

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

Form S-4

September 13, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 13, 2006

Registration No. 333-_____

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its governing instruments)

Maryland

6784

13-371318

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Penn Plaza

Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

(212) 692-7200

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,

of Registrant's principal executive offices)

T. Wilson Eglin

Chief Executive Officer and President

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

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One Penn Plaza

Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

(212) 692-7200

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone

number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:

Mark Schonberger, Esq.

Mark I. Fisher, Esq.

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP

Elliot Press, Esq.

75 East 55th Street

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

New York, New York 10022

575 Madison Avenue

(212) 318-6000

New York, New York 10022

(212) 940-8800

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective and all other conditions of the proposed merger described herein have been satisfied or waived.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to Be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1)(2)	Amount of Registration Fee (3)
Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	15,500,000	\$ 252,262,500.00	\$26,992.09

- (1) This number is based on 19,375,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc. outstanding as of September 1, 2006.
- (2) The registration fee has been computed pursuant to Rule 457(c) and Rule 457(f)(1) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee based on the average high and low prices for shares of Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc.'s common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on September 8, 2006 (\$16.275 per share) multiplied by the maximum number of such shares that may be exchanged for the securities being registered.
- (3) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant will file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement will thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the

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Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement will become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities offered by this proxy statement/prospectus until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any state where an offer or solicitation is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST AND

NEWKIRK REALTY TRUST, INC.

After careful consideration, the board of trustees of Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, or Lexington, and the board of directors of Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., or Newkirk, have determined that the merger of the two companies is in the best interests of our respective shareholders and have approved a merger agreement authorizing the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington. We are sending you this joint proxy statement/prospectus to ask you to vote FOR the approval of the merger, and to cordially invite you to attend special meetings of the companies to be held at the dates, times and places set forth below.

The boards of both Newkirk and Lexington believe the merger represents a strategic combination that will create one of the largest and best-positioned net lease REITs in the United States. The combined company will own more than 350 properties located across 44 states with a presence in the nation's premier growth markets and will have a high-quality and diversified tenant base. Moreover, both boards believe that the combination will create a well-capitalized platform with significantly increased scale and liquidity. We believe this financial flexibility coupled with a highly-experienced management team will enable the combined company to exploit a wide range of equity and debt investment opportunities and pursue both traditional and opportunistic single tenant related lines of business for direct ownership or in joint ventures with other capital sources. For these reasons the boards of both companies believe that the merger of Newkirk and Lexington holds the potential to significantly enhance long-term growth opportunities thereby creating substantial value for shareholders.

If the merger is completed, Newkirk stockholders will receive Lexington common shares in exchange for their shares of Newkirk common stock. Each share of Newkirk common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80 Lexington common shares. The value of the Lexington common shares to be received by Newkirk stockholders is dependent on the market price of Lexington common shares at the time of the merger as the exchange ratio is fixed. Upon completion of the merger and based on the number of Lexington common shares and shares of Newkirk common stock outstanding on June 30, 2006, we estimate, assuming redemption of all operating partnership units for Lexington common shares but not the conversion of Lexington's 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, that Newkirk's former stockholders and operating partnership unitholders will own approximately 46.8%, and Lexington shareholders and operating partnership unitholders will own approximately 53.2%, of the combined company on a fully diluted basis. There will also be a 0.80 for 1 reverse split of the units of Newkirk Master Limited Partnership (which we refer to as MLP units) so that after the merger each MLP unit will be redeemable at the holder's option for cash, based on the value of one Lexington common share, or, at Lexington's option, for one Lexington common share. Lexington's shareholders will continue to own their existing shares. Lexington common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LXP. Upon completion of the merger, Lexington will change its name to Lexington Realty Trust, and Newkirk common stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NKT, will be delisted.

If the merger is completed, Lexington intends, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, to make a one-time special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per Lexington common share/operating partnership unit to the holders thereof on a record date on or prior to the completion of the merger. Following the merger, although annual cash dividends will continue to be set at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, we anticipate that Lexington's annual cash dividend will be increased to \$1.50 per share.

Lexington will hold a special meeting of shareholders and Newkirk will hold a special meeting of stockholders in order to obtain those approvals necessary to consummate the merger and to approve certain other matters as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. At the Lexington

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special meeting, Lexington will ask its common shareholders to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, the issuance of Lexington common shares and the amendment and restatement of Lexington's Declaration of Trust in connection with the merger, and to vote on the other Lexington special meeting matters described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. At the Newkirk special meeting, Newkirk will ask its voting stockholders to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement,

including the merger and to vote on the other Newkirk special meeting matters described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

More information about Lexington, Newkirk and the proposed merger is contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We urge you to read this joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully, including Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Merger for a discussion of the risks relating to the merger. You may obtain additional information about Lexington and Newkirk from the documents that each company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. See Where You Can Find More Information.

Your vote is very important. We cannot complete the merger without the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of (a) the outstanding Lexington common shares, and (b) the outstanding shares of Newkirk common stock and the Newkirk special voting preferred stock, voting together as a class. In order for the merger to proceed, the stockholders of Newkirk must approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger and the other Newkirk special meeting matters, and the Lexington shareholders must approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, the issuance of Lexington common shares and the amendment and restatement of Lexington's Declaration of Trust and the other Lexington special meeting matters.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, we request that you cast your vote by either completing and returning the enclosed proxy card as promptly as possible or submitting your proxy or voting instructions by telephone or Internet. If you do not return or submit the proxy or vote in person at the Newkirk special meeting or the Lexington special meeting, the effect will be the same as a vote against the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. The enclosed proxy card contains instructions regarding voting. The dates, times and places of the special meetings are as follows:

For Lexington:
_____, 2006
at the offices of
Paul Hastings Janofsky & Walker LLP
75 E. 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

For Newkirk:
_____, 2006
at the offices of
Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

We are very excited about the combined company's future and the opportunities the proposed merger brings to both Newkirk stockholders and Lexington shareholders, and we thank you for your consideration and continued support.

/s/ T. Wilson Eglin

T. Wilson Eglin

Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer

/s/ Michael L. Ashner

Michael L. Ashner

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated _____, 2006, and will first be mailed to Newkirk stockholders and Lexington shareholders on or about _____, 2006.

REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Except where we indicate otherwise, as used in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, *Lexington* refers to Lexington Corporate Properties Trust and its consolidated subsidiaries and *Newkirk* refers to Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about Lexington from documents that it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to as the SEC, but that have not been included in or delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates the annual report on Form 10-K/A of Lexington for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Lexington for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and June 30, 2006. For a list of documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus and how you may obtain them, see *Where You Can Find More Information*.

This information is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You can obtain the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by accessing the SEC's website maintained at www.sec.gov.

In addition, Lexington's SEC filings are available to the public on Lexington's website, www.lxp.com, and Newkirk's SEC filings are available to the public on Newkirk's website, www.newkirkreit.com. Information contained on Lexington's website, Newkirk's website or the website of any other person is not incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on those websites as part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Lexington will provide you with copies of this information relating to Lexington, without charge, if you request them in writing or by telephone from:

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (212) 692-7200

Newkirk will provide you with copies of this information relating to Newkirk, without charge, if you request them in writing or by telephone from:

Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc.

7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500

Boston, Massachusetts 02114

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Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (617) 570-4680

If you would like to request documents, please do so by _____, 2006, in order to receive them before the special meetings.

Lexington has supplied all information contained in or incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relating to Lexington, and Newkirk has supplied all information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relating to Newkirk.

NEWKIRK REALTY TRUST, INC.

7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500

Boston, Massachusetts 02114

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of Stockholders (the Newkirk special meeting) of NEWKIRK REALTY TRUST, INC., a Maryland corporation, will be held at the 11th Floor Conference Center in the offices of Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, on _____, 2006 at 10 a.m. local time, to consider and act upon the following:

- (1) To consider and vote on the approval of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 23, 2006, by and among Lexington Corporate Properties Trust and Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., a copy of which is attached as Annex A to the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus and the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington under the merger agreement, and the related transactions;
- (2) The adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the proposals; and
- (3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Only holders of shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of record at the close of business on _____, 2006 and NKT Advisors, LLC, as the holder of Newkirk's Special Voting Preferred Stock, shall be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Newkirk special meeting, and at any adjournment or postponement thereof. In the joint proxy statement/prospectus, we refer to the Newkirk common stock and the Newkirk special voting preferred stock, collectively, as the Newkirk voting stock.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOUR NEWKIRK VOTING STOCK BE REPRESENTED AND VOTED AT THE SPECIAL MEETING. WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING, PLEASE INSTRUCT THE PROXY HOLDERS HOW TO VOTE YOUR SHARES IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

MARK, SIGN, DATE AND PROMPTLY RETURN the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope (it requires no postage if mailed in the United States);

USE THE TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER shown on the enclosed proxy card (this call is free in the United States and Canada) and follow the recorded instructions; or

VISIT THE INTERNET WEBSITE shown on the enclosed proxy card and follow the instructions provided to authorize your proxy to vote through the Internet.

Any proxy or instruction may be revoked at any time before its exercise at the special meeting. Please authorize your proxy using one of the methods set forth above so that your shares of common stock will be represented and voted at the special meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

/s/ Carolyn B. Tiffany
Carolyn B. Tiffany
Secretary

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To the shareholders of Lexington Corporate Properties Trust:

Lexington will hold a special meeting of its shareholders at 10:00 a.m. local time, on _____, _____, 2006, at the New York offices of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, located at 75 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date. The Lexington special meeting will be held for the following purposes:

- (1) To consider and vote on the approval of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 23, 2006, by and among Lexington Corporate Properties Trust and Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., a copy of which is attached as Annex A, and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington, the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (a copy of which is attached as Annex B) and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement;
- (2) The adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the proposals; and
- (3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Only holders of record of Lexington common shares at the close of business on _____, 2006, the record date for the Lexington special meeting, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the meeting.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOUR LEXINGTON COMMON SHARES BE REPRESENTED AND VOTED AT THE SPECIAL MEETING. WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING, PLEASE INSTRUCT THE PROXY HOLDERS HOW TO VOTE YOUR SHARES IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

- § MARK, SIGN, DATE AND PROMPTLY RETURN the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope (it requires no postage if mailed in the United States);
- § USE THE TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER shown on the enclosed proxy card (this call is free in the United States and Canada) and follow the recorded instructions; or
- § VISIT THE INTERNET WEBSITE shown on the enclosed proxy card and follow the instructions provided to authorize your proxy to vote through the Internet.

Any proxy or instruction may be revoked at any time before its exercise at the special meeting. Please authorize your proxy using one of the methods set forth above so that your common shares will be represented and voted at the special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Trustees,

/s/ Paul R. Wood _____

Paul R. Wood

Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer

and Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	
	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETINGS 1
	SUMMARY 8
	THE COMPANIES 8
	THE SPECIAL MEETINGS 10
	Lexington Special Meeting; Quorum and Required Vote 10
	Proxy Solicitation Costs 11
	Newkirk Special Meeting; Quorum and Required Vote 11
	THE MERGER 11
	Treatment of Newkirk Common Stock 11
	Conversion of Newkirk Special Voting Preferred Stock 12
	Payment of Dividends 12
	Recommendation of Lexington's Board of Trustees and Lexington's 13
	Reasons for the Merger 13
	Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors and Newkirk's 13
	Reasons for the Merger 13
	VOTING AGREEMENTS 15
	REGISTRATION RIGHTS AGREEMENT 15
	EXCLUSIVITY AGREEMENT 16
	AMENDMENTS TO LEXINGTON'S GOVERNING DOCUMENTS IN THE MERGER 16
	OPINIONS OF FINANCIAL ADVISORS 17
	Opinion of Lexington's Financial Advisor 17
	Opinion of Newkirk's Financial Advisor 17
	THE MERGER AGREEMENT 17
	OTHER INFORMATION 19
	Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data For Lexington 21
	Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data For Newkirk 21
	SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA 22
	COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA 23
	MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION 24
	DIVIDEND POLICIES 25
	RISK FACTORS 27
	RISKS RELATING TO THE MERGER 27
	RISKS RELATED TO THE COMBINED COMPANY 30
	THE LEXINGTON SPECIAL MEETING 38
	DATE, TIME, PLACE AND PURPOSE OF THE LEXINGTON SPECIAL MEETING 38
	WHO CAN VOTE 38

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

Page

VOTING BY PROXY HOLDERS	38
QUORUM AND REQUIRED VOTE	38
ABSTENTIONS AND BROKER NON-VOTES	39
VOTING ON OTHER MATTERS	39
HOW YOU MAY REVOKE YOUR PROXY INSTRUCTIONS	39
COST OF THIS PROXY SOLICITATION	39
THE NEWKIRK SPECIAL MEETING	41
DATE, TIME, PLACE AND PURPOSE OF THE NEWKIRK SPECIAL MEETING	41
WHO CAN VOTE	41
VOTING BY PROXY HOLDERS	41
QUORUM AND REQUIRED VOTE	41
ABSTENTIONS AND BROKER NON-VOTES	42
VOTING ON OTHER MATTERS	42
HOW YOU MAY REVOKE YOUR PROXY INSTRUCTIONS	42
COST OF THIS PROXY SOLICITATION	42
THE MERGER	43
BACKGROUND OF THE MERGER	43
RECOMMENDATION OF LEXINGTON'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND LEXINGTON'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER	52
RECOMMENDATION OF NEWKIRK'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND NEWKIRK'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER	55
OPINION OF LEXINGTON'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, WACHOVIA SECURITIES	58
OPINION OF NEWKIRK'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, BEAR STEARNS	67
INTERESTS OF LEXINGTON'S EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, TRUSTEES AND CERTAIN SECURITY HOLDERS IN THE MERGER	73
INTERESTS OF NEWKIRK'S EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CERTAIN SECURITY HOLDERS IN THE MERGER	73
NO DISSENTERS' RIGHTS OF APPRAISAL	75
REGULATORY MATTERS	75
STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING AND RELATED MATTERS	75
ACCOUNTING TREATMENT	75
MERGER FEES, COSTS AND EXPENSES	76
RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE OF LEXINGTON COMMON SHARES ISSUED IN THE MERGER	76
TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMBINED COMPANY	77
THE MERGER AGREEMENT	78
STRUCTURE OF THE MERGER	78
MERGER CONSIDERATION	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

Page

CHANGE OF NAME	78
CLOSING AND EFFECTIVE TIME OF THE MERGER	78
EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES; NO FRACTIONAL SHARES; LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED CERTIFICATES; WITHHOLDING RIGHTS	78
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES	79
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS PENDING THE MERGER	81
OTHER COVENANTS	83
CONDITIONS TO THE MERGER	84
Conditions to Each Party's Obligations to Effect the Merger	84
Conditions to the Obligations of Lexington to Effect the Merger	84
Conditions to Newkirk's Obligations to Effect the Merger	85
DEFINITION OF MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT	85
NO SOLICITATION	86
TERMINATION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT	87
EFFECT OF TERMINATION	88
TERMINATION FEE AND EXPENSES	88
AMENDMENT OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT	89
ANCILLARY AGREEMENTS	89
Voting Agreements	89
Exclusivity Agreement	90
Registration Rights Agreements	92
Michael L. Ashner Employment Agreement	93
MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER	97
DESCRIPTION OF LEXINGTON'S SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST	100
CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND OF LEXINGTON'S AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST AND BY-LAWS	103
COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF LEXINGTON COMMON SHAREHOLDERS AND NEWKIRK COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	107
DEADLINE FOR FUTURE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS	114
LEGAL MATTERS	114
EXPERTS	114
OTHER MATTERS	115
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	115
WARNING ABOUT FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS	116
WHAT INFORMATION YOU SHOULD RELY ON	117
LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST INDEX TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA	F-1

-iii-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

Page

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER (INCLUDING AMENDMENT NO. 1)

ANNEX B: AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST (Marked to show changes from Declaration currently in effect)

ANNEX C: AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS (Marked to show changes from prior By-Laws)

ANNEX D: WACHOVIA SECURITIES FAIRNESS OPINION

ANNEX E: BEAR STEARNS FAIRNESS OPINION

ANNEX F: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NEWKIRK AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR NEWKIRK

-iv-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETINGS

About the Merger

Q: Why am I receiving this document?

A: Lexington's board of trustees and Newkirk's board of directors have each approved an agreement and plan of merger (which we refer to as the merger agreement) between Lexington Corporate Properties Trust (which we refer to as Lexington) and Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc. (which we refer to as Newkirk). The merger agreement provides for the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington (which we refer to as the merger).

The Lexington common shares to be issued in the merger cannot be issued without the approval of the Lexington common shareholders, and the merger cannot be completed without the approval of the Lexington common shareholders and the Newkirk voting stockholders. Lexington and Newkirk will hold separate special meetings of their respective common shareholders and voting stockholders to obtain these approvals. This document is the joint proxy statement for Lexington and Newkirk to solicit proxies for their respective special meetings. It is also the prospectus of Lexington regarding the Lexington common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share (which we refer to as Lexington common shares), to be issued under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus contains important information about the proposed merger and the special meetings of Lexington and Newkirk, and you should read it carefully.

Q: Why are Lexington and Newkirk proposing the merger?

A: The board of trustees of Lexington and the board of directors of Newkirk believe that the merger represents a strategic combination that will be in the best interests of their respective shareholders and will achieve key elements of both companies' strategic business plans. The combined company will own more than 350 properties located across 44 states with a presence in the nation's premier growth markets and a high quality and diversified tenant base. The boards expect that the combined company will have significantly increased equity market capitalization and a conservative balance sheet, which the boards expect will provide greater financial flexibility and liquidity. Both boards believe that this financial flexibility coupled with a highly experienced management team will enable the combined company to exploit a wide range of investment opportunities and pursue both traditional and opportunistic single tenant related lines of business. The boards of both companies believe that the combined resources of our companies will create additional and more significant opportunities for long-term growth and value-creation than either company could achieve independently. To review each of our reasons for the merger in greater detail, please see "The Merger Recommendation of Lexington's Board of Trustees and Lexington's Reasons for the Merger" and "The Merger Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors and Newkirk's Reasons for the Merger."

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Q: What will Newkirk common stockholders receive in the merger?

A: Newkirk common stockholders will receive 0.80 of a Lexington common share for each outstanding share of Newkirk common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (which we refer to as Newkirk common stock), they own immediately prior to the consummation of the merger. Cash will be paid instead of issuing fractional shares. In this joint proxy statement/prospectus, we refer sometimes to the Lexington common shares to be issued in the merger as the merger consideration.

Q: Will Newkirk Master Limited Partnership units currently redeemable for Newkirk common stock be redeemable for Lexington common shares?

1

A: Yes. After the merger, the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership (which we refer to as the MLP) will become a subsidiary of Lexington and renamed the Lexington Master Limited Partnership and the MLP units will be redeemable for Lexington common shares. In order to give effect to the exchange ratio in the merger, there will be a 0.80 for 1 reverse split of MLP units upon consummation of the merger. Thereafter each MLP unit may be redeemed at the holder's option for cash, based on the value of one Lexington common share, or, at Lexington's option, for one Lexington common share.

Q: What will Lexington common shareholders receive in the merger?

A: Lexington common shareholders will not receive any additional shares in connection with the merger. Each Lexington common share held by Lexington common shareholders will continue to represent one Lexington common share after the consummation of the merger. If the merger is completed, Lexington intends, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, to make a one-time special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per Lexington common share/operating partnership unit to the holders thereof on a record date on or prior to the completion of the merger, whether or not any such shareholders voted to approve the merger. In addition, in the event Newkirk pays a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes under the Code, in an amount in excess of its regular quarterly dividend, Lexington may make a corresponding dividend/distribution equal to 125% of the excess.

Q: If the merger is completed, when can Newkirk stockholders expect to receive the merger consideration for their shares of Newkirk common stock?

A: Promptly after the merger is completed, holders of Newkirk common stock at the time the merger is completed will receive detailed instructions regarding the surrender of their stock certificates. Such holders should not send their stock certificates to Lexington or anyone else until they receive these instructions. The exchange agent will arrange for the payment of the merger consideration to be sent to holders of Newkirk common stock as promptly as practicable following receipt of their stock certificates and other required documents.

Q: What happens if the market price of Lexington common shares or Newkirk common stock changes before the closing of the merger?

A: No change will be made to the 0.80 exchange ratio for the exchange of Newkirk common stock for Lexington common shares in the merger. Because the exchange ratio is fixed, the value of the consideration to be received by Newkirk common stockholders in the merger will depend upon the market price of Lexington common shares at the time of the merger.

