies - current accounts	7,133,862	7,133,862
Amounts owed by associated companies - current accounts	•	-
Corporation tax	-	-
Other debtors	-	•
Prepayments and accrued income	-	-
VAT	<u> </u>	
	7,133,862	7,133,862
8 Creditors due within one year	2014 £	2013 £
Trade creditors	-	-
Amounts owed to group companies - current accounts	-	_
Amounts owed to associated companies - current accounts	-	_
Corporation tax	-	-
Other taxation and social security	•	_
Other creditors	_	
Accruals and deferred income	-	-

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

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

9 Creditors due after one year	r (including borrowings)	2014 £	2013 £
Debentures and loans	due 1 to 2 years due 2 to 5 years due after 5 years	- - - -	-
10. Share capital		2014 £	2013 £
Issued share capital - allotted,	called up and fully paid		
'A' Shares of £1 00 each Balance as at 1 April and as at 3	31 March 60,060 shares	60,060	60,060
'B' Shares of £1 00 each Balance as at 1 April and as at 3	31 March 40,040 shares	40,040	40,040
Total issued share capital		100,100	100,100

The "A" and "B" shares confer upon their holders the same rights and rank pari passu in all respects

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

11 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds and reserves

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Opening shareholders' funds	100,100	-	867,821,337	867,921,437
Profit for the financial year	-	-	342,891	342,891
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Shares allotted in the year	-	•	-	-
Unrealised surplus (deficit) on revaluation of investment properties	-		-	-
Realisation of prior year revaluations	-		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Closing shareholders' funds	100,100		868,164,228	868,264,328

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014

12. Capital commitments

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

13 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

14. Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted to wholly owned subsidiaries not to disclose transactions with group companies under the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 8

15. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events since the year end

16 Immediate parent and ultimate holding company

The immediate parent company is BL Meadowhall 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 British Land, York House, 45 Seymour Street, London, W1H 7LX.