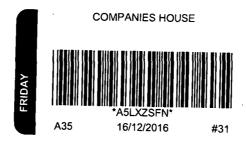
AMDALE SECURITIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

REGISTRAR'S COPY OF ACCOUNTS



Cavendish
Chartered Certified Accountants
68 Grafton Way
London
W1T 5DS

Ref: 6340

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A A Khan

A C Smith

D Kennedy

B Green

A Pickering

(Appointed 1 February 2016)

(Appointed 1 February 2016)

g (Appointed 6 October 2016)

Secretary

A A Khan

Company number

06087717

Registered office

Parkway House

Sheen Lane East Sheen London

SW14 8LS

Auditor

Cavendish

Chartered Certified Accountants

Statutory Auditor 68 Grafton Way

London W1T 5DS

Business address

Parkway House

Sheen Lane East Sheen London SW14 8LS

Bankers

Handelsbanken

Richmond Branch 31 The Green Richmond Surrey

TW9 1LX

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Balance sheet	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 21

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was property dealing and investment.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A A Khan

A C Smith

D Kennedy

B Green

A Pickering

R L Smith

R Blake

P C Schorb

(Appointed 1 February 2016)

(Appointed 1 February 2016)

(Appointed 6 October 2016)

(Resigned 15 December 2015)

(Appointed 15 December 2015 and resigned 1 February 2016)

(Appointed 1 February 2016 and resigned 30 September

2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £400,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Cavendish, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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;
- 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A C Smith **Director**

6 December 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMDALE SECURITIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Amdale Securities Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 5 to 21. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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 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

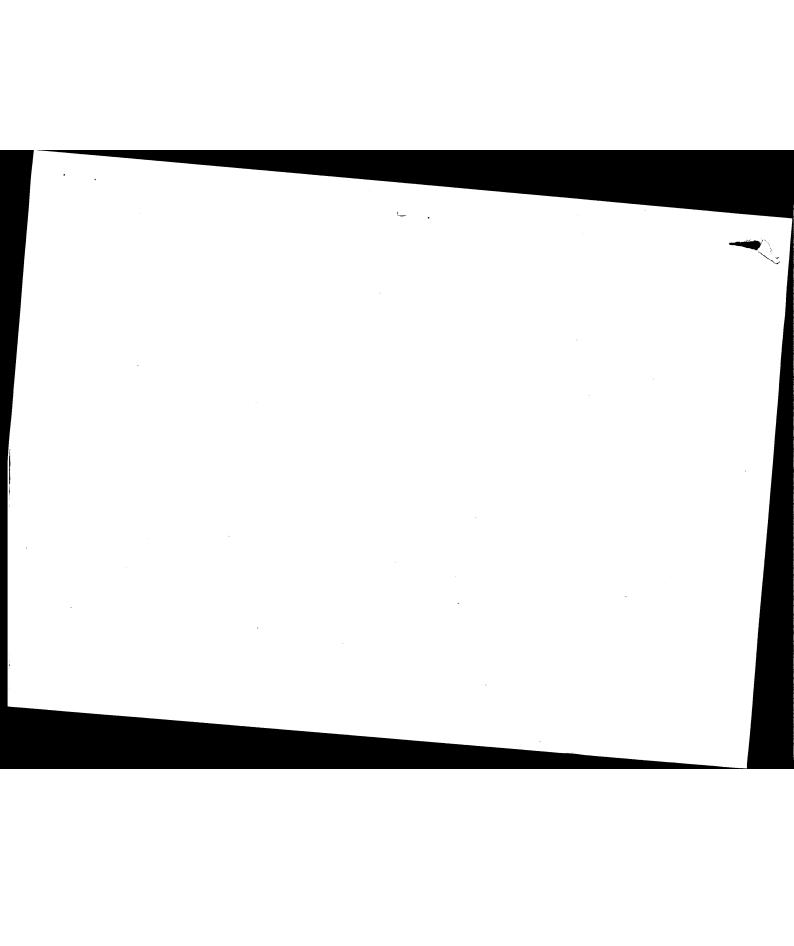
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies 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 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
 - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AMDALE SECURITIES 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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Grenden

Sonja Henry FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Cavendish

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

7 December 2016

68 Grafton Way London W1T 5DS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

•		2016	2015 as restated
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	4	821,123	963,255
Administrative expenses		(157,475)	(276,121)
Operating profit	5	663,648	687,134
Interest receivable and similar income	7	848,857	24,036
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(334,049)	(280,540)
Amounts written off investments	9	383,646	-
Fair value gains and losses on investment			•
properties		_	7,586,690
Profit before taxation		1,562,102	8,017,320
Taxation	10	(67,712)	(76,458)
Profit for the financial year		1,494,390	7,940,862
			