Q: Who will own Lexington common shares after the closing of the merger?

A: Based on the number of Lexington common shares and operating partnership units and shares of Newkirk common stock and operating partnership units outstanding as of _____, 2006, the record date for the special meetings, immediately after the closing of the merger, current Newkirk common stockholders and unitholders in The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership (who we refer to as MLP unitholders) will beneficially own approximately _____% and current Lexington common shareholders and unitholders in Lexington's operating partnerships will beneficially own approximately _____%, of the then-outstanding Lexington common shares (assuming redemption of operating partnership units for Lexington common stock but not conversion of Lexington's 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock).

Q: Is the percentage of voting shares that Newkirk stockholders and MLP unitholders will hold following the merger the same as their ownership percentage?

A: No. As part of the merger, Newkirk's special voting preferred stock will be converted into a share of special voting preferred stock of Lexington initially entitled to 36,000,000 votes on each matter submitted to Lexington shareholders. This voting share will be beneficially owned by the holders of MLP units that

2

were outstanding as of November 7, 2005 (which we refer to as voting MLP units) and will entitle such MLP unitholders to direct the voting of this share. Unitholders in Lexington's operating partnerships do not have such a voting right. Accordingly, based on Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock and voting MLP units outstanding as of the record date, Newkirk stockholders and MLP unitholders will be entitled to cast and/or direct approximately % of Lexington's voting stock.

Q: On what am I being asked to vote and what is the Board's recommendation?

A: *Lexington common shareholders.* You are being asked to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Lexington's board of trustees has approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (a copy of which is attached hereto as Annex B) and the Amended and Restated By-laws (a copy of which is attached as Annex C) and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Lexington and its shareholders. Lexington's board of trustees recommends that Lexington common shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Newkirk voting stockholders. You are being asked to vote to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

The merger agreement also provides for the amendment and restatement of the Agreement of Limited Partnership of The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership (which we refer to as the MLP partnership agreement) to provide for, among other things, the substitution of a Lexington subsidiary as the general partner of the MLP, a 0.80 for 1 reverse split of MLP units and for the redemption of each MLP unit, either in cash or Lexington common shares, based on the value of one Lexington common share. You are not being asked to vote on the amendment and restatement of the MLP partnership agreement, which will be voted on separately by the MLP unitholders. Holders of more than a majority of the outstanding MLP units have either entered into agreements to vote in favor of the amendment or disclosed their intention to vote in favor of the amendment.

Newkirk's board of directors has approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Newkirk and its stockholders. Newkirk's board of directors recommends that Newkirk voting stockholders vote FOR the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. Beneficial owners of approximately 46.0% of Newkirk's voting stock have agreed to vote in favor of the merger.

Q: How soon after the special meetings will the merger occur?

A: We are working to complete the merger as soon as possible. A number of conditions must be satisfied before we can do so, including approval of the Lexington common shareholders and the Newkirk voting stockholders. Although we cannot be sure when all of the conditions to the merger will be satisfied, we hope to complete the merger as soon as practicable after the special meetings.

Q: Who will manage Lexington after the merger?

A: Lexington's board of trustees will be increased from nine to 11 members at the effective time of the merger and will include seven current Lexington trustees, Michael L. Ashner, who is currently the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, Clifford Broser and Richard Frary, who are currently members of Newkirk's board of directors, and William J. Borruso, who is currently serving as a director of Lexington Strategic Asset Corp., a subsidiary of Lexington. Current Lexington trustees Seth M. Zachary and Stanley R. Perla will resign from Lexington's board of trustees as of the effective time of the merger. Lexington's

existing management team will be joined by Michael L. Ashner and Lara Johnson, Newkirk's Executive Vice President, who collectively will manage the operations of Lexington after the merger.

Q: *What will my dividends be before and after the merger?*

A: Newkirk's regular quarterly dividend on Newkirk common stock is currently \$0.40 per share. Following the merger it is expected that Lexington, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, will pay quarterly dividends of \$0.375 per share, which, from a Newkirk common stockholder's perspective, would be equivalent to a quarterly distribution of \$0.30 per share based on the exchange ratio of 0.80 Lexington shares for each Newkirk share. Until the merger is completed, Newkirk common stockholders will continue to receive regular quarterly dividends as authorized by Newkirk's board of directors and declared by Newkirk. The merger agreement permits Newkirk to pay a regular quarterly cash dividend in an amount not to exceed \$0.40 per share of Newkirk common stock. Newkirk currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends for any quarterly period that ends before the closing of the merger. Also, Newkirk may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend equal to the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Newkirk and avoid any imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes under the Internal Revenue Code (which we refer to as the Code). Furthermore, in the event Lexington makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes, in an amount in excess of its regularly quarterly dividend (other than the Lexington special dividend discussed below), Newkirk may make a corresponding dividend equal to 80% of the excess.

Lexington's regular quarterly dividend on Lexington common shares is currently \$0.365 per share. Lexington common shareholders will continue to receive regular dividends as authorized by Lexington's board of trustees and declared by Lexington. The merger agreement permits Lexington to pay regular quarterly cash dividends in an amount not to exceed \$0.365 per Lexington common share. Lexington currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends. Also, Lexington may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend equal to the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Lexington and avoid imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes under the Code. Furthermore, in the event Newkirk makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes, in an amount in excess of its regularly quarterly dividend, Lexington may make a corresponding dividend equal to 125% of the excess. In addition, Lexington intends, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, to make a one-time special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per Lexington common share/operating partnership unit to the holders thereof on a record date on or prior to the completion of the merger. We refer to this one-time special dividend as the Lexington special dividend.

The merger agreement provides that Lexington and Newkirk will coordinate the declaration, record and payment dates of any dividends in respect of their respective common shares (other than the Lexington special dividend described above). This coordination reflects the intention of Lexington and Newkirk that the holders of Lexington common shares and shares of Newkirk common stock not receive more than one dividend, or fail to receive one dividend, for any single calendar quarter with respect to the shares they currently own and any Lexington common shares received in the merger.

Prior to the closing of the merger, each of Newkirk and Lexington will declare and set a record date prior to the closing for a pro rata dividend based on the number of days that have elapsed during the current quarter and the amount of their regular quarterly dividend.

After the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock that receive Lexington common shares in the merger will receive the dividends payable to all holders of Lexington common shares with a record date after the closing, for the period from the closing date through the end of the quarter, provided they continue to own their shares through the record date. Upon closing, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, Lexington is expected to increase its annual dividend to \$1.50 per Lexington common share, or \$0.375 per Lexington common share per quarter.

Upon the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock will cease receiving any distributions or dividends on all shares of Newkirk common stock held before the merger, other than any unpaid distributions or dividends declared by Newkirk before the closing of the merger.

For additional discussion of dividends, please see The Merger Agreement Coordination of Dividends.

Q: *Do Lexington common shareholders and Newkirk common stockholders have appraisal rights in connection with the merger?*

A: No. Lexington and Newkirk are both formed under Maryland law. Under Maryland law, because Lexington's common shares and Newkirk's common stock are each listed on a national securities exchange, Lexington common shareholders and Newkirk common stockholders do not have dissenters' rights of appraisal in connection with the merger.

Q: *What will be the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to the Newkirk stockholders?*

A: The merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code so that, assuming the merger does qualify, you will not recognize any gain or loss upon the exchange of your Newkirk common stock for Lexington common shares in the merger, but you will recognize gain (or loss) for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger to the extent of any cash received in lieu of fractional shares.

Tax matters are complicated and the tax consequences of the merger to Newkirk stockholders may vary depending on a Newkirk stockholder's particular circumstances. Newkirk stockholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the merger to them. For further information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger.

About the Special Meetings

Q: *Where and when are the special meetings?*

A: *Lexington common shareholders.* The Lexington special meeting will take place at the New York offices of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP (which we refer to as Paul Hastings), located at 75 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022, on _____, 2006, at 10:00 a.m. local time.

Newkirk voting stockholders. The Newkirk special meeting will take place at the New York offices of Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP (which we refer to as Katten Muchin), located at 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022 on _____, 2006, at 10:00 a.m. local time.

Q: *Who is entitled to vote?*

A: Holders of record of Lexington common shares and Newkirk voting stock, as applicable, at the close of business on _____, 2006, the record date for the Lexington and Newkirk special meetings, are entitled to vote at their respective special meetings. On that date, there were _____ Lexington common shares outstanding and entitled to vote and 19,375,000 shares of Newkirk common stock outstanding and entitled to vote as well as 45,000,000 votes entitled to be cast by the Newkirk special voting preferred stock.

Q: *How do I cast my vote?*

A: If you are a Lexington common shareholder or a Newkirk voting stockholder of record, you may vote in person at your special meeting or submit a proxy for your special meeting. You can submit your proxy by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the accompanying pre-addressed postage-paid envelope. You may also instruct the proxy holders how to vote by telephone or through the internet by following the instructions on your proxy card.

Q: *What vote is required?*

A: *Lexington common shareholders.* Approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the

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merger agreement, requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of Lexington common shares at the Lexington special meeting. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of the Lexington common shares voting either in person or by proxy at the Lexington special meeting is required to approve, if necessary, the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Lexington special meeting.

Newkirk voting stockholders. The affirmative vote in person or by proxy of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of shares of Newkirk voting stock at the Newkirk special meeting is required to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of the Newkirk voting stock voting either in person or by proxy at the Newkirk special meeting is required to approve, if necessary, the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Newkirk special meeting. Beneficial owners of approximately 46% of Newkirk's voting stock have agreed to vote in favor of the merger.

Q: *Can I change my vote after I have granted my proxy?*

A: Yes. You may revoke your proxy and change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at your special meeting by following the procedures set forth under the applicable section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled *The Lexington Special Meeting How You May Revoke Your Proxy Instructions* and *The Newkirk Special Meeting How You May Revoke Your Proxy Instructions*.

Q: *What happens if I am a Lexington common shareholder and I do not indicate how I want to vote, do not vote or abstain from voting on the Lexington proposals?*

A: If you are a Lexington common shareholder and you sign and send in your proxy but do not indicate how you want to vote on the proposals, your proxy will be voted in favor of all of the proposals on which a vote will take place at the special meeting. **If you do not submit your proxy and do not attend the Lexington special meeting, your shares will not count towards a quorum, and if a quorum is present, your shares will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal.** Abstentions and broker non-votes will count towards a quorum but will not be counted as votes cast and will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal. Abstentions and broker-non votes will have no effect on the proposal for the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Lexington special meeting.

Q: *What happens if I am a Newkirk voting stockholder and I do not indicate how I want to vote, do not vote or abstain from voting on the merger?*

A: If you are a Newkirk voting stockholder and you sign and send in your proxy but do not indicate how you want to vote on the merger, your proxy will be voted in favor of the proposal to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. **If you do not submit your proxy and do not attend the Newkirk special meeting, your shares will not count towards a quorum, and if a quorum is present, your shares will have effect of a vote against the merger proposal.** Abstentions and broker non-votes will count towards a quorum but will not be counted as votes cast and will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal. Abstentions and broker-non votes will have no effect on the proposal for the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Newkirk special meeting.

Q: *If my shares are held in street name by my broker, will my broker vote my shares for me?*

A: It depends. **Your broker will NOT vote your Lexington common shares or Newkirk voting stock with respect to the merger proposal unless you tell the broker how to vote.** To do so, you should follow the directions that your broker provides you. Your broker MAY vote your Lexington common shares or shares of Newkirk common stock with respect to the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the special meeting.

6

Q: *Should I send in my Newkirk stock certificates now?*

A: No. If you hold any Newkirk stock certificates evidencing Newkirk common stock, you will receive written instructions for exchanging those Newkirk stock certificates for the merger consideration. You may not have received any stock certificates because your Newkirk securities were not directly registered. The written instructions you will receive will also advise you what to do if your securities were directly registered.

How to Get More Information

Q: *Who can answer my questions?*

A: *Lexington common shareholders.* Lexington common shareholders who have questions about the merger or want additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or additional proxy cards should contact: Investor Relations, Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015, New York, New York 10119-4015, Telephone (212) 692-7200.

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Newkirk voting stockholders. Newkirk voting stockholders who have questions about the merger or want additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or additional proxy cards should contact: Investor Relations, Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., 7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, telephone (617) 570-4680.

Lexington common shareholders and Newkirk voting stockholders can also contact our proxy solicitation agent:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, New York 10016

Call Toll-Free: (800) 322-2885

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Email: proxy@mackenziepartners.com

7

SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information from this joint proxy statement/prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should carefully read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which this joint proxy statement/prospectus refers, including the information relating to Newkirk set forth in Annex F, for a more complete understanding of the matters being considered at the special meeting. In addition, we incorporate by reference important business and financial information about Lexington into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Unless we have otherwise stated, all references in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to Lexington are to Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, all references to Newkirk are to Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., and all references to the MLP are to The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership. For more information about Lexington and Newkirk, including where you can find the incorporated information free of charge, see the section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled *Where You Can Find More Information*.*

The Companies

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

(212) 692-7200

www.lxp.com

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Lexington is a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust, commonly referred to as a REIT, formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. Lexington's common shares, and beneficial interests classified as preferred stock (which we refer to as Lexington's preferred shares) of which Lexington has two classes outstanding, 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, or Series B Preferred Shares, and 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series C Preferred Shares, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols LXP, LXP_pb and LXP_pc, respectively. Lexington's primary business is the acquisition, ownership and management of a geographically diverse portfolio of net leased office, industrial and retail properties. Most of Lexington's properties are subject to triple net leases, which are generally characterized as leases in which the tenant bears all or substantially all of the costs and cost increases for real estate taxes, utilities, insurance and ordinary repairs and maintenance. As of June 30, 2006, Lexington had ownership interests in 191 properties, located in 39 states and the Netherlands which contained an aggregate of approximately 40.2 million net rentable square feet of space. 70 of these properties, which contained approximately 15.7 million net rentable square feet of space, were held through non-consolidated joint ventures with third parties. Approximately 97.8% of the 40.2 million net rentable square feet of space was subject to a lease.

Lexington elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 1993. If Lexington qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on its net income that is currently distributed to its shareholders.

Lexington grows its portfolio primarily by acquiring properties from: (i) corporations and other entities in sale-leaseback transactions; (ii) developers of newly-constructed properties built to suit the needs of a corporate tenant; and (iii) sellers of properties subject to an existing lease. Lexington has diversified its portfolio by geographical location, tenant industry segment, lease term expiration and property type with the intention of providing steady rental revenue growth with low volatility. Lexington believes that this diversification should help insulate it from regional recession, industry specific downturns and price fluctuations by property type. As part of its ongoing efforts, Lexington expects to continue to effect portfolio and individual property acquisitions and dispositions, expand existing properties, attract investment grade and other quality tenants, extend lease maturities in advance of expiration and refinance outstanding indebtedness when advisable. Additionally, Lexington enters into joint ventures with third-party investors as a means of creating additional growth and expanding the revenue realized from advisory and asset management activities.

Through a wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiary, Lexington acts as the external advisor to Lexington Strategic Asset Corp., or LSAC, a specialty investment company of which Lexington owns approximately 32% of

the fully diluted outstanding common stock. LSAC seeks to make investments in: (i) general purpose real estate net leased to unrated or below investment grade credit tenants; (ii) net leased special purpose real estate located in the United States, such as medical buildings, theaters, hotels and auto dealerships; (iii) net leased properties located in the Americas outside of the United States with rent payments denominated in United States dollars, with such properties typically leased to U.S. companies; (iv) specialized facilities in the United States supported by net leases or other contracts where a significant portion of the facility's value is in equipment or other improvements, such as power generation assets and cell phone towers; and (v) net leased equipment and major capital assets that are integral to the operations of LSAC's tenants and LSAC's real estate investments.

If you want to find more information about Lexington, please see the section entitled [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc.

7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500

Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (617) 570-4680

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www.newkirkreit.com

Newkirk is a Maryland corporation which has elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code. Newkirk was formed in July 2005 and began operations in November 2005 when it acquired, upon consummation of its initial public offering, the general partner interest and a 30.1% ownership interest in the MLP. All of Newkirk's operations are conducted and all assets are held through the MLP. Newkirk's shares of common stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NKT.

Newkirk's primary business is the acquisition, ownership, management and strategic disposition of single-tenant and net-leased assets. Newkirk currently has significant liquidity and actively seeks to acquire both conventional and opportunistic single tenant and net lease properties and related assets, including debt secured by these types of real estate assets. As of July 15, 2006, Newkirk's primary assets were its interests in 166 real properties, almost all of which were net leased to a single tenant and were located in 32 states and contained an aggregate of 16,816,667 square feet. Newkirk also held: (i) a 50% interest in 111 Debt Holdings LLC, a joint venture formed to acquire and originate loans secured, directly and indirectly, by real estate assets; (ii) subordinated interests in a securitized pool of notes evidencing first mortgage indebtedness secured by certain of its properties as well as other properties; (iii) limited partnership interests in various partnerships that own commercial net leased properties; (iv) an interest in a management company that provides services to other real estate partnerships; (v) ground leases, remainder interests or the right to acquire remainder interests in various properties; and (vi) miscellaneous other assets.

Newkirk's affairs are currently managed by NKT Advisors, LLC (which we refer to as NKT Advisors), its external advisor, under the supervision of its executive officers and board of directors. For providing advisory services to Newkirk, NKT Advisors is entitled to a base management fee which is paid quarterly and is based on the outstanding equity of Newkirk and the MLP, with a minimum annual fee of \$4,800,000, as well as an incentive management fee based on the results of operations of the MLP. In turn, NKT Advisors subcontracts for certain services with Winthrop Realty Partners, L.P. The Chief Executive Officer of both NKT Advisors and Winthrop Realty Partners is Michael L. Ashner, who is also Newkirk's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The advisory agreement with NKT Advisors will be terminated on the closing of the merger.

Since its initial public offering, Newkirk's primary long-term business objectives have been to increase funds from operations, cash flow available for distribution to its stockholders and net asset value per share. At the time of its initial public offering, most of Newkirk's properties had contractual primary term rental rates that were significantly above market and renewal rates significantly below the primary term rental rates. In addition, leases on approximately 14,000,000 square feet were scheduled to expire over the period extending through 2009. As a result, Newkirk anticipated that over this period its funds from operations and cash flow attributable to existing properties would decline. For the short-term, Newkirk has sought to actively manage its lease rollover and reduce the impact of the built in step down in cash flow and funds from operations with new rents derived from portfolio growth through acquisitions.

9

From the closing of Newkirk's initial public offering in November 2005 through July 31, 2006, Newkirk has renewed and/or leased an aggregate of 2,480,000 square feet of space. Although it is not actively seeking to sell properties, during this period Newkirk has sold or agreed to sell approximately 3,436,000 square feet of space. Accordingly, a total of 5,916,000 square feet of space with leases scheduled to expire by the end of 2009 was relet or sold during this period. In the same period, Newkirk acquired 879,000 square feet of industrial space for approximately \$31,000,000, office properties containing 994,000 square feet for approximately \$108,000,000 and acquired or committed to acquire in its 111 Debt Holdings LLC joint venture \$150,600,000 of debt assets. Together these investments represent portfolio acquisitions of over \$289,000,000 since its initial public offering.

If you want to find more information about Newkirk, please see the section entitled [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

The Special Meetings

Lexington Special Meeting; Quorum and Required Vote (see page 37)

The Lexington special meeting will be held at the New York offices of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, located at 75 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022, at 10:00 a.m. local time on _____, 2006. At the Lexington special meeting, holders of Lexington common shares will consider and vote on the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

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Approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of the Lexington common shares, requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Lexington common shares entitled to vote on the proposal.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of Lexington common shares present in person or by proxy at the special meeting is necessary to adjourn the meeting and to extend the period for solicitation of shareholder votes.

The holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares entitled to vote at the Lexington special meeting must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Lexington special meeting. All Lexington common shares represented at the Lexington special meeting, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

Abstentions by holders of Lexington common shares will not be counted as votes cast. Thus, such abstentions will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal but will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation process or the adjournment of the special meeting.

Under the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, brokers who hold Lexington common shares in street name for a beneficial owner of those shares typically have the authority to vote in their discretion on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion with respect to the approval of matters that the NYSE determines to be non-routine, such as approval of the merger and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement, without specific instructions from the beneficial owner. These non-voted shares are referred to as broker non-votes. If your broker holds your Lexington common shares in street name, your broker will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote by filling out the voter instruction form sent to you by your broker with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast at the the Lexington special meeting meeting and will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal but will have no effect on the proposal to adjourn the meeting.

Proxy Solicitation Costs

Lexington will pay the cost of soliciting proxies for the Lexington special meeting. In addition to solicitation by mail, certain trustees, officers and regular employees of Lexington and its affiliates may solicit the return of proxies by telephone, personal interview or otherwise. Lexington may also reimburse brokerage firms and other persons representing the beneficial owners of its stock for their reasonable expenses in forwarding proxy solicitation materials to such beneficial owners. MacKenzie Partners, Inc., a proxy-soliciting firm, has been retained to assist Lexington in the solicitation of proxies, for which MacKenzie Partners, Inc. will be paid \$10,500.

Newkirk Special Meeting; Quorum and Required Vote (see page 40)

The Newkirk special meeting will be held at the New York offices of Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP, located at 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022 at 10:00 a.m. local time on _____, 2006. At the Newkirk special meeting, holders of Newkirk voting stock will consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

Approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions requires the affirmative vote in person or by proxy of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the shares of Newkirk voting stock at the Newkirk special meeting.

The holders of shares of Newkirk voting stock entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes at the Newkirk special meeting must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Newkirk special meeting. All shares of Newkirk voting stock represented at the Newkirk special meeting, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

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Abstentions by holders of Newkirk voting stock will not be counted as votes cast. Thus, such abstentions will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal but will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation process or the adjournment of the special meeting.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of Newkirk voting stock voting in person or by proxy at the special meeting is necessary to adjourn the meeting and to extend the period for solicitation of stockholder votes.

Broker non-votes, as discussed above, will not be counted as votes cast at the Newkirk special meeting and will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal but will have no effect on the proposal to adjourn the meeting.

The Merger

The merger contemplates that Newkirk will merge with and into Lexington, with Lexington as the surviving company. The surviving company will change its name to Lexington Realty Trust.

Treatment of Newkirk Common Stock (see page 77)

In the merger, each share of Newkirk common stock shall be converted into the right to receive 0.80 of a Lexington common share.

No change will be made to the 0.80 exchange ratio for the exchange of Newkirk common stock for Lexington common shares in the merger. Because the exchange ratio is fixed, the value of the consideration to be received by Newkirk common stockholders in the merger will depend upon the market price of Lexington common shares at the time of the merger.

Newkirk common stockholders will not receive any fractional Lexington common shares in the merger. After taking into account all shares of Newkirk common stock delivered by them, Lexington will pay Newkirk common stockholders cash in lieu of any fraction of a Lexington common share in an amount equal to such fraction multiplied by the average closing prices of Lexington common shares quoted on the NYSE for the five trading day period ending on the trading date immediately prior to the closing date of the merger.

Conversion of Newkirk Special Voting Preferred Stock (See page 90)

NKT Advisors is the holder of the outstanding share of Newkirk special voting preferred stock, which entitles NKT Advisors to vote on all matters for which holders of Newkirk common stock are entitled to vote. The number of votes that NKT Advisors is entitled to cast in respect of the Newkirk special voting preferred stock is currently 45,000,000. As voting MLP units are redeemed by Newkirk at the option of an MLP unitholder, the number of votes that NKT Advisors is entitled to cast in respect of its Newkirk special voting preferred stock is decreased by an equivalent number. NKT Advisors has agreed to cast its votes in respect of the Newkirk special voting preferred stock in proportion to the direction it receives from holders of voting MLP units, subject to certain limitations.

In the merger, the outstanding share of Newkirk special voting preferred stock will be converted into one share of Lexington special voting preferred stock, which is not entitled to dividends, but does entitle NKT Advisors to vote on all matters for which holders of Lexington common shares are entitled to vote. The number of votes that NKT Advisors will be entitled to vote in respect of the Lexington special voting preferred stock will be adjusted to reflect the 0.80 exchange ratio to initially equal 36,000,000. As voting MLP units are redeemed by Lexington at the option of an MLP unitholder, the number of Lexington votes that NKT Advisors will be entitled to cast will be decreased by an equivalent number. Following the merger, NKT Advisors will continue to be obligated to cast its votes in respect of the Lexington special voting preferred stock in proportion to the votes it receives from holders of voting MLP units, subject to certain limitations. However, at any time that Vornado Realty Trust, Inc. (which we refer to as Vornado) and its affiliates are prohibited from directing the vote of their MLP units, NKT Advisors will be able to cast the votes with respect to the Lexington special voting preferred stock relating to such MLP units in its sole discretion.

Payment of Dividends

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Between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing of the merger, Lexington and Newkirk will align their record and payment dates in connection with the payment of their regular quarterly dividends.

Newkirk's regular quarterly dividend on its common stock is currently \$0.40 per share. Following the merger, it is expected that Lexington, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, will pay quarterly dividends of \$0.375 per share, which, from a Newkirk common shareholder's perspective, would be equivalent to a quarterly distribution of \$0.30 per share based on the exchange ratio of 0.80 Lexington shares for each Newkirk share. Until the merger is completed, Newkirk common stockholders will continue to receive regular quarterly dividends as authorized by Newkirk's board of directors and declared by Newkirk. The merger agreement permits Newkirk to pay a regular quarterly cash dividend in an amount not to exceed \$0.40 per share of Newkirk common stock. Newkirk currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends for any quarterly period that ends before the closing of the merger. Also, Newkirk may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend in the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Newkirk and avoid any imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes under the Code. Furthermore, in the event Lexington makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes, in an amount in excess of its regular quarterly dividend (other than the Lexington special dividend discussed below), Newkirk may make a corresponding dividend equal to 80% of the excess.

Lexington's regular quarterly dividend on its common shares is \$0.365 per share. Lexington common shareholders will continue to receive regular dividends as authorized by Lexington's board of trustees and declared by Lexington. The merger agreement permits Lexington to pay regular quarterly cash dividends in an amount not to exceed \$0.365 per Lexington common shares. Lexington currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly

12

dividends. Also, Lexington may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend in the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Lexington and avoid imposition of entity-level or excise taxes under the Code. Furthermore, in the event Newkirk makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes, in an amount in excess of its regular quarterly dividend, Lexington may make a corresponding dividend equal to 125% of the excess. In addition, Lexington intends, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, to make the one-time Lexington special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per common share/operating partnership unit to the holders thereof on a record date prior to the completion of the completion of the merger.

Each of Newkirk and Lexington will declare and set a record date prior to the closing for a pro rata dividend based on the number of days that have elapsed during the current quarter and the amount of their regular quarterly dividend.

After the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock that receive Lexington common shares in the merger will receive the dividend payable to all holders of Lexington common shares with a record date after the closing, for the period from the closing date through the end of the quarter, provided they continue to own their shares through the record date. Upon closing, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, Lexington is expected to increase its annual dividend to \$1.50 per Lexington common share, or \$0.375 per Lexington common share per quarter.

Upon the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock will cease receiving any distributions or dividends on all shares of Newkirk common stock held before the merger, other than any unpaid distributions or dividends declared by Newkirk before the closing of the merger.

Recommendation of Lexington's Board of Trustees and Lexington's Reasons for the Merger (see page 51)

Lexington's board of trustees has approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the amendment and restatement of the Declaration of Trust are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Lexington and its shareholders, and have approved the amendment and restatement of the By-laws.

Lexington's board of trustees recommends that Lexington common shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

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You should refer to the factors considered by Lexington's board of trustees in making its decision to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and to recommend to Lexington's shareholders the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

On the record date for the Lexington special meeting, a total of _____, or approximately _____%, of the outstanding Lexington common shares entitled to vote at the Lexington special meeting were held by Lexington trustees, executive officers and their respective affiliates, all of whom Lexington expects will vote their shares for the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors and Newkirk's Reasons for the Merger (see page 54)

Newkirk's board of directors has approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Newkirk and its stockholders.

13

Newkirk's board of directors recommends that Newkirk voting stockholders vote FOR the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

You should refer to the factors considered by Newkirk's board of directors in making its decision to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and to recommend to the Newkirk voting stockholders the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

On the record date for the Newkirk special meeting, a total of _____ or approximately _____%, of the votes entitled to be cast at the Newkirk special meeting were held by Newkirk directors, executive officers and their respective affiliates.

As of September 1, 2006, Michael L. Ashner, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, Apollo Real Estate Investment Fund III, L.P. (which we refer to as Apollo), AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, and WRT Realty L.P., held a total of 29,831,908 or approximately 46.0%, of the outstanding Newkirk voting shares and have agreed to vote all Newkirk voting shares held by them in favor of the merger. Newkirk expects that all of its other directors, executive officers and their respective affiliates will also vote their shares in favor of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. WRT Realty L.P. is the operating partnership of Winthrop Realty Trust, a New York Stock Exchange listed real estate investment trust (which we refer to as Winthrop), of which Michael L. Ashner is chief executive officer.

Interests of Lexington's Executive Officers, Trustees and Certain Security Holders in the Merger (see page 72)

The executive officers of Lexington may have been entitled to payments in connection with the consummation of the merger under the terms of their employment agreements with Lexington. Each of these executive officers has waived his rights, on a one-time basis in connection with the merger, with respect to such payments.

We believe these waivers align the interests of the executive officers of Lexington with the interests of the other Lexington common shareholders with respect to the merger.

Interests of Newkirk's Executive Officers, Directors and Certain Security Holders in the Merger (see page 72)

In considering the recommendation of Newkirk's board of directors with respect to the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, you should be aware that some of the Newkirk executive officers, directors and security holders have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Newkirk common stockholders. These interests include:

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the appointment of Mr. Ashner, the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, as Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Transactions of Lexington pursuant to an employment agreement to be signed upon completion of the merger;

the receipt by NKT Advisors of \$12.5 million for terminating its advisory agreement with Newkirk and the MLP. Vornado, an affiliate of Newkirk board member and Lexington board designee Clifford Broser, as well as a significant security holder of Newkirk, owns a 20% interest in NKT Advisors and will be entitled to receive up to \$2.5 million of the termination fee being paid to NKT Advisors. Winthrop will receive \$4.4 million of the \$12.5 million payment for termination of Newkirk's advisory agreement with NKT Advisors. Mr. Ashner is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of NKT Advisors and Chief Executive Officer of Winthrop and he and other executive officers of Newkirk own a 28% minority economic interest in NKT Advisors and a 7.3% interest in Winthrop;

14

the early termination of a lock up agreement restricting the sale of 4,375,000 shares of Newkirk common stock owned by Winthrop. As of September 1, 2006, 468,750 of the shares owned by Winthrop were subject to forfeiture during a period expiring on November 7, 2008 and, upon closing of the merger, the forfeiture provisions will terminate. If the merger does not occur, these shares will be released from the forfeiture restrictions at the rate of 17,361 shares per month;

the continuation for one year of existing property management agreements between Winthrop Management LP, an affiliate of Mr. Ashner, and the MLP and the retention of Winthrop Management LP as a property manager on all properties acquired by Lexington during that period where a property manager is retained;

the granting by Lexington of exemptions from its 9.8% ownership limitation to two significant security holders in Newkirk, Apollo and its affiliates and Vornado Realty L.P., an affiliate of Vornado. Apollo and Vornado were each previously granted ownership waivers by Newkirk in connection with Newkirk's initial public offering. Clifford Broser, a Newkirk director and a Lexington trustee designee, is affiliated with Vornado;

the early termination of lock up agreements with respect to shares of Newkirk common stock issuable to certain officers and directors of Newkirk with respect to approximately 747,542 post-reverse split MLP units. The lock up agreement restricting the sale of common shares by Mr. Ashner will continue in full effect;

the continued indemnification of current directors and officers of Newkirk and NKT Advisors under the merger agreement and the provision of directors' and officers' liability insurance to these individuals and this entity; and
the entry into the voting agreements described below.

Newkirk's board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and in making their recommendation.

Voting Agreements (see page 88)

Apollo, AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, WRT Realty L.P. and Michael L. Ashner have each entered into a voting agreement with Lexington which requires each of them to vote all Newkirk voting shares and MLP units beneficially owned by each of them as of the record date for the Newkirk special meeting in favor of the merger proposal (and against competing proposals). These voting agreements terminate on the earlier to occur of: (i) the date of the consummation of the merger; (ii) the date of the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms; (iii) the date upon which Newkirk's board of directors publicly withdraws its recommendation of the merger; and (iv) the date upon which Newkirk's board of directors publicly recommends or approves any alternative acquisition transaction.

As of September 1, 2006, Apollo, AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, WRT Realty L.P. and Michael L. Ashner and his affiliates collectively held a total of 29,831,908 or approximately 46%, of the outstanding Newkirk voting shares.

Registration Rights Agreement (see page 91)

Lexington has agreed to assume identified registration rights obligations of Newkirk after consummation of the merger, including the registration rights of MLP unitholders. Lexington has agreed that holders of registration rights under such agreements will have substantially the same rights after the merger with respect to the registration of the Lexington common shares that such holders may receive in the merger or upon conversion of their MLP units into Lexington common shares.

Exclusivity Agreement (see page 89)

Newkirk will assign its rights to Lexington under an exclusivity agreement pursuant to which Michael L. Ashner is obligated to offer exclusively to Newkirk each net lease business opportunity offered to or generated by Mr. Ashner during the exclusivity period. The termination of Mr. Ashner's obligations to offer such business opportunities to Lexington will be triggered if Mr. Ashner's employment with Lexington is terminated other than for cause (as defined in the employment agreement between Lexington and Mr. Ashner) or if Mr. Ashner terminates his employment with Lexington for Good Reason (as defined in such employment agreement), or on the six month anniversary of the later of (i) the date on which Mr. Ashner ceases to be an officer of Lexington and (ii) the date on which Mr. Ashner ceases to be a trustee of Lexington.

Net lease business opportunity is defined as any investment in real property or assets related thereto, other than certain specified excluded investments, which relate solely to:

- a property that is either (a) triple net leased or (b) one in which a single tenant leases at least 85% of the rentable square footage of the property and, in addition to base rent, the tenant is required to pay some or all of the operating expenses for the property, and, in both (a) and (b) the lease has a remaining term, exclusive of all unexercised renewal terms, of more than 18 months;
- management agreements and master leases with terms of greater than three years where a manager or master lessee bears all operating expenses of the property and pays the owner a fixed return;
- securities of companies including, without limitation, corporations, partnerships and limited liability companies, whether or not publicly traded, that are primarily invested in assets that meet the two requirements listed above; and
- all re-tenanting and redevelopment associated with such properties, agreements and leases, and all activities incidental thereto.

Amendments to Lexington's Governing Documents in the Merger (see page 102)

If the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement, are approved by Lexington's shareholders at the Lexington special meeting, Lexington's declaration of trust will be amended and restated in the merger as marked in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (a copy of which is attached as Annex B). The Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust will be the declaration of trust of Lexington from the effective time of the merger until the same is amended or supplemented in accordance with its terms and Maryland law. In connection with the merger, Lexington's board of trustees amended Lexington's By-laws as shown in the annotated Amended and Restated By-laws (a copy of which is attached as Annex C). The Amended and Restated By-laws will be the By-laws of Lexington until it is amended in accordance with its terms and Maryland law. We encourage you to read the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the Amended and Restated By-laws because they are the legal documents that govern your rights as Lexington shareholders after the merger.

Opinions of Financial Advisors

Opinion of Lexington's Financial Advisor (see page 57)

Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (which we refer to as Wachovia Securities), has provided its opinion to Lexington's board of trustees dated as of July 23, 2006, that, as of that date, and subject to and based on the qualifications and assumptions set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio of 0.80 Lexington common shares for every one share of Newkirk common stock is fair to Lexington from a financial point of view.

Opinion of Newkirk's Financial Advisor (see page 66)

Newkirk's board of directors received an opinion from Bear, Stearns & Co Inc. (which we refer to as Bear Stearns), its financial advisor, dated as of July 23, 2006, that, as of that date, and subject to and based on the various assumptions and qualifications set forth in such opinion, the ratio of 0.80 Lexington common shares for every one share of Newkirk common stock pursuant to the merger agreement and the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional Lexington common shares is fair to the public holders of Newkirk common stock who are not entering into voting or other types of agreements with Newkirk or Lexington in connection with the merger from a financial point of view.

The Merger Agreement

The merger agreement is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. We encourage you to read the merger agreement because it is the legal document that governs the merger. The merger agreement has been included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to provide you with information regarding its terms. It is not intended to provide you with any factual information about Lexington or Newkirk.

What We Need to Do to Complete the Merger (see page 83)

Lexington and Newkirk will complete the merger only if the conditions set forth in the merger agreement are satisfied or, in some cases, waived. These conditions include:

- the approval by Newkirk voting stockholders of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions;
- the approval by the Lexington common shareholders of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement;
- the approval for listing on the New York Stock Exchange of the Lexington common shares to be issued under and as contemplated by the merger agreement (which approval was obtained on _____, 2006);
- the absence of legal prohibitions to the merger;
- the continued effectiveness of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part;
- the accuracy of each company's representations and warranties;
- the performance by each company of its obligations under the merger agreement;
- the absence of any material adverse effect on Lexington or Newkirk between July 23, 2006 and the date on which the merger is completed;
- the receipt of legal opinions from counsel to each company as to the qualification of the merger as a reorganization under the Internal Revenue Code and as to each company's qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code; and
- approval of the amended and restated MLP partnership agreement.

Lexington and Newkirk Prohibited from Soliciting Other Offers (see page 85)

Each of Lexington and Newkirk has agreed not to solicit, initiate, encourage or knowingly take any other action to facilitate any inquiries or other action by a third party that could reasonably be expected to lead to an alternative acquisition, including:

- any merger or business combination (other than the merger discussed in this joint proxy statement/prospectus) involving either Lexington or Newkirk;
- any sale of 25% or more of the assets of either Lexington or Newkirk; or
- any tender offer or exchange offer for 25% or more of the voting power of outstanding equity securities of either Lexington or Newkirk.

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Fees and Expenses (see page 86)

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Lexington and Newkirk can agree to terminate the merger agreement at any time, even after shareholder and stockholder approvals have been obtained. In addition, either Lexington or Newkirk can terminate the merger agreement if any of the following occurs:

the merger is not completed on or before March 31, 2007, other than due to a breach of the merger agreement by the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement;

a legal prohibition to the merger has become final and non-appealable;

a breach by the other party of any of its representations, warranties or agreements under the merger agreement such that a condition to completing the merger cannot be satisfied by the earlier of March 31, 2007 or 60 days after delivery of notice of such breach; or

the necessary approval of the other party's shareholders or stockholders is not obtained at the other party's special meeting.

The merger agreement provides that Lexington or Newkirk may be required to reimburse up to \$5.0 million of the other party's expenses if the merger agreement is terminated under specified circumstances. The merger agreement also provides that under specified circumstances, if the merger agreement is terminated and a party to the merger agreement enters into a definitive agreement with respect to an alternative acquisition transaction with a third party within six months of termination, that party may be required to pay the other party a termination fee of \$25 million. The termination fee will be reduced by the amount of any prior expense reimbursement fee paid by the party that is required to pay the termination fee.

Other Information

MLP Unit Reverse Split and Amendment and Restatement of the MLP Agreement (see page 94)

Concurrently with the merger, the MLP partnership agreement will be amended and restated to substitute a subsidiary of Lexington as the general partner and provide that, among other things, MLP units, which are currently redeemable at the option of the holder for cash based on the value of a share of Newkirk common stock or, at Newkirk's option, in Newkirk common stock, will be redeemable at the option of the holder for cash based on the value of a common share of Lexington, or, if Lexington elects, on a one-for-one basis for common shares of Lexington, in each case after giving effect to a 0.80 for 1 reverse split of outstanding units.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences (see page 96)

The merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization under the Code, so that, assuming the merger does qualify, Newkirk stockholders will not recognize any gain or loss upon the exchange of their Newkirk common stock for shares of Lexington stock in the merger, but they will recognize gain (or loss) for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger to the extent of any cash received in lieu of fractional shares. No gain or loss will be recognized by Lexington or its shareholders.

For further information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger. Because the tax consequences of the merger are complex and may vary depending on the particular circumstances of a Newkirk stockholder, each Newkirk stockholder is urged to consult its own tax advisors for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the merger.

Dissenters Rights of Appraisal (see page 74)

Neither Lexington common shareholders nor Newkirk common stockholders have dissenters' rights of appraisal in connection with the merger.