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

		20	016	20 as resta	015 ated
·	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	12		19,944,571		20,016,371
Investments	13		1,240,491		1,231,730
			21,185,062		21,248,101
Current assets					
Debtors	16	1,112,388		818,166	
Cash at bank and in hand		167,634		66,226	
		1,280,022		884,392	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,376,113)		(1,162,424)	
One year		(9,570,113)		(1,102,424)	
Net current liabilities			(8,096,091)		(278,032)
Total assets less current liabilities			13,088,971		20,970,069
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(3,000,000)		(11,975,488)
Net assets			10,088,971		8,994,581
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			10,087,971		8,993,581
Total equity			10,088,971		8,994,581

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

A C Smith

Company Registration No. 06087717

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
As restated for the period ended 31 March 2015:	Notes	£	L	£
Balance at 1 April 2014		1,000	1,352,719	1,353,719
Year ended 31 March 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	7,940,862 (300,000)	7,940,862 (300,000)
Balance at 31 March 2015		1,000	8,993,581	8,994,581
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	1,494,390 (400,000)	1,494,390 (400,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016	=	1,000	10,087,971	10,088,971

Included in profit and loss account reserves are unrealised and undistributable profits of £7,523,316 which relate to fair value adjustments to the carrying value of investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Amdale Securities Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Parkway House, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, London, SW14 8LS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Amdale Securities Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 25.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company will be consolidated in the financial statements of Glenstone Property Plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Parkway House, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, London SW14 8LS.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Amdale Securities Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Glenstone Property PLC and the results of Amdale Securities Limited will be included in the consolidated financial statements of Glenstone Property PLC which will be available from the registered office, Parkway House, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, London SW14 8LS.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of material timing differences between the incidence of income and expenditure for taxation and accounts purposes, using a full provision basis. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates or laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised when they arise from timing differences where their recoverability is regarded as more likely than not.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Investment Properties

Investment properties are included in the financial statements at cost.

2 Change in accounting policy

Previously the company carried investment property at cost. The company has changed its accounting policy to carry investment at market value. The effect of this change in accounting policy is to increase the carrying value of investment properties as at 31 March 2015 by £7,586,690 and to increase reserves by £7,586,690.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

4 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

		2016 £	2015 £
	Turnover		
	Rental Income	821,123	929,505
	Lease extensions	-	33,750
		821,123	963,255
			
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	-	36
	Dividends received	848,857 ======	24,000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	rumover analysed by geographical market	2016	2015
		£	£
	United Kingdom	821,123	963,255
			=======================================
5	Operating profit		
		2016	2015
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	4,000	4,000
	Profit on disposal of investment property	(47,933) ———	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Directors	2	2
	Administrative staff	1	1
		3	3
·			
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	6,217	10,400
	Social security costs	205	337
		6,422	10,737
7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2016	2015
	Interest income	£	£
	Other interest income	-	36
	Other income from investments		
	Dividends received	644,668	24,000
	Total income evaluating fixed anget investments	644.669	24,036
	Total income excluding fixed asset investments	644,668	24,030
	Income from fixed asset investments		
	Income from shares in group undertakings	204,189 ————	
	Total income	848,857	24,036
	•		
8	Interest payable and similar charges		
	. ,	2016	2015
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	£ 334,043	£ 280,259
	Other interest	6	281
		224.040	280 540
		334,049 	280,540 ———
		ŧ	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9	Amounts written off investments	2016 £	2015 £
	Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments	383,646	-
10	Taxation	2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	67,150 562	76,625 (167)
	Total current tax	67,712	76,458

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	1,562,102	8,017,320 ———
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	312.420	1,603,464
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	179	1,196
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(4,114)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	562	(167)
Other permanent differences	669	853
Dividend income	(169,771)	(4,800)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(86,316)	-
Wear and tear allowances	(7,856)	(6,750)
Capital gains	21,939	-
Transition adjustments	-	(1,517,338)
Tax expense for the year	67,712	76,458

The company obtained Real Estate Investment Trust status on 1 February 2016 and accordingly its profits are not subject to corporation tax with effect from that date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11	Dividends	2016 £	2015 £
	Final paid	400,000	300,000
12	Investment property		2016 £
	Fair value At 1 April 2015 Disposals		20,016,371 (71,800)
	At 31 March 2016		19,944,571

Investment property comprises freehold and long leasehold property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 March 2016 by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to existing use.