Regulatory Matters (see page 74)

Neither Lexington nor Newkirk is aware of any material federal or state regulatory requirements that must be complied with or approvals that must be obtained by Lexington or Newkirk in connection with the merger.

Stock Exchange Listing and Related Matters (see page 74)

Lexington will list the Lexington common shares to be issued to holders of shares of Newkirk common stock in connection with the merger on the NYSE. After the closing of the merger, there will be no further trading in Newkirk common stock and Newkirk will delist its common stock from the NYSE and will file a Form 15 to deregister its common stock for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Accounting Treatment (see page 74)

The merger will be treated as a purchase for financial accounting reporting purposes. This means that Lexington will record all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values at the time the merger is completed.

Newkirk is a Variable Interest Entity (VIE), due to the MLP unitholders having a voting interest. As a result of being a VIE, 100% of the assets and liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair values including the related impact to minority interest.

In particular, the fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to land, building and improvements, above-market and below-market leases and other value of in-place leases, based in each case on their fair values.

The fair value of land, building and improvements and fixtures and equipment is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the as-if-vacant value is then allocated to land, building and improvements based on management's determination of relative fair values of these assets. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions.

In allocating the purchase price to the fair value of the above-market and below-market in-place leases, the values are based on the difference between the current in-place lease rent and a management estimate of current market rents. Below-market lease values are recorded as part of the deferred revenue and amortized into rental revenue over the non-cancelable periods of the respective leases including any periods covered by a bargain lease renewal. Above-market leases are recorded as part of real estate and amortized as a direct charge against rental revenue over the non-cancelable primary portion of the respective leases.

The aggregate value of acquired in-place lease intangibles, is measured by the excess (i) the purchase price paid for a property over (ii) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant, determined as set forth above. The value of the in-place lease intangibles is amortized to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases.

Differences in Rights of Lexington Common Shareholders and Newkirk Common Stockholders (see page 105)

The rights of Newkirk common stockholders are currently governed by the Maryland General Corporation Law and Newkirk's Charter and By-laws. Following the merger, the rights of former Newkirk common stockholders who receive Lexington common shares will be governed by the Maryland REIT Law and Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws, both as amended and restated as annexed to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. There are important differences in the rights of Newkirk common stockholders and Lexington common shareholders with respect to voting requirements and various other matters.

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data

The following information is provided to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. This information has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2001 through 2005 of each of Lexington and Newkirk (or its predecessor, the MLP) and from the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 of each of Lexington and Newkirk (or its predecessor, the MLP).

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This information is only a summary. You should read it along with, as applicable, Lexington's or Newkirk's historical financial statements and related notes and the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in Lexington's annual reports on Form 10-K or 10-K/A and the consolidated financial statements of Newkirk contained in Annex F, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Newkirk's registration statement on Form S-11 and other information on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and, in the case of Lexington, are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Please see "Where You Can Find More Information". Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of results for the year ending December 31, 2006. For a discussion of certain factors that may materially affect the comparability of the selected historical financial information or cause the data reflected herein not be indicative of Lexington's and Newkirk's future financial condition or results of operations, please see "Risk Factors."

For Lexington

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>					<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(in thousands, except per share data)					(in thousands, except per share data)	
Total gross revenues	\$197,132	\$143,364	\$105,974	\$85,093	\$74,602	\$105,657	\$85,325
Expenses applicable to revenues (94,400)	(49,684)	(33,696)	(25,760)	(21,594)	(55,863)	(36,295)	(36,295)
Interest and amortization expense	(65,065)	(44,857)	(34,168)	(32,354)	(29,416)	(35,446)	(27,782)
Income from continuing operations	18,192	35,293	24,411	22,409	15,180	10,263	18,172
Total discontinued operations	14,503	9,514	9,238	8,186	2,882	21,335	7,303

20

Net income	32,695	44,807	33,649	30,595	18,062	31,598	25,475
Net income allocable to common shareholders	16,260	37,862	30,257	29,902	15,353	23,380	17,257
Income from continuing operations per common share basic	0.04	0.61	0.62	0.80	0.64	0.04	0.20
Income from continuing operations per common share diluted	0.04	0.59	0.61	0.79	0.63	0.04	0.20
Income from discontinued operations basic	0.29	0.20	0.27	0.31	0.15	0.41	0.15
Income from discontinued operations diluted	0.29	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.41	0.13
Net income per common share basic	0.33	0.81	0.89	1.11	0.79	0.45	0.35
Net income per common share diluted	0.33	0.80	0.88	1.09	0.77	0.45	0.33
Cash dividends declared per common share	1.445	1.410	1.355	1.325	1.290	0.73	0.72
Net cash provided by operating activities	112,559	90,860	71,815	57,732	41,277	60,252	53,203
Net cash used in investing activities	(650,879)	(202,549)	(298,553)	(107,064)	(64,321)	(28,560)	(625,304)
Net cash provided by financing activities	444,878	242,723	228,986	47,566	32,115	(30,889)	467,524
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred	1.15	1.57	1.59	1.82	1.47	1.27	1.50

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Real estate investments, net of
accumulated depreciation

Total assets	1,345,084	-	1,237,129	1,384,094	1,476,623	1,476,922	1,428,054	1,178,120
Total debt	770,786	-	907,339	1,104,231	1,238,494	1,024,539	801,600	844,522
Partners' equity	-	-	203,785	98,864	(6,104)	257,518	-	209,116
Stockholders' equity	176,041	-	-	-	-	-	177,154	-

(1) Represents historical financial data of Newkirk as adjusted for material discontinued operations.

(2) Represents historical financial data for the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries as adjusted for material discontinued operations.

(3) The combined consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2001 and the combined consolidated operating results for the year ended December 31, 2001 are not comparable to the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2002 and the consolidated operating data results for the year ended December 31, 2002. The Previous Predecessor Entity amounts include assets that were not transferred to the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership and certain discontinued operations, and the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership amounts include assets that were contributed to the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership by partners other than the Previous Predecessor Entity.

Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data

The following table shows information about Lexington's financial condition and results of operations, including per share data, after giving effect to the consummation of the merger. The table sets forth the information as if the merger had become effective on June 30, 2006, with respect to the balance sheet information, and as of January 1, 2005, with respect to the income statement information. The pro forma financial data presented are based on the purchase method of accounting.

The information is based on, and should be read together with, the historical financial statements, including the notes thereto, of Lexington that have been presented in prior filings with the SEC, the consolidated financial statements of Newkirk included in Annex F and the more detailed unaudited pro forma financial information, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" and "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements."

We anticipate the merger to provide the combined company with financial benefits that include cost savings and additional revenue opportunities. The unaudited pro forma information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect benefits of expected cost savings or opportunities to earn additional revenue and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of the combined company would have been had our companies been combined during these periods.

Lexington/Newkirk Pro Forma Combined (Unaudited, dollars in thousands)		
	Year ended <u>December 31, 2005</u>	Six months ended <u>June 30, 2006</u>
Total gross revenues	\$332,892	\$183,722
Expenses applicable to revenues	(172,028)	(97,304)
Interest and amortization expense	(125,722)	(60,695)
Income from continuing operations	9,224	13,293
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - basic	(0.11)	0.08
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - diluted	(0.24)	0.08
Real estate assets, net		3,037,065
Investments in non-consolidated entities		224,637
Total assets		4,366,769
Mortgages, notes payable and credit facility payable		1,952,686
Shareholders' equity		1,194,904

Comparative Per Share Data

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, selected historical per share data for Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock, as well as unaudited pro forma per share amounts for the Lexington common shares and unaudited pro forma per share equivalent amounts for the Newkirk common stock, assuming the issuance of 15,500,000 Lexington common shares in the merger. The pro forma amounts

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included in the table below are presented as if the merger had been effective for the periods presented, and are based on the purchase method of accounting.

You should read this information in conjunction with, and the information is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Lexington and Newkirk, incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference (in the case of Lexington), and the unaudited pro forma combined financial information and accompanying discussions and notes beginning on page F-1. Please see [Where You Can Find More Information](#) . The pro forma amounts in the table below are presented for informational purposes only. You should not rely on the pro forma amounts as being indicative of the financial position or results of operations of the combined company that would have actually occurred had the merger been effective during the periods presented or of the future financial position or future results of operations of the combined company. The combined financial information as of or for the periods presented may have been different had the companies actually been combined as of or during those periods.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
<i>Lexington - Historical</i>		
Income from continuing operations per common share - basic	\$0.04	\$0.04
Income from continuing operations per common share - diluted	0.04	0.04
Book value per share at period end	12.32	12.60
<i>Newkirk - Historical</i>		
Income per basic share from continuing operations	\$0.63	\$0.39
Income per diluted share from continuing operations	0.63	0.39
Book value per share at period end	9.14	9.09
<i>Unaudited Pro Forma Combined</i>		
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - basic	\$0.08	\$(0.11)
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - diluted	0.08	(0.24)
Book value per share at June 30, 2006	14.02	N/A
<i>Unaudited Pro Forma Combined</i>		
<i>Newkirk Equivalents (A)</i>		
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - basic	\$0.06	\$(0.09)
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - diluted	0.06	(0.19)
Book value per share at June 30, 2006	11.22	N/A

(A) Represents unaudited pro forma combined amounts multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.80 of a Lexington common share for each outstanding share of Newkirk common stock.

Market Prices and Dividend Information

Lexington common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LXP. Newkirk common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NKT. The following table shows, for the periods indicated: (i) the high and low sales prices per Lexington common share and per share of Newkirk common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and (ii) the cash dividends paid per Lexington common share and per share of Newkirk common stock.

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	Lexington Common Shares			Newkirk Common Stock (1)		
	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
2005						
First Quarter	\$23.90	\$20.17	\$0.36	-	-	-
Second Quarter	\$24.47	\$21.68	\$0.36	-	-	-
Third Quarter	\$25.26	\$21.50	\$0.36	-	-	-
Fourth Quarter	\$23.78	\$20.26	\$0.36	\$16.14	\$15.00	\$0.27
2006						
First Quarter	\$22.90	\$19.64	\$0.365	\$19.22	\$15.47	\$0.40
Second Quarter	\$22.15	\$19.87	\$0.365	\$19.00	\$16.60	\$0.40
Third Quarter (through the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus)	\$21.90	\$19.53		\$18.40	\$15.66	
Fourth Quarter			(2)			(2)

(1) Newkirk closed its initial public offering on November 7, 2005. Prior to that date, Newkirk's common stock was not publicly traded.

(2) On , 2006, Lexington and Newkirk each declared its quarter 2006 dividend to be paid on , 2006 to shareholders of record as of , 2006. Please see Questions and Answers About the Mergers for a description of the dividends anticipated to be paid by Lexington and Newkirk to holders of Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock, respectively, for periods prior to the effective date of the merger.

The following table sets forth the closing prices per Lexington common share and per share of Newkirk common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on July 21, 2006, the last full trading day prior to the announcement of the merger agreement, and on , 2006, the most recent practicable date prior to the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to the Lexington common shareholders and Newkirk common stockholders. This table also sets forth the pro forma equivalent price per share of Newkirk common stock on July 21, 2006, and on , 2006. The pro forma equivalent price per share is equal to the closing price of a Lexington common share on each such date multiplied by 0.80 (the exchange ratio for the merger consideration).

These prices will fluctuate prior to the special meetings and the consummation of the merger, and shareholders and stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations prior to making any decision with respect to the merger.

	Lexington Common Shares	Newkirk Common Stock	Newkirk Pro Forma Equivalent
At July 21, 2006	\$20.97	\$16.95	\$16.78
At , 2006			

Dividend Policies

Lexington's board of trustees determines the time and amount of dividends to shareholders. Future Lexington dividends will be authorized at the discretion of Lexington's board of trustees and will depend on

Lexington's actual cash flow, its financial condition, its capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors as Lexington's board of trustees may deem relevant.

Between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing of the merger, Lexington and Newkirk will align their record and payment dates in connection with the payment of their regular quarterly dividends.

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Until the merger is completed, Newkirk common stockholders will continue to receive regular quarterly dividends as authorized by Newkirk's board of directors and declared by Newkirk. The merger agreement permits Newkirk to pay a regular quarterly cash dividend in an amount not to exceed \$0.40 per share of Newkirk common stock. Newkirk currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends for any quarterly period that ends before the closing of the merger. Also, Newkirk may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend in the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Newkirk and avoid any imposition of corporate level tax or excise tax under the Code. In the event Lexington makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes in excess of its regular quarterly dividend (other than the Lexington special dividend discussed below), Newkirk may make a corresponding dividend equal to 80% of the excess.

Lexington common shareholders will continue to receive regular dividends as authorized by Lexington's board of trustees and declared by Lexington. The merger agreement permits Lexington to pay regular quarterly cash dividends in an amount not to exceed \$0.365 per Lexington common share. Lexington currently intends to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends. Also, Lexington may declare and pay, if necessary, a dividend in the amount necessary to maintain the REIT status of Lexington and avoid imposition of corporate level tax or excise tax under the Code. In the event Newkirk makes a dividend to maintain its REIT status or avoid taxes, in an amount in excess of its regular quarterly dividend, Lexington intends to make a corresponding dividend equal to 125% of the excess. In addition, Lexington intends, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, to make the one-time special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per Lexington common share and operating unit to the holders thereof on a record date on or prior to the completion of the merger.

Prior to the closing of the merger, each of Newkirk and Lexington will declare and set a record date prior to the closing for a pro rata dividend based on the number of days that have elapsed during the current quarter and the amount of their regular quarterly dividend.

After the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock that receive Lexington common shares in the merger will receive the dividends payable to all holders of Lexington common shares with a record date after the closing provided they continue to own their shares through the record date. Upon closing, at the sole discretion of Lexington's board of trustees, Lexington is expected to increase its annual dividend to \$1.50 per Lexington common share, or \$0.375 per Lexington common share per quarter.

Upon the closing of the merger, former holders of Newkirk common stock will cease receiving any distributions or dividends on all shares of Newkirk common stock held before the merger, other than any unpaid distributions or dividends declared by Newkirk before the closing of the merger.

RISK FACTORS

The merger involves certain risks and other adverse factors. You are urged to read this joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully in its entirety, including all annexes and supplements hereto and including the matters addressed in "Warning About Forward-Looking Statements," and should carefully consider the following risk factors in evaluating the merger.

The risks below relate primarily to the merger and the combined company resulting from the merger. This section does not review risks relating to the existing businesses of Lexington and Newkirk, which risks will also affect the combined entity, and which, with respect to Lexington, are incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus from other filings of Lexington with the SEC and which, with respect to Newkirk, can be found in the latest annual report on Form 10-K filed by Newkirk with the SEC, and the other information included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to the Merger

The operations of Lexington and Newkirk may not be integrated successfully, and the intended benefits of the merger may not be realized.

The merger will present challenges to management, including the integration of the operations and properties of Lexington and Newkirk. The merger will also pose other risks commonly associated with similar transactions, including unanticipated liabilities, unexpected costs and the diversion of management's attention to the integration of the operations of Lexington and Newkirk. Any difficulties that the combined company encounters in the transition and integration processes, and any level of integration that is not successfully achieved, could have an adverse effect on the revenue, level of expenses and operating results of the combined company. The combined company may also experience operational

interruptions or the loss of key employees, tenants and customers. As a result, notwithstanding our expectations, the combined company may not realize any of the anticipated benefits or cost savings of the merger.

The market value of the Lexington common shares that Newkirk common stockholders will receive depends on what the market price of Lexington common shares will be at the effective time of the merger and will decrease if the market value of Lexington common shares decreases.

The market value of the Lexington common shares that Newkirk common stockholders will receive as part of the merger consideration depends on what the trading price of Lexington common shares will be at the effective time of the merger. The 0.80 exchange ratio that determines the number of Lexington common shares that Newkirk common stockholders are entitled to receive in the merger is fixed. This means that there is no price protection mechanism in the merger agreement that would adjust the number of Lexington common shares that Newkirk common stockholders may receive in the merger as a result of increases or decreases in the trading price of Lexington common shares. If Lexington's common share price decreases, then the market value of the merger consideration payable to Newkirk common stockholders will also decrease. For historical and current market prices of Lexington common shares and shares of Newkirk common stock, please see Market Prices and Dividend Information.

Lexington and Newkirk expect to incur significant costs and expenses in connection with the merger, which could result in the combined company not realizing some or all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Lexington and Newkirk are expected to incur one-time, pre-tax closing costs of approximately \$35.5 million in connection with the merger. These costs include a \$12.5 million termination payment to NKT Advisors, the external advisor of Newkirk, investment banking expenses, legal and accounting fees, debt assumption fees, printing expenses and other related charges incurred and expected to be incurred by Lexington and Newkirk. Completion of the merger could trigger a mandatory prepayment (including a penalty in some cases) of Lexington and Newkirk debt unless appropriate lender consents or waivers are received. If those consents and waivers cannot be obtained prior to completion of the merger, the existing Lexington and Newkirk debt might need to be prepaid.

and/or refinanced. Lexington also expects to incur one-time cash and non-cash costs related to the integration of Lexington and Newkirk, which cannot be estimated at this time. There can be no assurance that the costs incurred by Lexington and Newkirk in connection with the merger will not be higher than expected or that the combined company will not incur additional unanticipated costs and expenses in connection with the merger.

Directors and officers of Newkirk and certain security holders have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Newkirk common stockholders generally.

Directors and officers of Newkirk and certain security holders have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Newkirk common stockholders generally. Newkirk's board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and making their recommendations. These interests include:

the appointment of Mr. Ashner, the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, as Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Transactions of Lexington upon completion of the merger pursuant to an employment agreement; the receipt of a termination payment of \$12.5 million by NKT Advisors, of which Mr. Ashner is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Vornado, an affiliate of Newkirk board member and Lexington board designee Clifford Broser, as well as a significant security holder of Newkirk, owns a 20% interest in NKT Advisors and will be entitled to receive up to \$2.5 million of the termination fee being paid to NKT Advisors. Winthrop will also receive \$4.4 million of the \$12.5 million payment for termination of Newkirk's advisory agreement with NKT Advisors. Mr. Ashner is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of NKT Advisors and Chief Executive Officer of Winthrop and he and other executive officers own a 28% minority interest in NKT Advisors and a 7.3% interest in Winthrop; Winthrop owns 4,375,000 shares of Newkirk common stock which are currently subject to a lock up agreement that is scheduled to expire on November 7, 2008. As of September 1, 2006, 468,750 of the foregoing shares were subject to

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forfeiture during a period expiring on November 7, 2008. Upon closing of the merger, the lock up and the forfeiture provisions will terminate. If the merger does not occur, these shares will be released from the forfeiture restrictions at the rate of 17,361 shares per month;

For a period of one year following the merger, all existing management agreements between Newkirk and Winthrop Management L.P., an affiliate of Mr. Ashner, will not be terminated except in accordance with their terms and Winthrop Management L.P. or its affiliate will be retained as the property manager for all of the MLP's properties and all properties acquired by Lexington during that time, in all cases where a property manager is retained. After one year all such agreements may be terminated by Lexington without cause;

Lexington has agreed to grant exemption from its 9.8% ownership limitation to two significant security holders in Newkirk, Apollo and its affiliates and Vornado Realty L.P., an affiliate of Vornado. Apollo and Vornado were each previously granted ownership waivers by Newkirk in connection with Newkirk's initial public offering;

the early termination of lock up agreements with certain officers and directors of Newkirk with respect to approximately 747,502 post-reverse split MLP units; a lock up agreement restricting the sale of common shares by Mr. Ashner will continue in full effect;

the continued indemnification of current directors and officers of Newkirk and NKT Advisors under the merger agreement and the provision of directors' and officers' liability insurance to these individuals and this entity; and

27

the entry into the voting agreements with Michael L. Ashner and his affiliates, and with Winthrop and with affiliates of Apollo.

For the above reasons, the directors and officers of Newkirk are more likely to vote to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions than if they did not have these interests. Newkirk common stockholders should consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. See The Merger Interests of Newkirk Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact the price of Lexington common shares and/or Newkirk common stock and future business and operations.

It is possible that the merger may not be completed. The parties' obligations to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified conditions, some of which are beyond the control of Lexington and Newkirk. For example, the merger is conditioned on the receipt of the required approvals of Lexington shareholders and Newkirk stockholders. If these approvals are not received, the merger cannot be completed even if all of the other conditions to the merger are satisfied or waived. If the merger is not completed for any reason, Lexington and/or Newkirk may be subject to a number of material risks, including the following:

either company may be required under certain circumstances to reimburse the other party for up to \$5 million of expenses and, depending upon the circumstances, may be required to pay a termination fee of \$25 million (inclusive of any prior expense reimbursement paid by such party);

the price of Lexington common shares and/or Newkirk common stock may decline to the extent that the current market prices of Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed; and

each company will have incurred substantial costs related to the merger, such as legal, accounting and financial advisor fees, which must be paid even if the merger is not completed.

Further, if the merger is terminated and either Lexington's board of trustees or Newkirk's board of directors determines to seek another merger or business combination, there can be no assurance that it will be able to find a party willing to pay an equivalent or more attractive price than the price to be paid in the merger. In addition, while the merger agreement is in effect and subject to specified exceptions, each of Lexington and Newkirk is prohibited from soliciting, initiating or encouraging or entering into any alternative acquisition transactions, such as a merger, sale of assets or other business combination, with any party other than Lexington or Newkirk, as the case may be. See The Merger Agreement Conduct of Business Pending the Merger No Solicitation.

Lexington or Newkirk may incur substantial expenses and payments if the merger does not occur, which could discourage other potential parties to business combinations with Lexington or Newkirk which might otherwise be desirable to the shareholders of Lexington or the stockholders of Newkirk.

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Lexington and Newkirk already have incurred substantial expenses in connection with the merger. Neither Lexington nor Newkirk can assure you that the merger will be consummated. The merger agreement provides for Lexington or Newkirk to pay expenses of the other party of up to \$5 million to the other party if the merger agreement is terminated by Lexington or Newkirk under specified circumstances. The merger agreement also provides for Newkirk or Lexington to pay a termination fee of \$25 million to the other party if the merger agreement is terminated by Newkirk or Lexington under specified circumstances in which either party enters into an alternative business combination with a third party within six months of termination of the merger agreement. The termination fee will be reduced by any prior expense payments by the paying party.

These termination payments may discourage some third party proposals to enter into business combinations that Lexington shareholders or Newkirk stockholders may otherwise find desirable to the extent that a potential acquiror would not be willing to assume the \$25 million termination fee. See *The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement* .

28

After the merger is completed, Newkirk common stockholders will become shareholders of Lexington and will have different rights that may be less advantageous than their current rights.

After the closing of the merger, Newkirk common stockholders will become Lexington common shareholders. Lexington is a Maryland real estate investment trust and Newkirk is a Maryland corporation. Differences in Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws and Newkirk's Charter and By-laws will result in changes to the rights of Newkirk common stockholders when they become Lexington common shareholders. A Newkirk common stockholder may conclude that its current rights under Newkirk's Charter and By-laws are more advantageous than the rights they may have under Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws. See *Comparison of the Rights of Lexington Common Shareholders and Newkirk Common Stockholders*.

The merger will result in a reduction in per share distributions for Newkirk common stockholders after the merger.

Assuming Lexington makes quarterly cash dividends at the rate of \$0.375 per common share after the merger, this dividend, from a Newkirk common stockholder's perspective, would be equivalent to a quarterly distribution payment of \$0.30 per share of Newkirk common stock based on the exchange ratio of 0.80, which is 25% less than Newkirk's current quarterly dividend of \$0.40 per share of Newkirk common stock.

Risks Related to the Combined Company

Primary term rents on many Newkirk properties are substantially higher than contractual renewal rates.

Leases on approximately 8,640,728 square feet of Newkirk's properties representing approximately \$172,580,489 of annual rental income are scheduled to expire by the end of 2009. Upon expiration of their initial term, substantially all leases can be renewed at the option of the tenants for one or more renewal terms. For Newkirk leases scheduled to expire through 2009, the weighted average current rent per square foot is \$19.97 while the contractual renewal rent per square foot for those properties is \$18.84. These numbers do not include 566,836 square feet of vacant space and 707,000 square feet of space subject to a contract of sale.

Uncertainties relating to lease renewals and re-letting of space; 72% of Newkirk's leases will expire over the next three years which could unfavorably affect the combined company's financial performance.

Upon the expiration of current leases for space located in the combined company's properties, it may not be able to re-let all or a portion of that space, or the terms of re-letting (including the cost of concessions to tenants) may be less favorable to the combined company than current lease terms. If the combined company is unable to re-let promptly all or a substantial portion of the space located in its properties or if the rental rates it receives upon re-letting are significantly lower than current rates, the combined company's net income and ability to make expected distributions to its shareholders will be adversely affected due to the resulting reduction in rent receipts and increase in its property operating costs. There can be no assurance that the combined company will be able to retain tenants in any of its properties upon the expiration of their leases.

This risk is increased in the case of Newkirk's properties because the current term of many of the leases for its properties will expire over the next three years and the renewal rates are substantially lower than the current rates, as noted above. Based upon current annualized rent, the weighted average remaining lease term for Newkirk's properties is approximately 3.7 years and 72% of its current leases expire by the end of 2009. These amounts are based on Newkirk's consolidated rental income which includes rent attributable to properties partially owned by unaffiliated third parties. If the combined company is unable to promptly relet or renew leases for all or a substantial portion of the space subject to expiring leases or if its reserves for these purposes prove inadequate, the combined company's revenue, net income, available cash and ability to make expected distributions to shareholders could be adversely affected. In addition, if it becomes necessary for the combined company to make capital expenditures for tenant improvements, leasing commissions and tenant inducements in order to re-lease space, the combined company's revenue, net income and cash available for future investment could be adversely affected.

Investment grade tenants will represent a smaller portion of annualized base rent of the combined company than of the annualized base rent of Newkirk.

Following the merger and based on June 30, 2006 annualized rents, investment grade tenants, in the aggregate, will represent approximately 56% of annualized base rent of the combined company, as compared with 74% of Newkirk's annualized base rents and 40% of Lexington's base rents prior to the merger.

Inability to carry out our growth strategy.

The combined company's growth strategy will be based on the acquisition and development of additional properties and related assets, including acquisitions through co-investment programs such as joint ventures. In the context of the combined company's business plan, development generally means an expansion or renovation of an existing property or the acquisition of a newly constructed property. The combined company may provide a developer with a commitment to acquire a property upon completion of construction of a property and commencement of rent from the tenant. The combined company's plan to grow through the acquisition and development of new properties could be adversely affected by trends in the real estate and financing businesses. The consummation of any future acquisitions will be subject to satisfactory completion of an extensive valuation analysis and due diligence review and to the negotiation of definitive documentation. The combined company's ability to implement its strategy may be impeded because it may have difficulty finding new properties and investments at attractive prices that meet its investment criteria, negotiating with new or existing tenants or securing acceptable financing. If the combined company is unable to carry out its strategy, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Acquisitions of additional properties entail the risk that investments will fail to perform in accordance with expectations, including operating and leasing expectations. Redevelopment and new project development are subject to numerous risks, including risks of construction delays, cost overruns or force majeure events that may increase project costs, new project commencement risks such as the receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental approvals and permits, and the incurrence of development costs in connection with projects that are not pursued to completion.

Some of the combined company's acquisitions and developments may be financed using the proceeds of periodic equity or debt offerings, lines of credit or other forms of secured or unsecured financing that may result in a risk that permanent financing for newly acquired projects might not be available or would be available only on disadvantageous terms. If permanent debt or equity financing is not available on acceptable terms to refinance acquisitions undertaken without permanent financing, further acquisitions may be curtailed or cash available for distribution to shareholders may be adversely affected.

Concentration of ownership by certain investors, including joint venture partners; voting rights of MLP unitholders.

After the consummation of the merger, (i) Michael L. Ashner, and Winthrop will collectively own 3,583,000 Lexington common shares and (ii) Michael L. Ashner, other executives and employees of NKT Advisors, Vornado and Apollo will collectively own 28,431,920 voting MLP units which are redeemable for, at the election of Lexington, cash or Lexington common shares. Accordingly, on a fully-diluted basis, Michael L. Ashner, other executive officers and employees of NKT Advisors, Apollo, Vornado and Winthrop will collectively hold a 29.1% ownership interest in Lexington. As holders of voting MLP units, Mr. Ashner, other executives and employees of NKT Advisors, Vornado and Apollo, as well as other holders of voting MLP units, will have the right to direct the voting of as if Lexington common shareholders by virtue of the

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Lexington's special voting preferred stock. Holders of Lexington's operating partnership interests do not have voting rights.

After the consummation of the merger, Robert Roskind will own 834,911 Lexington common shares and 1,565,282 units of limited partnership interest which are redeemable for, at the election of Lexington, cash or Lexington common shares. On a fully diluted basis, Mr. Roskind will hold a 2.2% ownership interest in Lexington.

30

The joint ventures described below each have a provision in their respective joint venture agreements permitting the joint venture partner to sell its equity position to Lexington. In the event that any of the joint venture partners exercises its right to sell its equity position to Lexington, and Lexington elects to fund the acquisition of such equity position with Lexington common shares, such venture partner could acquire a large concentration of Lexington common shares.

In 1999, Lexington entered into a joint venture agreement with The Comptroller of the State of New York as trustee of The Common Retirement Fund, or CRF, to acquire properties. This joint venture and a separate partnership established by the partners has made investments in 13 (one of which was sold in 2005) properties for an aggregated capitalized cost of \$409.1 million and no additional investments will be made unless they are made pursuant to a tax-free exchange. Lexington has a 33 1/3% equity interest in this joint venture. In December 2001, Lexington formed a second joint venture with CRF to acquire additional properties in an aggregate amount of up to approximately \$560.0 million. Lexington has a 25% equity interest in this joint venture. As of June 30, 2006, this second joint venture has invested in 13 properties for an aggregate capitalized cost of \$421.6 million.

Under these joint venture agreements, CRF has the right to sell its equity position in the joint ventures to Lexington and, after the closing of the merger, to the combined company. In the event CRF exercises its right to sell its equity interest in either joint venture to Lexington, Lexington may, at its option, either issue common shares to CRF for the fair market value of CRF's equity position, based upon a formula contained in the respective joint venture agreement, or pay cash to CRF equal to 110% of the fair market value of CRF's equity position. Lexington has the right not to accept any property in the joint ventures (thereby reducing the fair market value of CRF's equity position) that does not meet certain underwriting criteria. In addition, the joint venture agreements contain a mutual buy-sell provision in which either CRF or Lexington can force the sale of any property.

In October 2003, Lexington entered into a joint venture agreement with CLPF-LXP/Lion Venture GP, LLC, or Clarion, which has made investments in 17 properties for an aggregate capitalized cost of \$486.9 million. No additional investments will be made unless they are made pursuant to a tax-free exchange or upon the mutual agreement of Clarion and Lexington. Lexington has a 30% equity interest in this joint venture. Under the joint venture agreement, Clarion has the right to sell its equity position in the joint venture to Lexington and, after the closing of the merger, the combined company. In the event Clarion exercises its right to sell its equity interest in the joint venture to Lexington, Lexington may, at its option, either issue common shares to Clarion for the fair market value of Clarion's equity position, based upon a formula contained in the partnership agreement, or pay cash to Clarion equal to 100% of the fair market value of Clarion's equity position. Lexington has the right not to accept any property in the joint venture (thereby reducing the fair market value of Clarion's equity position) that does not meet certain underwriting criteria. In addition, the joint venture agreement contains a mutual buy-sell provision in which either Clarion or Lexington can force the sale of any property.

In June 2004, Lexington entered in a joint venture agreement with the Utah State Retirement Investment Fund, or Utah, which was expanded in December 2004, to acquire properties in an aggregate amount of up to approximately \$345.0 million. As of June 30, 2006, this joint venture has made investments in 15 properties for an aggregate capitalized cost of \$241.7 million. Lexington has a 30% equity interest in this joint venture. Under the joint venture agreement, Utah has the right to sell its equity position in the joint venture to Lexington. This right becomes effective upon the occurrence of certain conditions. In the event Utah exercises its right to sell its equity interest in the joint venture to Lexington, Lexington may, at its option, either issue common shares to Utah for the fair market value of Utah's equity position, based upon a formula contained in the joint venture agreement, or pay cash to Utah equal to 100% of the fair market value of Utah's equity position. Lexington has the right not to accept any property in the joint venture (thereby reducing the fair market value of Utah's equity position) that does not meet certain underwriting criteria. In addition, the joint venture agreement contains a mutual buy-sell provision in which either Utah or Lexington can force the sale of any property.

Dilution of common shares.

The combined company's future growth will depend in part on its ability to raise additional capital. If the combined company raises additional capital through the issuance of equity securities, the interests of holders of the combined company's common shares could be diluted. Likewise, the combined company's board of trustees will be authorized to cause the combined company to issue preferred shares in one or more series, the holders of which

would be entitled to dividends and voting and other rights as the combined company's board of trustees determines, and which could be senior to or convertible into the combined company's common shares. Accordingly, an issuance by the combined company of preferred shares could be dilutive to or otherwise adversely affect the interests of holders of the combined company's common shares.

The combined company's Series C Preferred Shares will be capable of being converted by the holder, at its option, into the combined company's common shares at an initial conversion rate of 1.87966 common shares per \$50.00 liquidation preference (after the assumed payment of the special dividend and assuming no other dividend is paid), which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$26.60 per common share (subject to adjustment in certain events). Depending upon the number of Series C Preferred Shares being converted at one time, a conversion of Series C Preferred Shares could be dilutive to or otherwise adversely affect the interests of holders of the combined company's common shares.

Under Lexington's joint venture agreements, Lexington's joint venture partners have the right to sell their equity position in the applicable joint venture to Lexington. In the event one of Lexington's joint venture partners exercises its right to sell its equity interest in the applicable joint venture to Lexington, Lexington may, at its option, either issue Lexington common shares to the exercising joint venture partner for the fair market value of the exercising joint venture partner's equity position, based upon a formula contained in the applicable joint venture agreement, or pay cash to the exercising joint venture partner equal to either: (i) 110% of the fair market value of the exercising joint venture partner's equity position with respect to Lexington's joint ventures with CRF, or (ii) 100% of the fair market value of the exercising joint venture partner's equity position with respect to Lion and Utah. An exercise by one or more of Lexington's joint venture partners and, after the merger, the combined company's election to satisfy an exercise with its common shares could be dilutive to or otherwise adversely affect the interests of holders of the combined company's common shares.

Following the closing of the merger, an aggregate of approximately 41,673,386 common shares will be issuable upon: (i) the exchange of all outstanding units of limited partnership interests in Lexington's operating partnership subsidiaries (5,622,694 common shares); (ii) the redemption of all outstanding units of limited partnership interests in the MLP (36,032,192 common shares); and (iii) the exercise of outstanding options under Lexington's equity-based award plans (18,500 common shares). Depending upon the number of such securities exchanged or exercised at one time, an exchange or exercise of such securities could be dilutive to or otherwise adversely affect the interests of holders of the combined company's common shares.

Securities eligible for future sale may have adverse effects on our share price.

As described in the preceding risk factor, following the closing of the merger, an aggregate of up to approximately 36,032,192 common shares are issuable on the redemption for common shares of outstanding MLP units. Lexington has agreed to file a registration statement that would allow up to 36,000,000 of these Lexington common shares to be sold. Lexington has also agreed to file a registration statement that would allow the sale of 3,500,000 Lexington common shares that will be owned by Winthrop following the merger, which shares were previously subject to a lock up agreement that will terminate on closing of the merger. The sale of these shares could result in a decrease in the market price of Lexington common shares.

Limited control over joint venture investments.

Lexington's joint venture investments will constitute a significant portion of the combined company's assets and will constitute a significant component of Lexington's growth strategy. Lexington's joint venture investments may involve risks not otherwise present for investments made solely by Lexington, including the possibility that Lexington's joint venture partner might, at any time, become bankrupt, have different interests or goals than the combined company does, or take action contrary to the combined company's instructions, requests, policies or objectives, including the combined company's policy with respect to maintaining its qualification as a REIT. Other risks of joint venture investments include impasse on decisions, such as a sale, because neither the combined company nor a joint venture partner have full control over the joint venture.

Also, there will be no limitation under the combined company's organizational documents as to the amount of funds that may be invested in joint ventures.

One of the joint ventures, 111 Debt Holdings LLC, is owned equally by the MLP and WRT Realty L.P., a subsidiary of Winthrop. This joint venture is managed by an investment committee which consists of five members, two members appointed by each of the MLP and Winthrop and the fifth member appointed by FUR Holdings LLC, the primary owner of the current external advisors of both Newkirk and Winthrop. Each investment in excess of \$20.0 million to be made by this joint venture, as well as additional material matters, requires the consent of three members of the investment committee appointed by the MLP and Winthrop. Accordingly, the joint venture may not take certain actions or invest in certain assets even if the MLP believes it to be in its best interest.

Joint venture investments may conflict with our ability to make attractive investments.

Under the terms of Lexington's active joint venture with CRF, the combined company will be required to first offer to the joint venture 50% of the combined company's opportunities to acquire office and industrial properties requiring a minimum investment of \$15.0 million which are net leased primarily to investment grade tenants for a minimum term of 10 years, are available for immediate delivery and satisfy other specified investment criteria.

Similarly, under the terms of Lexington's joint venture with Utah, unless 75% of Utah's capital commitment is funded, the combined company will be required to first offer to the joint venture all of the combined company's opportunities to acquire certain office, bulk warehouse and distribution properties requiring an investment of \$8.0 million to \$30.0 million which are net leased primarily to non-investment grade tenants for a minimum term of at least nine years and satisfy other specified investment criteria, subject also to the combined company's obligation to first offer such opportunities to Lexington's joint venture with CRF.

Lexington's board of trustees adopted a conflicts policy with respect to Lexington and LSAC, a real estate investment company externally advised by Lexington. Under the conflicts policy the combined company will be required to first offer to LSAC, subject to the first offer rights of CRF and Utah, all of the combined company's opportunities to acquire: (i) general purpose real estate net leased to unrated or below investment grade credit tenants; (ii) net leased special purpose real estate located in the United States, such as medical buildings, theaters, hotels and auto dealerships; (iii) net leased properties located in the Americas outside of the United States with rent payments denominated in United States dollars with such properties typically leased to U.S. companies; (iv) specialized facilities in the United States supported by net leases or other contracts where a significant portion of the facility's value is in equipment or other improvements, such as power generation assets and cell phone towers; and (v) net leased equipment and major capital assets that are integral to the operations of LSAC's tenants and LSAC's real estate investments. To the extent that a specific investment opportunity, which is not otherwise subject to a first offer obligation to Lexington's joint ventures with CRF or Utah, is determined to be suitable to the combined company and LSAC, the investment opportunity will be allocated to LSAC. If full allocation to LSAC is not reasonably practicable (for example, if LSAC does not have sufficient capital), the combined company may allocate a portion of the investment to itself after determining in good faith that such allocation is fair and reasonable. The combined company will apply the foregoing allocation procedures between LSAC and any investment funds or programs, companies or vehicles or other entities that the combined company controls which have overlapping investment objectives with LSAC.

Only if a joint venture partner elects not to approve the applicable joint venture's pursuit of an acquisition opportunity or the applicable exclusivity conditions have expired may the combined company pursue the opportunity directly. As a result of the foregoing rights of first offer, the combined company may not be able to make attractive acquisitions directly and may only receive a minority interest in such acquisitions through the combined company's minority interest in these joint ventures.

Conflicts of interest with respect to sales and financings.

E. Robert Roskind and Richard J. Rouse, the combined company's Co-Vice Chairman, and Co-Vice Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, respectively, will continue to own limited partnership interests in certain operating partnerships of the combined company after the merger, and as a result, may face different and more adverse tax consequences than the combined company's other shareholders will if the combined company sells certain properties or reduces mortgage indebtedness on certain properties. Those individuals may, therefore, have

different objectives than the combined company's other shareholders regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of any sale of such properties or reduction of mortgage debt.

Accordingly, there may be instances in which the combined company may not sell a property or pay down the debt on a property even though doing so would be advantageous to the combined company's other shareholders. In the event of an appearance of a conflict of interest, the conflicted trustee or officer must recuse himself or herself from any decision making or seek a waiver of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

The combined company will be dependent upon its key personnel and the terms of Mr. Ashner's employment agreement affect Lexington's ability to make certain investments.