Certain of the company's investment properties with a value totalling £6,700,000 (2015: £6,700,000) have been pledged to secure the borrowings of the company.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Cost Accumulated depreciation	12,421,255 -	12,429,681 -
Carrying amount	12,421,255	12,429,681
The carrying value of land and buildings comprises:	2016 £	2015 £
Freehold Long leasehold	1,645,000 18,299,271 ————————————————————————————————————	1,645,000 18,371,371 20,016,371

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

13	Fixed asset investments			
		•• •	2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	14	600	600
	Investments in associates	15	1,239,891	-
	Unlisted investments		-	1,231,130
			1,240,491	1,231,730
				
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
		Shares in	Other	Total
		group	investments	
		undertakings and	other than Ioans	•
		participating	IUalis	
		interests		
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2015	600	1,231,130	1,231,730
	Additions	1,239,891	-	1,239,891
	Disposals		(1,231,130)	(1,231,130)
	At 31 March 2016	1,240,491	-	1,240,491
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2016	1,240,491	-	1,240,491
	A4 24 March 2045	600	1,231,130	1,231,730
	At 31 March 2015	000	1,231,130	1,231,730

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency		Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct Indirect
Delrose Developments Limited	England and Wales	Property Development & Investment	Ordinary	60.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Delrose Developments Limited	88,646	191,814

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

15	Associates						
	Details of the company's associates at 31 March 2016 are as follows:						
	Name of undertaking and Incorporation or residenc	-	Nature of business	Class share	s of eholding		Held ct Indirect
	Deemark Limited	England and Wales	Property Development & Investment	Ordin	ary	34.0	9
16	Debtors				2046		2045
	Amounts falling due withi	n one year:			2016 £		2015 £
	Trade debtors Amounts due from subsidia Amounts due from associate Other debtors Prepayments and accrued i	e undertakings	;		76,367 629,040 374,667 - 32,314) -	100,185 653,040 - 8,222 56,719
					1,112,388	3 - -	818,166
17	Creditors: amounts falling	due within or	ne year		2016 £		2015 £
	Trade creditors Amounts due to group under Corporation tax Other taxation and social se Other creditors Accruals and deferred incor	ecurity			13,132 9,100,000 67,150 5,500 57,453 132,878 9,376,113)) ; ;	48,420 - 76,625 5,283 1,002,261 29,835 - 1,162,424
18	Creditors: amounts falling	due after moi	re than one year Notes		2016 £		2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other borrowings		19 19		3,000,000		3,000,000 8,975,488
			V.		3,000,000	-) 1 = =	1,975,488

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

19	Loans and overdrafts	2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans Other loans	3,000,000	3,000,000 8,975,488
	Other loans	3,000,000	11,975,488
	Payable after one year	3,000,000	11,975,488
	The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over certain of the comdebenture and a deed of subordination in respect of all amounts owed to t		properties, a
		no paroni company.	
20	Share capital	2016 £	2015 £
	Ordinary share capital Authorised	-	2
	10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	Issued and fully paid		

21 Operating lease commitments

1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each

Lessor

The operating leases represent leases of investment properties to third parties. The leases are negotiated over terms of 1 to 150 years. All leases include a provision for upward rent reviews according to the lease terms. There are no options in place for either party to extend the lease terms.

1,000

1,000

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2016 £
Within one year	411,347
Between two and five years	822,470
In over five years	614,831
	1,848,648

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

22 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Accountancy fees		
	2016	2015	
	£	£	
Key management personnel	18,363	11,363	

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed by related parties 2016		Amounts owed by related parties 2015	
	Balance	Net	Balance	Net
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control,		000 040	050.040	052.040
joint control or significant influence	629,040	629,040	653,040	653,040
			050.040	250.040
	629,040	629,040	653,040	653,040
				====

23 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £200,400 (2015 - £150,300) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

24 Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is Glenstone Property PLC.

The smallest and largest group into which the company's accounts are consolidated is Glenstone Property PLC.

25 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

25	Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102			(Continued)
	Reconciliation of equity		1 April 2014 £	31 March 2015 £
	Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102 Adjustments to prior year (note 26)		1,353,719 -	1,407,891 7,586,690
	As restated		1,353,719	8,994,581
	Reconciliation of profit for the financial period			2045
		Notes		2015 £
	Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP			354,172
	Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Fair value adjustments reclassified to Profit and loss			7,586,690
	Profit reported under FRS 102			7,940,862

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Investment property fair value adjustment transferred to profit and loss account

On transition of Financial Reporting Standard 102, fair value adjustments to investment properties have been recognised in the profit and loss account.

26 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 Waren 2015				
Balances as restated before FRS 102 transition adjustments:	As previously reported	Adjustment at 1 Apr 2014	Adjustment at 31 Mar 2015	As restated	
	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	12,429,681	-	7,586,690	20,016,371	
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	-	_	7,586,690	7,586,690	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

26 Prior period adjustment (Continued) Changes to the profit and loss account Year ended 31 March 2015 Balances as restated before FRS 102 transition As previously Adjustment As restated reported adjustments: £ £ £ 354,172 Profit for the financial period 354,172

There was no effect on the profit and loss account as a result of this prior period adjustment.