The combined company will be dependent upon key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed. The combined company will be dependent on its executive officers for strategic business direction and real estate experience. Lexington previously entered into employment agreements with E. Robert Roskind, Lexington's Chairman, Richard J. Rouse, Lexington Vice Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, T. Wilson Eglin, Lexington's Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer, Patrick Carroll, Lexington's Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and John B. Vander Zwaag, Lexington's Executive Vice President. Upon the closing of the merger, the combined company will enter into an employment agreement with Michael L. Ashner, Newkirk's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to Mr. Ashner's employment agreement, Mr. Ashner may voluntarily terminate his employment with the combined company and become entitled to receive a substantial severance payment if the combined company acquires or makes an investment in a non-net lease business opportunity during the term of Mr. Ashner's employment. This provision in Mr. Ashner's agreement may cause the combined company not to avail itself of those other business opportunities due to the potential consequences of acquiring such non-net lease business opportunities. (See The Merger Agreement Ancillary Agreements Michael L. Ashner Employment Agreement.) Upon consummation of the merger, the following executive officers have agreed to assume the following positions at the combined company:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
Michael L. Ashner	Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Acquisitions
E. Robert Roskind	Co-Vice Chairman
Richard J. Rouse	Co-Vice Chairman and Chief Investment Officer
T. Wilson Eglin	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer
Patrick Carroll	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
John B. Vander Zwaag	Executive Vice President
Lara Johnson	Executive Vice President

The combined company's inability to retain the services of any of these executives or the combined company's loss of any of their services after the merger could adversely impact the operations of the combined company. The combined company will not have key man life insurance coverage on its executive officers upon completion of the merger.

Certain limitations will exist with respect to a third party's ability to acquire the combined company or effectuate a change in control.

Limitations imposed to protect the combined company's REIT status. In order to protect the combined company against the loss of its REIT status, its Declaration of Trust (attached as Annex B) will limit any shareholder from owning more than 9.8% in value of the combined company's outstanding shares, subject to certain exceptions. The ownership limit may have the effect of precluding acquisition of control of the combined company.

Severance Payments under Employment Agreements. Substantial termination payments may be required to be paid under the provisions of employment agreements with certain executives of the combined company upon a change of control. Accordingly, these payments may discourage a third party from acquiring the combined company.

Limitation due to the combined company's ability to issue preferred shares. The combined company's Declaration of Trust will authorize the board of trustees to issue preferred shares, without limitation as to amount. The board of trustees will be able to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred shares issued which could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of the combined company, even if a change in control were in its shareholders' best interests.

Limitation imposed by the Maryland Business Combination Act. The Maryland General Corporation Law, as applicable to Maryland REITs, establishes special restrictions against business combinations between a Maryland REIT and interested shareholders or their affiliates unless an exemption is applicable. An interested shareholder includes a person who beneficially owns, and an affiliate or associate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of, 10% or more of the voting power of Lexington's then-outstanding voting shares, but a person is not an interested shareholder if the board of trustees approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have been an interested shareholder. Among other things, Maryland law prohibits (for a period of five years) a merger and certain other transactions between a Maryland REIT and an interested shareholder. The five-year period runs from the most recent date on which the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder. Thereafter, any such business combination must be recommended by the board of trustees and approved by two super-majority shareholder votes unless, among other conditions, the common shareholders receive a minimum price for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for its shares. The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of trustees prior to the time that the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. The business combination statute could have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire the combined company and of increasing the difficulty of consummating any such offers, even if the combined company's acquisition would be in its shareholders' best interests. In connection with the merger, certain holders of Newkirk voting stock have been granted a limited exemption from the definition of interested shareholder.

Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Maryland law provides that control shares of a REIT acquired in a control share acquisition shall have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the vote eligible to be cast on the matter under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Control Shares means shares that, if aggregated with all other shares previously acquired by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing trustees within one of the following ranges of voting power: one-tenth or more but less than one-third, one-third or more but less than a majority or a majority or more of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions. If voting rights of control shares acquired in a control share acquisition are not approved at a shareholders' meeting, then subject to certain conditions and limitations the issuer may redeem any or all of the control shares for fair value. If voting rights of such control shares are approved at a shareholders' meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. Any control shares acquired in a control share acquisition which are not exempt under the combined company's By-laws will be subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Lexington's By-laws contain a provision exempting from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of its shares. Lexington cannot assure you that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Many factors can have an adverse effect on the market value of the combined company's securities.

A number of factors might adversely affect the price of the combined company's securities, many of which are beyond its control. These factors include:

increases in market interest rates, relative to the dividend yield on the combined company's shares. If market interest rates go up, prospective purchasers of the combined company's securities may require a higher yield. Higher market interest rates would not, however, result in more funds for the combined company to distribute and, to the contrary, would likely increase

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its borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of the combined company's common shares to go down;

anticipated benefit of an investment in the combined company's securities as compared to investment in securities of companies in other industries (including benefits associated with tax treatment of dividends and distributions);

perception by market professionals of REITs generally and REITs comparable to the combined company in particular;

level of institutional investor interest in the combined company's securities;

relatively low trading volumes in securities of REITs;

the combined company's results of operations and financial condition; and

investor confidence in the stock market generally.

The market value of Lexington's common shares is based primarily upon the market's perception of the combined company's growth potential and its current and potential future earnings and cash distributions. Consequently, the combined company's common shares may trade at prices that are higher or lower than its net asset value per common share. If the combined company's future earnings or cash distributions are less than expected, it is likely that the market price of the combined company's common shares will diminish.

36

THE LEXINGTON SPECIAL MEETING

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of the Lexington Special Meeting

The Lexington special meeting will be held at the New York offices of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, located at 75 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022, at 10:00 a.m. local time on _____, 2006. The special meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another date and/or place for proper purposes. At the Lexington special meeting, holders of Lexington common shares will consider and vote on the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement. The Lexington common shareholders are also being asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the Lexington special meeting for the purpose of allowing additional time for the solicitation of additional votes to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Who Can Vote

You are entitled to vote your Lexington common shares if Lexington's shareholder records showed that you held your Lexington common shares as of the close of business on _____, 2006. At the close of business on that date, a total of _____ Lexington common shares were outstanding and entitled to vote. Each Lexington common share has one vote. The enclosed proxy card shows the number of Lexington common shares that you are entitled to vote.

Voting by Proxy Holders

If you hold your Lexington common shares in your name as a holder of record, you may instruct the proxy holders how to vote your Lexington common shares by signing, dating and mailing the proxy card in the postage-paid envelope that we have provided to you. The proxy holders will vote your Lexington common shares as provided by those instructions. If you give Lexington a signed proxy without giving specific voting instructions, your Lexington common shares will be voted by the proxy holders in favor of all the proposals being voted on at the special meeting. If your Lexington common shares are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, you will receive instructions from your broker, bank or nominee that you must follow to have your Lexington common shares voted.

Quorum and Required Vote

A quorum of common shareholders is required to hold a valid meeting. The holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares entitled to vote at the Lexington special meeting must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the

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Lexington special meeting. All Lexington common shares represented at the Lexington special meeting, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

As of the record date for the Lexington special meeting, Lexington trustees, executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned Lexington common shares (excluding share options and operating partnership units held by them), representing approximately % of the outstanding Lexington s common shares entitled to vote at the Lexington special meeting.

Approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of the Lexington common shares, requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Lexington common shares entitled to vote on the proposal. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of the Lexington common shares present either in person

37

or by proxy at the Lexington special meeting is required to approve, if necessary, the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Lexington special meeting.

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Abstentions by holders of Lexington common shares not be counted as votes cast. Thus, such abstentions will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal and will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation period and on the adjournment of the Lexington special meeting.

Under the listing requirements of the NYSE, brokers who hold Lexington common shares in street name for a beneficial owner of those shares typically have the authority to vote in their discretion on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion with respect to the approval of matters that the NYSE determines to be non-routine, such as approval of the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement, and the approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions without specific instructions from the beneficial owner. These non-voted shares are referred to as broker non-votes. If your broker holds your Lexington common shares in street name, your broker will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote by filling out the voter instruction form sent to you by your broker with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast at the Lexington special meeting. Thus, such non-votes will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal and will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Lexington special meeting. The proposal to adjourn the meeting or to extend the solicitation may be deemed a routine proposal and, if so, your broker may vote your Lexington common shares with respect to such proposal.

Voting on Other Matters

We are not now aware of any matters to be presented at the Lexington special meeting except for those described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If any other matter not described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is properly presented at the meeting, the proxy holders will use their discretion to determine how to vote your Lexington common shares. If the meeting is adjourned or postponed, your Lexington common shares may be voted by the proxy holders on the new meeting date as well, unless you have revoked your proxy instructions before that date.

How You May Revoke Your Proxy Instructions

To revoke your proxy instructions, you must: (i) so advise Lexington s Secretary, Paul R. Wood, c/o Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015, New York, New York 10119-4015 in writing before your Lexington common shares have been voted by the proxy holders at the meeting; (ii) execute and deliver a subsequently dated proxy; or (iii) attend the meeting and vote your Lexington common shares in person. If you hold shares in street name and you would like to revoke earlier proxy instructions, please check with your broker and follow the voting procedures your broker provides.

Cost of this Proxy Solicitation

The accompanying proxy is being solicited on behalf of Lexington's board of trustees. Each of Lexington and Newkirk will pay one-half of the expense of preparing, printing and mailing the proxy and materials used in the solicitation. MacKenzie Partners, Inc. has been retained by Lexington and Newkirk to aid in the solicitation of proxies from their respective shareholders for an aggregate fee of \$15,500 and the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Proxies may also be solicited from Lexington shareholders by personal interview, telephone and telegram by Lexington trustees, officers and employees, who will not receive additional compensation for performing that service. Arrangements also will be made with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for the forwarding of proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Lexington shares held by those persons, and Lexington will reimburse them for any reasonable expenses that they incur.

The accompanying proxy is being solicited on behalf of Lexington's board of trustees. Each of Lexington and Newkirk will pay one-half of the expense of preparing, printing and mailing the proxy and materials used in the solicitation. MacKenzie Partners, Inc. has been retained by Lexington and Newkirk to aid in the solicitation of proxies from their respective shareholders for an aggregate fee of \$15,500 and the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Proxies may also be solicited from Lexington shareholders by personal interview, telephone and telegram by Lexington trustees, officers and employees, who will not receive additional compensation for performing that service. Arrangements also will be made with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for the forwarding of proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Lexington shares held by those persons, and Lexington will reimburse them for any reasonable expenses that they incur.

38

THE NEWKIRK SPECIAL MEETING

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of the Newkirk Special Meeting

The Newkirk special meeting will be held at _____ at 10:00 a.m. local time on _____, 2006. The special meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another date and/or place for proper purposes. At the Newkirk special meeting, holders of Newkirk voting stock will consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions. The Newkirk voting stockholders are also being asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the Newkirk special meeting for the purpose of allowing additional time for the solicitation of additional votes to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

Who Can Vote

You are entitled to vote your shares of Newkirk voting stock if the Newkirk voting stockholder records showed that you held your shares of Newkirk voting stock as of the close of business on _____, 2006. At the close of business on that date, there were 19,375,000 shares of Newkirk common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, and there were 45,000,000 votes entitled to be cast by the Newkirk special voting preferred stock. The enclosed proxy card shows the number of shares of Newkirk voting stock that you are entitled to vote.

Voting by Proxy Holders

If you hold your shares of Newkirk voting stock in your name as a holder of record, you may instruct the proxy holders how to vote your shares of Newkirk voting stock by signing, dating and mailing the proxy card in the postage-paid envelope that we have provided to you. The proxy holders will vote your shares of Newkirk voting stock as provided by those instructions. If you give Newkirk a signed proxy without giving specific voting instructions, your shares of Newkirk voting stock will be voted by the proxy holders in favor of all the proposals being voted on at the special meeting. If your shares of Newkirk voting stock are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, you will receive instructions from your nominee that you must follow to have your shares of Newkirk voting stock voted.

Quorum and Required Vote

A quorum of voting stockholders is required to hold a valid meeting. The holders of shares of Newkirk voting stock entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes at the Newkirk special meeting must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Newkirk special meeting. All shares of Newkirk voting stock represented at the Newkirk special meeting, including abstentions and broker

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non-votes, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

Approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of shares of Newkirk voting stock at the Newkirk special meeting. The affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast by the holders of a majority of the Newkirk common stock, voting either in person or by proxy at the Newkirk special meeting, is required to approve, if necessary, the extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Newkirk special meeting.

As of the record date for the Newkirk special meeting, Newkirk trustees, executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned, including MLP units held by them, shares of Newkirk voting stock, representing approximately % of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the shares of Newkirk voting stock at the Newkirk special meeting. Beneficial owners of approximately 46.0% of Newkirk's voting shares have agreed to vote in favor of the merger.

39

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Abstentions by holders of shares of Newkirk voting stock will not be counted as votes cast. Thus, such non-votes will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal and will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Newkirk special meeting.

Under the listing requirements of the NYSE, brokers who hold shares of Newkirk common stock in street name for a beneficial owner of those shares typically have the authority to vote in their discretion on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion with respect to the approval of matter that the NYSE determines to be non-routine, such as approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, without specific instructions from the beneficial owner. These non-voted shares are referred to as broker non-votes. If your broker holds your shares of Newkirk common stock in street name, your broker will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote by filling out the voter instruction form sent to you by your broker with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast at the Newkirk special meeting. Thus, such non-votes will have the effect of a vote against the merger proposal and will have no effect on the proposal for extension of the solicitation period and the adjournment of the Newkirk special meeting. The proposal to adjourn the meeting or to extend the solicitation may be deemed a routine proposal and, if so, your broker may vote your Newkirk common stock with respect to such proposal.

Voting on Other Matters

We are not now aware of any matters to be presented at the Newkirk special meeting except for those described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If any other matter not described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is properly presented at the meeting, the proxy holders will use their discretion to determine how to vote your shares of Newkirk voting stock. If the meeting is adjourned or postponed, your shares of Newkirk voting stock may be voted by the proxy holders on the new meeting date as well, unless you have revoked your proxy instructions before that date.

How You May Revoke Your Proxy Instructions

To revoke your proxy instructions, you must: (i) so advise the Secretary of Newkirk, Carolyn B. Tiffany, c/o Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., 7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114, in writing or by facsimile before your shares of Newkirk voting stock have been voted by the proxy holders at the meeting; (ii) execute and deliver a subsequently dated proxy; or (iii) attend the meeting and vote your shares of Newkirk voting stock in person. If you hold shares in street name and you would like to revoke earlier proxy instructions, please check with your broker and follow the voting procedures your broker provides.

Cost of this Proxy Solicitation

The accompanying proxy is being solicited on behalf of Newkirk's board of directors. Each of Lexington and Newkirk will pay one-half of the expense of preparing, printing and mailing the proxy and materials used in the solicitation. MacKenzie Partners, Inc. has been retained by

Lexington and Newkirk to aid in the solicitation of proxies from their respective shareholders and stockholders for an aggregate fee of \$15,500 and the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Proxies may also be solicited from Newkirk stockholders by personal interview, telephone and telegram by Newkirk directors, officers and employees, who will not receive additional compensation for performing that service. Arrangements also will be made with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for the forwarding of proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Newkirk shares held by those persons, and Newkirk will reimburse them for any reasonable expenses that they incur.

THE MERGER

Background of the Merger

In pursuing its strategy for enhancing shareholder value, Lexington regularly considered opportunities for acquisitions, joint ventures and other significant transactions.

Lexington's senior management believed that its business plan was sound and offered opportunities for future growth, but it believed that it would be difficult to replicate the significant growth Lexington experienced in 2004 and 2005. Lexington's common shares reached an all-time high closing price of \$25.19 on July 12, 2005.

Between July 12, 2005 and December 31, 2005, the per share price of Lexington's common shares declined approximately 15% to \$21.30, at which point Lexington did not believe that either the implied value of its assets based on private market transactions, or the unique value of its large, high-quality portfolio of single-tenant net lease properties, had been appropriately reflected in its stock price.

Lexington's senior management believed that the influx of foreign and institutional investors seeking alternatives to stock and bond investments had created highly favorable market conditions for the disposition of real estate investments. Senior management had been capitalizing on this market opportunity by accelerating disposition activity and recycling capital. At the same time, due to historically low capitalization rates, Lexington faced increased reinvestment risk with proceeds from asset sales and believed it would be difficult to achieve rates of return commensurate with its past performance. Furthermore, the concern over rising interest rates was causing public investors to view the net lease sector less favorably.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, Lexington met with several investment banks to discuss alternatives to enhance shareholder value. In November 2005, representatives of Wachovia Securities met with E. Robert Roskind, Lexington's Chairman, and T. Wilson Eglin, Lexington's Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer, to discuss potential opportunities for a strategic transaction involving Lexington.

By the end of 2005, Lexington senior management believed that market conditions existed that could potentially lead to a strategic transaction that enhanced shareholder value relative to what Lexington could achieve going forward in the then current competitive acquisition environment and limited growth opportunities. Accordingly, Lexington's senior management determined to actively investigate the feasibility and potential value of a sale or other strategic transaction involving Lexington.

At a regularly scheduled meeting of Lexington's board of trustees on January 16, 2006, Mr. Roskind and Mr. Eglin informed Lexington's board of trustees that Lexington's senior management had discussions regarding potential strategic alternatives for Lexington with Wachovia Securities. At that meeting, Lexington's board of trustees authorized management to continue such discussions with its financial advisor, Wachovia Securities.

On February 17, 2006, Mr. Roskind received a call from a large institutional real estate investor (which we refer to as Bidder A). Bidder A indicated that it would be interested in evaluating a strategic transaction with Lexington, including a sale of Lexington, and estimated that it valued Lexington at approximately \$24.00 per share. Mr. Roskind informed Bidder A that Lexington would consider Bidder A's indication of interest and would contact Bidder A if Lexington were willing to allow Bidder A to formally evaluate Lexington.

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A special meeting of Lexington's board of trustees was held on February 24, 2006, at which meeting Wachovia Securities was to discuss with Lexington's board of trustees certain potential strategic transactions involving Lexington. At the meeting, Mr. Eglin suggested that Lexington explore an additional potential strategic transaction involving a joint venture or series of joint ventures with respect to all or substantially all of Lexington's wholly-owned assets and a related share repurchase and/or special dividend. Lexington's board of trustees asked Wachovia Securities to delay its presentation until the next meeting of Lexington's board of trustees and tabled a vote on whether to retain Wachovia Securities. Until the March 14, 2006 regularly scheduled meeting of Lexington's board of trustees, senior management worked with Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings

41

to determine the range of potential strategic transactions available to Lexington, including the feasibility of the joint venture alternative.

On March 13, 2006, Lexington executed a confidentiality agreement with Bidder A. Lexington informed Bidder A that it expected to engage a financial advisor and that Bidder A would be contacted by such advisor.

At the March 14, 2006 meeting, Lexington's senior management proposed that Lexington's board of trustees retain Wachovia Securities to act as Lexington's financial advisor with respect to potential strategic transactions that would enhance value for Lexington's shareholders. Representatives of Wachovia Securities discussed the current REIT market environment and the market's perspective of Lexington. Wachovia Securities also discussed a process by which Lexington could explore certain strategic alternatives without initially making a public announcement.

Lexington's board of trustees discussed various alternatives to enhance shareholder value, including continuing to operate Lexington under management's current business plan, an outright sale of Lexington for cash or an alternative strategic transaction. Lexington's board of trustees discussed the risks and benefits of each of these alternatives and strategies, including the challenges that the size of Lexington's portfolio could present with respect to a sale of Lexington. Lexington's board also discussed additional strategies that it might pursue to enhance shareholder value, including the potential sale of a large number of non-core assets followed by a special dividend to shareholders.

Lexington's board of trustees discussed a variety of potential transaction parties which Lexington and Wachovia Securities collectively believed had sufficient assets, or access to sufficient capital, to consummate an acquisition of Lexington. Wachovia Securities next discussed the process and timing of a potential strategic transaction, including the benefits of a non-public auction process in which the universe of potential parties to a transaction could be narrowed following receipt of indications of interest. Wachovia Securities explained that a non-public auction process could maximize shareholder value while reducing disruption to Lexington and its management and reducing business and market risk that could affect consummation of a transaction.

At the close of the March 14, 2006 meeting, Lexington's board of trustees unanimously determined that Lexington should undertake a formal process to explore strategic alternatives, potentially including a sale or other strategic transaction. Lexington's board of trustees authorized senior management to engage Wachovia Securities as Lexington's strategic financial advisor subject to the negotiation and execution of mutually satisfactory engagement letters. Lexington and Wachovia Securities entered into an engagement letter on April 19, 2006.

During the weeks prior to the March 14 board meeting and through the remainder of March and most of April 2006, Lexington's senior management worked with Wachovia Securities and considered approximately 50 potential qualified transaction parties. These entities included Bidder A, a broad cross-section of public REITs, other public companies, pension funds, pension fund advisors, closed-end investment funds, open-end fund sponsors, commingled/closed-end funds and buyout funds. Lexington's senior management and Wachovia Securities approached 33 entities that Lexington and Wachovia Securities collectively believed were qualified to complete a strategic transaction with Lexington. Concurrently, Lexington's general counsel and Paul Hastings prepared a form of confidentiality agreement that Wachovia Securities distributed to 28 of these entities. Lexington negotiated and executed confidentiality agreements with 19 of these entities, 18 of which ultimately conducted at least some due diligence and discussed with Wachovia Securities the possibility of a strategic transaction.

During this period, an online data room was prepared to facilitate access to due diligence materials by those potential transaction parties that had executed confidentiality agreements and had elected to move forward in the process. A bid-procedures letter was distributed to the 33 interested transaction parties. The letter set a deadline of April 21, 2006 for transaction parties to submit nonbinding preliminary indications of interest to enter into a negotiated strategic transaction with Lexington.

Newkirk was not initially identified as a potential qualified transaction party, but at the suggestion of a potential qualified transaction party, who turned down the invitation to participate in the bid process, Wachovia Securities subsequently approached Newkirk to participate in Lexington's confidential process. On March 17, 2006, Newkirk signed a confidentiality agreement with Lexington.

Between March 17, 2006 and May 8, 2006, management of Newkirk periodically advised members of Newkirk's board of directors on an informal basis as to Newkirk's interest in pursuing a strategic transaction with Lexington and the status of discussions with Lexington.

From March 28, 2006 through July 21, 2006, members of Newkirk's management and representatives of Bear Stearns, Katten Muchin and Post Heymann & Koffler LLP (which we refer to as Post Heymann) conducted a due diligence review of, among other things, Lexington's business and operations, financial condition and material contracts.

On April 21, 2006, Lexington received three written non-binding, preliminary indications of interest to engage in a strategic transaction with Lexington. Two bidders, including Bidder A, indicated interest in acquiring all of Lexington's outstanding common shares for cash at a per share valuation of \$23.00 and \$24.50. The third bidder, Newkirk, indicated interest in a merger with Lexington with an exchange ratio of 0.81 Lexington common shares for each share of Newkirk common stock. Based on the closing price of Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock on April 21, 2006, Newkirk's offer valued Lexington's common shares at \$22.44 per share.

Bidder A indicated that it was interested in acquiring all of Lexington's outstanding common shares and operating partnership units for a cash purchase price of \$24.50 for each share and each unit. Bidder A further indicated that it was willing to structure the transaction in a manner that would be tax-efficient for holders of Lexington's operating partnership units by offering them the opportunity to exchange their operating partnership units for senior preferred partnership units. Bidder A did not provide extensive detail regarding such tax structuring, stating only that these units would earn a fixed rate of return to be agreed upon with Lexington.

The second bidder (which we refer to as Bidder B) indicated that it was interested in acquiring Lexington for a cash purchase price of \$23.00 for each share and operating partnership unit. Bidder B indicated that it would review additional information regarding the tax position of the holders of Lexington's operating partnership units and would make a proposal for them as part of its final bid.

Lexington's board of trustees met on April 24, 2006 to discuss and evaluate the various bidders and the relative merits of their respective proposals. At the request of Mr. Roskind, the Chairman of Lexington's board of trustees, Stanley R. Perla, an independent trustee of Lexington, did not participate in the meeting because of his position as Director of Internal Audit of Vornado, a significant equity holder of Newkirk.

At the request of Lexington's board of trustees, Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings also participated in the April 24 meeting. Messrs. Roskind and Eglin and representatives from Wachovia Securities summarized the three indications of interest. Wachovia Securities also presented an overview of Newkirk. Lexington's board of trustees discussed the relative strengths and weaknesses of the various bids. Bidder A and Bidder B had indicated that they were willing to acquire Lexington for cash; however, the per share price indicated by Bidder B was significantly lower than that of Bidder A. Wachovia Securities informed Lexington's board of trustees that it believed that both Bidder A and Bidder B had access to sufficient capital to close a transaction, and it believed Bidder A had conducted significantly more due diligence than Bidder B.

Lexington's board of trustees then discussed with Wachovia Securities whether Bidder B might be willing to increase its bid to a more competitive level if allowed to enter into the next round of the process. Mr. Roskind explained that, in recent conversations, Bidder B had specifically indicated that it would have difficulty increasing the valuation set forth in its initial bid letter and that it was, therefore, unlikely to increase its offer price. Based on Lexington's board of trustees' evaluation of the three proposals and the discussions with Lexington's senior management and Wachovia Securities, Lexington's board of trustees determined to proceed with a subsequent round of negotiations with Bidder A and Newkirk.

Members of Lexington's senior management who were participating in the meeting were then excused from the meeting so that the independent trustees (except for Mr. Perla who did not attend the meeting) could discuss the strategic transaction process and their fiduciary duties with Paul Hastings. The independent trustees determined that because of potential perceived conflicts of interest between Lexington's shareholders and Lexington's executive officers (who may have been entitled to a severance payment in the event of a change of control of Lexington) it was

appropriate to form a special committee of Lexington's board of trustees consisting of

Geoffrey Dohrmann, James Grosfeld, Kevin Lynch (later appointed chairman) and Seth M. Zachary (which we refer to as the Lexington special committee). Carl D. Glickman recused himself from participating on the Lexington special committee because of his relationship with Bear Stearns. The Lexington special committee was authorized to analyze the proposed terms and conditions of potential strategic transactions involving Lexington, to retain outside experts, advisors and consultants at its discretion for the purpose of analyzing strategic alternative transactions and to make a recommendation to Lexington's board of trustees whether it was in the best interests of Lexington to enter into any particular strategic transaction.

Lexington's special committee determined that Lexington's senior management should continue leading Lexington's investigation of a strategic transaction under Lexington's special committee's supervision and that the Lexington special committee should meet regularly during the course of the strategic transaction process to carry out its oversight of the process. The Lexington special committee discussed, but never definitively determined, committee fees (in lieu of the per meeting fees otherwise previously approved by Lexington's board of trustees for committee meetings generally) equal to \$35,000 per member and an additional \$15,000 to the chairman. On September 8, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees, upon a recommendation from Lexington's special committee, approved the fees as discussed by Lexington's special committee.

Following the April 24, 2006 meeting, Wachovia Securities delivered a bid-procedures letter to Bidder A and Newkirk, indicating that best and final bids would be due on Friday, May 19, 2006. From April 24 through May 19, Lexington's senior management and other key employees met separately with each of the two final-round bidders in a series of bidder-specific due diligence meetings.

On May 3, 2006, Lexington posted a draft cash merger agreement on its online data room.

On May 4, 2006, Lexington's special committee met to receive an update from senior management and Wachovia Securities on the status of the strategic transaction process. Paul Hastings advised Lexington's special committee that Bidder A was a client of Paul Hastings and as a result of Mr. Zachary's position as chairman of Paul Hastings, Mr. Zachary would participate in the evaluation of the proposal by Bidder A, but would not participate in any vote on Bidder A's proposal.

At the May 4, 2006 meeting, Wachovia Securities updated Lexington's special committee on the strategic transaction process and the status of the two bidders.

On May 5, 2006, Lexington distributed a draft stock merger agreement to Newkirk.

On May 7, 2006, Messrs. Roskind and Eglin had dinner with representatives of Bidder A.

On May 8, 2006, Lexington, Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings met with Newkirk, Bear Stearns and Katten Muchin, counsel to Newkirk, to discuss Newkirk's comments to the draft stock merger agreement.

Also, on May 8, 2006, at a meeting of Newkirk's board of directors, Peter Braverman, the President of Newkirk confirmed with each board member that they had received Lexington's Annual Report on Form 10-K and materials prepared by Wachovia Securities for distribution to potential purchasers of Lexington. At the meeting Mr. Braverman further updated Newkirk's board of directors with respect to the discussions to date between Newkirk's management and Lexington's management with respect to the possible acquisition of, or business combination with, Lexington. In particular, Mr. Braverman advised Newkirk's board of directors that Lexington had retained Wachovia Securities to seek strategic transactions and that, in connection therewith, Newkirk had entered into a confidentiality agreement with Lexington pursuant to which Newkirk received certain information regarding Lexington. Mr. Braverman further advised the board that in connection with management's review of Lexington, management believed that the leverage required to acquire Lexington in a cash transaction would not be advantageous to Newkirk and discussions had begun with Lexington's management about business combinations. In this regard, Mr. Braverman advised that a proposed merger with Lexington was being discussed with Lexington as the surviving entity. At the May 8, 2006 meeting, Newkirk's board of directors was advised that Lexington had established a timetable under which final offers were to be made by May 19, 2006. The board established a special committee consisting of Newkirk's independent directors to review the transaction. The special committee

authorized Newkirk management to continue discussions with Lexington and to update the committee on a regular basis. Also at the May 8, 2006 meeting Newkirk's board of directors agreed to formally retain Bear Stearns as its investment advisor in connection with the proposed transaction with Lexington.

Newkirk's special committee met on each of May 10, 12 and 15, 2006 and were provided with updates from Newkirk's management as to the status of negotiations with Lexington at each meeting.

On May 10, 2006, counsel for Bidder A delivered to Paul Hastings a brief memo outlining certain points of Bidder A's bid and a revised draft of the merger agreement.

At the May 10, 2006 meeting, the members of Newkirk's special committee elected Richard Frary as chairman of the special committee.

On May 10, 2006, members of the board of Newkirk were provided with a legal memorandum outlining their fiduciary duties with respect to the proposed merger.

On May 11, 2006, Lexington's special committee met to receive an update from senior management and Wachovia Securities on the status of the strategic transaction process. The special committee discussed issues associated with comparing the potential two final bids since one involved cash and the other involved stock.

On May 12, 2006, counsel for Newkirk delivered to Paul Hastings a revised draft of the merger agreement based on the discussions at the May 8, 2006 meeting.

On May 14, 2006, Newkirk informed Messrs. Roskind and Eglin and Wachovia Securities that it would consider revising its initial indication of interest to include alternative strategic transactions providing Lexington shareholders with a combination of cash and stock in the combined company.

On May 15, 2006, Bidder A informed Wachovia Securities that it would not be able to support a valuation at the price indicated in its bid letter, and that, as a result, it was withdrawing from the strategic transaction process. Bidder B was therefore approached to re-enter the process.

At the May 15, 2006 meeting of Newkirk's special committee, management advised the special committee of the possibility of considering alternative proposals providing Lexington shareholders with a combination of cash and stock in the combined company. The special committee authorized management to explore these alternative proposals with Lexington.

Also on May 15, 2006, Newkirk's attorneys delivered to Paul Hastings draft merger agreements contemplating the range of proposals then being considered.

On May 16, 2006, Newkirk indicated that it was interested only in a stock for stock merger.

On May 16, 2006, the members of Newkirk's board were provided with financial analyses prepared by management and Bear Stearns reviewing the transaction and various valuation analyses of Newkirk, Lexington and the combined company.

On May 17, 2006, the full Newkirk board met and received a presentation first from management and then from Bear Stearns reviewing the transaction and various valuation analyses of Newkirk, Lexington and the combined company. A representative of Post Heymann advised the board as to the basic terms of the proposed merger agreement including closing conditions, non-solicitation and fiduciary out provisions, as well as termination rights and termination fees and answered questions from Newkirk's directors regarding various aspects of the merger agreement. Following the presentations of management and Bear Stearns, the Newkirk directors who were not on the special committee left the meeting. Thereafter, the special committee discussed with Bear Stearns, among other things, the information presented by management and Bear Stearns and the matters described below under Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors and Newkirk's Reasons for the Merger. The special committee, by unanimous vote, then recommended that Newkirk's board of directors approve the submission by

Newkirk of a proposal to Lexington to effect the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington, subject to the issuance by Bear Stearns of a fairness opinion and the entry into of a definitive merger agreement providing for an exchange ratio of 0.80 to 1, the appointment of Michael L. Ashner as Chairman of the surviving entity and representation on the board of the surviving entity of designees of Newkirk.

Immediately following the special committee meeting on May 17, 2006, the board of directors of Newkirk, by unanimous vote, authorized the submission by management of a merger proposal with Lexington on the terms recommended by the special committee.

From May 17, 2006 through June 28, 2006 Newkirk management promptly updated the special committee members as to developments relating to the proposed transaction with Lexington.

On May 18, 2006, Newkirk delivered to Paul Hastings a revised draft merger agreement for its original proposal which included, among other revisions, a provision allowing Lexington to pay up to \$32,500,000 in change of control payments to its executives in connection with the proposed merger and up to \$6,000,000 in excise taxes incurred by the executives in connection with such payments, and to vest all of the restricted stock issued by Lexington, in exchange for a waiver by each executive of any rights triggered by the proposed merger under their employment agreements with Lexington.

On May 19, 2006, Bear Stearns delivered Newkirk's final bid in accordance with Wachovia Securities bid instructions, together with another draft of the stock merger agreement. Newkirk proposed a stock for stock merger whereby each share of Newkirk common stock would be exchanged for 0.80 Lexington common shares.

Later on May 19, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees held a special meeting to discuss Newkirk's final bid. Mr. Perla did not attend this meeting, but Mr. Glickman did attend. The board of trustees requested an update on the possibility of inviting Bidder B back into the strategic transaction process. Mr. Roskind informed Lexington's board of trustees that Bidder B indicated that it was currently bidding in another strategic transaction process. Bidder B informed Mr. Roskind that if it was not successful in the other strategic transaction process, it would be in a position to conduct further due diligence on Lexington to determine whether it could revise its preliminary indication of interest. Lexington's board of trustees, including the members of Lexington's special committee, authorized Lexington's management and Wachovia Securities to invite Bidder B back into the strategic transaction process.

Also, at the May 19, 2006 special meeting, Lexington's senior management and Lexington's board of trustees discussed Newkirk's requirement that, after giving effect to payments and vesting provisions contained in Newkirk's draft merger agreement, Lexington's executive officers waive any rights triggered by the proposed merger under the executive's employment agreements with Lexington.

Between May 19, 2006 and May 23, 2006, Lexington's senior management and Wachovia Securities met with representatives of Newkirk and Bear Stearns to discuss the proposed merger. In addition, during this period, Paul Hastings and Katten Muchin continued to negotiate the terms of the draft merger agreement.

From May 19, 2006 through July 21, 2006, members of Lexington's management and Newkirk's management met on numerous occasions both in person and telephonically, independently and together with their respective counsel and/or financial advisors, to negotiate the terms of the merger agreement.

On May 23, 2006, at a regularly scheduled meeting of Lexington's board of trustees, which included Messrs. Glickman and Perla, Lexington's senior management and Wachovia Securities updated the board of trustees on the status of the strategic transaction process, including the Newkirk bid.

At the meeting, Mr. Roskind informed Lexington's board of trustees that Bidder B requested at least a week to conduct further due diligence in order to determine whether it could revise its preliminary indication of interest. During this period, Lexington management and Paul Hastings conducted additional in-depth due diligence on Newkirk.

On May 30, 2006, Messrs. Roskind, Eglin and Glickman met with Mr. Ashner. Later on May 30, 2006, Messrs. Roskind, Eglin, Grosfeld and Lynch met with Mr. Ashner.

Between May 30, 2006 and June 9, 2006, Lexington's senior management, together with Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings, met on several occasions with Newkirk's senior management, as well as Bear Stearns and Katten Muchin Rosenman, to negotiate the terms of the merger agreement and ancillary documents. During this time period, Bidder B informed Lexington that it would not be in a position to revise its preliminary indication of interest.

On June 9, 2006, Mr. Lynch, as chairman of the compensation committee of Lexington's board of trustees, requested that Lexington's general counsel contact FPL Partners, an independent compensation consultant, to arrange for a call between a representative of FPL Partners and Mr. Lynch regarding the payment and waiver under Lexington's employment agreements proposed by Newkirk.

On June 13, 2006, Lexington's full board of trustees held a special meeting to discuss Newkirk's proposal. Messrs. Perla and Glickman recused themselves from the meeting. Lexington's senior management provided Lexington's board of trustees with a status update of the negotiations with Newkirk. Lexington's senior management reported that it was working through the accounting treatment of the proposed merger with Lexington's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP.

At this meeting, Wachovia Securities discussed Newkirk and the proposed merger with Lexington's board of trustees. The board of trustees then discussed in detail the impact of the accounting treatment of the proposed merger.

On June 14, 2006, Mr. Roskind cancelled a special meeting of Lexington's board of trustees scheduled for June 15, 2006 to allow Lexington's senior management and KPMG LLP sufficient time to complete a review of the accounting treatment of the proposed merger.

On June 20, 2006, Mr. Lynch conducted a telephone interview with FPL Partners and authorized Lexington's general counsel to continue to provide FPL Partners with documentation of the employment arrangements of Lexington's executive officers.

At a June 22, 2006 meeting of the Lexington special committee, Paul Hastings reviewed with the committee the terms of the then current draft of the merger agreement in detail. Lexington's senior management then left the meeting and the special committee met in executive session. The Lexington special committee then reviewed the activity of the Lexington special committee to date and the existing employment arrangements with Lexington's executive officers and discussed the possible role of FPL Partners in assisting the Lexington special committee in reviewing the employment arrangements.

On June 27, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees held a special meeting. Messrs. Perla and Glickman were not present at the special meeting. Lexington's senior management and Wachovia Securities updated the board of trustees with respect to the progress of the merger negotiations. Following the special meeting, Lexington's special committee met outside of the presence of Lexington's senior management to discuss the potential merger with Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings.

Later on June 27, 2006, Mr. Lynch formally engaged FPL Partners to review the employment arrangements with Lexington's executive officers and to assist Lexington's special committee in determining whether any payments should be made to Lexington's executive officers in connection with the proposed merger.

On June 28, 2006, Newkirk's board of directors was provided with further analyses from Bear Stearns incorporating updated financial information prepared by Newkirk management with respect to the valuation of Newkirk, Lexington and the combined company. The updated analyses were substantially identical to those previously provided except they were updated to provide for potential change in control compensation payments to

Lexington's management as well as details on transactions consummated by Lexington and Newkirk from May 17, 2006 to June 28, 2006.

On June 29, 2006, at a special meeting of both Newkirk's special committee and Newkirk's board of directors, representatives of management and Bear Stearns made a further presentation to the full board of directors similar to the presentation made at the May 17, 2006 meeting. The presentation provided updated financial information to provide for potential change in control compensation payments to Lexington's management as well details on transactions consummated by Lexington and Newkirk from May 17, 2006 to June 29, 2006. The board again had the opportunity to discuss the merger with management and Bear Stearns.

On June 29, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees held a special meeting. Mr. Perla was not present at the special meeting, but Mr. Glickman was in attendance for part of the meeting. Paul Hastings and Mr. Glickman reminded Lexington's board of Trustees that Mr. Glickman would participate in parts of the meeting, but would recuse himself in the event of a vote on any transaction involving Newkirk. Wachovia Securities discussed financial analyses of Lexington, Newkirk and the combined company resulting from the proposed merger. Lexington's board of trustees engaged in an extended discussion regarding Wachovia Securities' presentation. Paul Hastings then reviewed the status of Lexington's and Paul Hastings' due diligence of Newkirk and the terms of the merger agreement. Paul Hastings noted that due to Mr. Ashner's exclusivity agreement with Winthrop, Newkirk was requiring that, in the event Mr. Ashner terminated his employment with Lexington to preserve such exclusivity agreement, Mr. Ashner would be entitled to a full severance payment. Lexington's board of trustees requested that Lexington's senior management negotiate the point with Newkirk so that Mr. Ashner would only be entitled to receive a portion of his severance payment. Mr. Glickman, members of Lexington's management and Wachovia Securities left the meeting so the Lexington special committee could meet with Paul Hastings.

At the conclusion of the June 29th meeting, the Lexington special committee met with senior management and Wachovia Securities. The Lexington special committee observed that while the transaction structure appeared to be beneficial to Lexington and accomplished many of the goals originally expressed when the board determined to explore strategic alternatives, the financial modeling used in the presentation was based on the assumption that Lexington's investments would remain static. The special committee requested a review of the impact of the merger assuming that Lexington was able to implement senior management's expected growth strategy.

Between June 29, 2006 and July 5, 2006, Paul Hastings had several conversations with Katten Muchin to negotiate issues in the draft merger agreement, including, in each case, among others, the scope of the representations and warranties being made by each company and the covenants of each company prior to closing.

On July 5, 2006, Lexington's special committee met with Paul Hastings and FPL Partners. FPL Partners presented the results of its review of the employment arrangements with Lexington's executive officers. Lexington's special committee determined that, in light of such review, no additional compensation should be payable to Lexington's executive officers in connection with the proposed merger.

On July 12, 2006, Lexington's special committee held another meeting. At the meeting, Lexington's senior management provided a supplemental presentation to the special committee regarding the positive, negative and neutral impacts of the potential merger on certain of Lexington's corporate objectives.

On July 13, 2006, representatives of Newkirk and Lexington's management, along with representatives of Wachovia Securities and Bear Stearns, met. At the meeting, Lexington provided Newkirk with a copy of material provided to Lexington's special committee at its July 12, 2006 meeting.

On the evening of July 13, 2006, Messrs. Roskind and Eglin had dinner with Mr. Ashner to discuss the terms of the proposed merger.

On July 14, 2006, Bidder A contacted Mr. Roskind about the possibility of reentering the confidential process.

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On July 18, 2006, Lexington and Bidder A amended the confidentiality agreement between them to allow Bidder A additional time to complete its review of Lexington.

Prior to a July 19, 2006 meeting of Lexington's special committee, Lexington's executive officers informed Mr. Lynch that they would waive any rights triggered by the proposed merger under the employment agreements.

At the July 19, 2006 meeting, Lexington's special committee met with Paul Hastings and FPL Partners to discuss the terms of waiver agreements with Lexington's executive officers and the proposed employment agreement with Mr. Ashner.

On July 20, 2006, Newkirk's board of directors was provided with further analyses incorporating the final merger terms prepared by Newkirk management and Bear Stearns with respect to the valuation of Newkirk, Lexington and the combined company. The updated analyses were substantially similar to those previously provided except they included revised models utilizing updated information provided by Lexington's management as well as materials provided by Lexington to its special committee on July 12th, eliminated the \$32,500,000 in change of control payments to Lexington executives and up to \$6,000,000 in excise taxes incurred by the executives in connection with such payments, and took into account a special \$0.17 per share dividend to Lexington shareholders.

On July 21, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees held a meeting to consider the proposed merger. Messrs. Glickman and Perla were not in attendance because of the potential conflicts of interest discussed above. Mr. Roskind informed Lexington's board of trustees that he did not believe Bidder A would make an additional bid for Lexington. Mr. Roskind provided an update on the status of the negotiations regarding the merger agreement, including that, in exchange for a waiver by the executive officers of any rights under their employment agreements, Newkirk agreed that Lexington could pay a special dividend of \$0.17 per common share prior to the closing. After presentations from Lexington's senior management, Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings, each member of Lexington's special committee recommended the proposed merger, as described by Lexington's senior management, Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings, to Lexington's board of trustees. Lexington's board of trustees agreed to meet on July 23, 2006 to allow time for Lexington's senior management and Paul Hastings to finalize the merger agreement and ancillary documents and Wachovia Securities to prepare for the meeting.

On July 21, 2006, at special meetings of each of Newkirk's board of directors and the special committee, representatives of Newkirk management and Bear Stearns made a presentation describing the July 20th analyses. The board was advised that the updated analyses were substantially similar to those previously provided except they included revised models utilizing updated information provided by Lexington's management as well as materials provided by Lexington to its special committee on July 12th, eliminated the \$32,500,000 in change of control payments to Lexington executives and up to \$6,000,000 in excise taxes incurred by the executives in connection with such payments, and took into account a special \$.17 per share dividend to Lexington shareholders. The board again had the opportunity to discuss the merger with management and Bear Stearns. Also at the July 21, 2006 meeting, Mr. Ashner recommended that, in light of the substantial time commitments required of the special committee, the board approve the payment of a fee of \$50,000 for each special committee member and \$100,000 for the chairman of the special committee. The board approved these payments.

Between July 21, 2006 and July 23, 2006, Lexington, Newkirk and their respective counsel negotiated the outstanding terms of the merger agreement and the ancillary documents, finalized the schedules and resolved certain diligence issues.

On July 23, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees held a meeting to consider the proposed merger. Mr. Perla attended the meeting, but Mr. Glickman did not attend the meeting. Representatives of Wachovia Securities and Paul Hastings also participated in the meeting. In advance of the meeting, each member of Lexington's board received a copy of the merger agreement and related documents and an updated presentation to be made by Wachovia Securities. At the meeting, Mr. Roskind informed Lexington's board of trustees that Bidder A would not make a formal proposal or bid. Wachovia Securities then reviewed the terms of the proposed merger agreement and Paul Hastings again reviewed Lexington's trustees' standard of conduct and the duties of trustees relating to the proposed merger under Maryland law. During the meeting, Wachovia Securities rendered an oral opinion to Lexington's board of trustees, subsequently confirmed in a written opinion, to the effect that, as of July 23, 2006,

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Lexington. After asking several questions regarding the accounting treatment of the proposed merger, Mr. Perla recused himself from the meeting.

Also on July 23, 2006, a special meeting of the board of directors of Newkirk was held. Participating at the meetings were representatives of Bear Stearns, Katten Muchin and Post Heymann. In advance of the meeting, each member of Newkirk's board received a copy of the merger agreement and related documents. Representatives of Katten Muchin advised the board that the terms of the merger agreement were consistent with those outlined at the May 17, 2006 meeting and customary for transactions of the nature of the merger. At the meeting, Bear Stearns provided its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed in writing) to the effect that, as of that date and subject to and based on the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations of the review undertaken as set forth in its opinion, the consideration to be received by public holders of shares of Newkirk common stock pursuant to the merger agreement who were not entering into voting or other agreements in connection with the Merger, was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders. The special committee of Newkirk's board of directors, by unanimous vote, recommended that the board of directors of Newkirk approve the merger agreement and, following such recommendation, the board of directors, by unanimous vote, approved the merger agreement and the merger. Newkirk's board of directors also resolved to recommend that Newkirk stockholders adopt the merger agreement and authorized Newkirk management to execute and deliver the merger agreement and the agreements contemplated thereby.

Lexington's board of trustees then discussed at length the terms of the proposed merger and a variety of positive and negative considerations concerning the transaction and the overall strategic alternatives available to Lexington. These factors are described in more detail below under the heading "Factors Considered by Lexington's Board of Trustees and Reasons for the Merger."

At the conclusion of the July 23, 2006 meeting, the members of Lexington's board of trustees still present at the meeting unanimously approved, among other things, the merger agreement and the merger and directed that the merger agreement and the merger be submitted for consideration by Lexington's common shareholders at a special meeting of such shareholders.

Late in the evening of July 23, 2006, Lexington and Newkirk executed the merger agreement and issued a joint press release announcing the transaction.

On September 11, 2006, Newkirk and Lexington entered into Amendment No.1 to the merger agreement which extended the outside closing date from January 31, 2007 to March 31, 2007 and also clarified the respective obligations of the parties with respect to the registration statement that would be filed on behalf of the MLP unitholders.

Recommendation of Lexington's Board of Trustees and Lexington's Reasons for the Merger

Recommendation of Lexington's Board of Trustees.

Lexington's board of trustees has approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Lexington and its shareholders. Lexington's board of trustees recommends that Lexington common shareholders vote "FOR" approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Lexington's Reasons for the Merger.

In determining whether to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, Lexington's board of trustees considered a variety of factors that might impact the short-term and long-term interests of Lexington and its shareholders. As part of its deliberations, Lexington's board of trustees took into consideration the support of the merger by Lexington's senior management and considered the historical, recent and prospective financial condition, results of operations, property holdings, share price, capitalization, and operating, strategic and financial risks of Lexington and Newkirk, considered separately for each entity and on a combined basis for the combined company.

Benefits of the Merger.

In connection with its determination, Lexington's board of trustees consulted with Lexington's senior management, as well as its financial and legal advisors, and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following positive factors (the order does not reflect the relative significance):

Larger Size. With a total enterprise value in excess of \$4.6 billion at the time the merger agreement was signed, the combined company would be the largest net lease REIT, and among the largest capitalized diversified REITs in the United States. As a result of the larger size, the combined company:

- o is expected to have greater operating and financial flexibility and better access to capital markets;
- o should have a broader and deeper investment pipeline; and
- o should be able to consider future transactions that would not otherwise be possible;

Efficiency of Portfolio Acquisition. The opportunity to acquire through a single transaction a portfolio of high quality properties, together with an experienced management team, that could not be easily replicated through acquisitions of individual assets;

Diversification of Assets. The combined company will have a pool of assets that is far more diversified than Lexington's stand-alone portfolio in terms of tenant credit, property type, location, tenant industry and lease characteristics, thereby lessening the impact of exposure to particular industry sectors, markets and tenants;

Stronger Balance Sheet. The combined company will have a stronger balance sheet because of Newkirk's lower debt to equity ratio, substantial cash balances and unleveraged assets;

Management Synergy. Lexington's board of trustees believes that the combined company will benefit from the complementary skill sets of Lexington's and Newkirk's management teams, as well as the combined deal flow of the companies, thus further broadening the growth opportunities for the combined company;

Ownership Diversity. The combined company will have a broader shareholder base than Lexington. Lexington's board of trustees believes that this broader shareholder base will enhance shareholder liquidity;

Tenant Quality Improvement. The combined company will have a majority of investment grade tenants due to the credit quality of Newkirk's tenants;

Continued Representation in Management and on the Combined Company's Board. Five of the seven executive officers of the combined company will be current executive officers of Lexington serving in similar capacities and (ii) eight of the eleven members of Lexington's board of trustees will be appointed by Lexington as members of the board of trustees of the combined company;

Enhanced Investment Opportunities. Newkirk contributes a debt investment platform to the combined company. The merger allows Lexington to circumvent the start-up investment and opportunity costs of developing its own debt platform; and

Opinion of Financial Advisor. Lexington's board of trustees also considered the financial presentation of Wachovia Securities, including its opinion, dated July 23, 2006, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view as of the date of the opinion, to Lexington of the exchange

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ratio, as more fully described elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks of the Merger.

Lexington's board of trustees recognized that there are risks associated with the merger and the merger agreement, including the following risks (the order does not reflect the relative significance):

Integration Risks. The operations, technologies and personnel of the two companies may not be successfully integrated. The merger will include risks commonly associated with similar transactions, including unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs and diversion of management's attention. The combined company may also experience operational interruptions or the loss of key employees or customers;

Strategic Benefits may not be Realized. The anticipated strategic and financial benefits of the merger may not be realized;

Significant Dilution. The merger is expected to be dilutive to per share funds from operations in the future. Future events that could increase such dilution include adverse changes in:

- o the expected costs of the merger and the expected costs of integrating Newkirk's business with Lexington's business;
- o the combined company's ability to achieve anticipated cost savings from the merger; and
- o general economic conditions and their effect on the REIT industry, including the combined company;

Expenses of the Merger. Lexington and Newkirk are expected to incur one-time, pre-tax closing costs of approximately \$35.5 million in connection with the merger inclusive of one-time pre-tax expenses of approximately \$12.5 million related to the termination of Newkirk's advisory agreement with NKT Advisors in connection with the merger. Lexington also expects to incur one-time, pre-tax cash and non-cash costs related to the integration of Lexington and Newkirk, which cannot be estimated at this time. The combined company may incur additional unanticipated costs and expenses in connection with the merger;

Possible Repayment/Refinancing of Debt. Consummation of the merger could trigger a mandatory prepayment (including a penalty in some cases) of Lexington's or Newkirk's debt unless appropriate lender consents or waivers are received. If those consents and waivers cannot be obtained prior to consummation of the merger, the existing debt of Lexington and Newkirk might need to be repaid and/or refinanced. This may result in higher than-anticipated transaction expenses to Lexington;

Fixed Merger Consideration. The exchange ratio is fixed and will not fluctuate as a result of changes in the price of Lexington common shares or Newkirk common stock. If the ratio of Newkirk's stock price to Lexington's share price upon the consummation of the merger were to be less than 0.80 to 1, then Lexington may be viewed as having paid more for Newkirk stock than it might otherwise have to pay if the exchange ratio had not been fixed;

Termination Fee. Each company agreed to pay the other party a termination fee of \$25.0 million in specified circumstances, including where a third party acquires or seeks to acquire the terminating party within a specified time period after termination. The terminating party must also reimburse the other party for up to

\$5.0 million of expenses in specified circumstances, which would be credited against any subsequent termination fee, if payable. See The Merger Agreement Termination ; and

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Other Negative Factors. Lexington's board of trustees also considered the other risks of the merger described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Merger.

The above discussion of the factors considered by Lexington's board of trustees is not intended to be exhaustive, but does set forth the principal positive and negative factors considered by Lexington's board of trustees. Lexington's board of trustees approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and recommended approval by Lexington's shareholders of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the Amended and Restated By-laws and the issuance of Lexington common shares under and as contemplated by the merger agreement in light of the various factors described above and other factors that each member of Lexington's board of trustees believed to be appropriate.

In view of the wide variety of factors considered by Lexington's board of trustees with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, Lexington's board of trustees did not consider it practical and did not attempt to quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors it considered in reaching its decision. Rather, Lexington's board of trustees made its recommendation based on the totality of information presented to and the investigation conducted by it. In considering the factors discussed above, individual trustees may have given different weights to different factors.

Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors and Newkirk's Reasons for the Merger

Recommendation of Newkirk's Board of Directors.

Newkirk's board of directors, upon the recommendation of Newkirk's special committee, has unanimously approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and declared that the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Newkirk and its stockholders. Newkirk's board of directors recommends that holders of Newkirk's voting securities vote FOR approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions.

Newkirk's Reasons for the Merger.

In determining whether to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, Newkirk's board of directors considered a variety of factors that might impact the long-term as well as short-term interests of Newkirk and its stockholders. In its deliberations, Newkirk's board of directors considered the support of the merger by Newkirk's senior management, the historical, recent and prospective financial condition, results of operations, property holdings, share price, capitalization, and operating, strategic and financial risks of Lexington and Newkirk, considered separately for each entity and on a combined basis for the combined company.

Benefits of the Merger.

In making the determination described above, Newkirk's board of directors consulted with its legal advisors, accountants and financial advisors. Newkirk's board of directors considered a number of factors, including the following principal positive factors (the order does not reflect the relative significance):

Larger Size. With a total enterprise value in excess of \$4.6 billion at the time the merger agreement was signed, the combined company would be the largest net lease REIT, and among the largest capitalized diversified REITs in the United States. As a result of the larger size, the combined company:

-
- o is expected to have greater operating and financial flexibility and better access to capital markets;
 - o should have a broader and deeper investment pipeline;
 - o should be better positioned for future growth through development and enhanced cash flow; and
 - o should be able to consider future transactions that would not otherwise be possible;

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Diversification of Assets. The combined company will have a pool of assets that is far more diversified than Newkirk's stand-alone portfolio in terms of tenant credit, property type, location, tenant industry and lease characteristics, thereby lessening the impact of exposure to particular industry sectors, markets and tenants;

Elimination of External Advisory Structure. The combined company will be self-managed thereby eliminating the external advisory structure under which Newkirk presently operates. The board believes that internally managed REITs are typically viewed more favorably by the capital markets;

Average Lease Term Extension. The combined company would have leases with a substantially longer weighted average lease term compared to Newkirk, which will ease the significant rent-roll down challenge Newkirk faces in the future;

Management Synergy. Newkirk's board of directors believes that the combined company will benefit from the complementary skill sets of Lexington's and Newkirk's management teams, as well as the combined deal flow of the companies, thus further broadening the growth opportunities for the combined company;

Ownership Diversity. The combined company will have a broader stockholder base than Newkirk. Newkirk's board of directors believes that this broad stockholder base will enhance stockholder liquidity;

Continued Representation in Management and Lexington's Board. Michael L. Ashner, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, and Lara Johnson, the Executive Vice President of Newkirk, are to be retained by Lexington in similar capacities. In addition, three members of Newkirk's board of directors, including Michael L. Ashner, will be appointed to the board of trustees of Lexington;

Exchange Ratio. Newkirk's board of directors believes that the 0.80 exchange ratio for the merger consideration that will be paid in Lexington common shares represents a fair valuation of Lexington from Newkirk's perspective. Newkirk's board of directors also believes it is beneficial that the exchange ratio is fixed and that it will not fluctuate as a result of changes in the price of Newkirk's common stock or Lexington common shares;

Due Diligence Review. The results of the due diligence review of, among other things, Lexington's business and operations, financial condition and management practices and procedures, conducted on behalf of Newkirk by Newkirk's management, financial advisors and legal counsel; and

Opinion of Financial Advisor. Newkirk's board of directors also considered the financial presentation of Bear Stearns, including its opinion, dated July 23, 2006, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to Newkirk of the merger consideration to be paid by Lexington pursuant to the merger agreement, as more fully described elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks of the Merger.

Newkirk's board of directors recognized that there are risks associated with the merger and the merger agreement, including the following risks (the order does not reflect the relative significance):

Strategic Benefits may not be Realized. The anticipated strategic and financial benefits of the merger may not be realized;

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Integration Risks. The operations, technologies and personnel of the two companies may not be successfully integrated. The merger will include risks commonly associated with similar transactions, including unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs and diversion of management's attention. The combined company may also experience operational interruptions or the loss of key employees or customers;

Reduction in Dividends for Newkirk Shareholders. It is anticipated that the combined company will pay a per share dividend that is 25% less than the current dividend paid by Newkirk after giving effect to the exchange ratio;

Expenses of the Merger. Lexington and Newkirk are expected to incur one-time, pre-tax closing costs of approximately \$35.5 million in connection with the merger inclusive of one-time pre-tax expenses of approximately \$12.5 million related to the termination of Newkirk's advisory agreement in connection with the merger. Lexington also expects to incur one-time, pre-tax cash and non-cash costs related to the integration of Lexington and Newkirk, which cannot be estimated at this time. The combined company may incur additional unanticipated costs and expenses in connection with the merger;

Possible Repayment/Refinancing of Debt. Consummation of the merger could trigger a mandatory prepayment (including a penalty in some cases) of Lexington's or Newkirk's debt unless appropriate lender consents or waivers are received. If those consents and waivers cannot be obtained prior to consummation of the merger, the existing debt of Lexington and Newkirk might need to be repaid and/or refinanced. This may result in higher than-anticipated transaction expenses to Lexington;

Fixed Merger Consideration. The exchange ratio is fixed and will not fluctuate as a result of changes in the price of Lexington common shares or Newkirk common stock. If the ratio of Newkirk's stock price to Lexington's share price upon the consummation of the merger were to be more than 0.80 to 1, then Lexington may be viewed as having paid less for Newkirk stock than it might otherwise have to pay if the exchange ratio had not been fixed;

Termination Fee. Each company agreed to pay the other party a termination fee of \$25.0 million in specified circumstances, including where a third party acquires or seeks to acquire the terminating party within a specified time period following termination. The terminating party may also be required to reimburse the other party for up to \$5.0 million of expenses, inclusive of the termination fee. See The Merger Agreement Termination ; and

Other Negative Factors. Newkirk's board of directors also considered the other risks of the merger described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Merger.

The above discussion of the factors considered by Newkirk's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but does set forth the principal positive and negative factors considered by Newkirk's board of directors. Newkirk's board of directors approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and recommended approval by Newkirk's stockholders of the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions in light of the various factors described above and other factors that each member of Newkirk's board of directors believed to be appropriate.

In view of the wide variety of factors considered by Newkirk's board of directors with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, Newkirk's board of directors did not consider it practical and did not attempt to quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors it considered in reaching its decision. Rather, Newkirk's board of directors made its recommendation based on the totality of information presented to and the investigation conducted by it. In considering the factors discussed above, individual trustees may have given different weights to different factors.

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Pursuant to an engagement letter dated April 17, 2006, Lexington's board of trustees retained Wachovia Securities to act as its financial advisor to assist Lexington in exploring strategic alternatives to enhance shareholder value. In selecting Wachovia Securities, Lexington's board of trustees considered, among other things, the fact that Wachovia Securities is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience advising companies in the real estate industry as well as substantial experience providing strategic advisory services. Wachovia Securities, as part of its investment banking business, is continuously engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their debt and equity securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions; underwritings, private placements and other securities offerings; senior credit financings; valuations; and general corporate advisory services.

At the July 23, 2006 meeting of Lexington's board of trustees, Wachovia Securities rendered its opinion to Lexington's board of trustees, that as of July 23, 2006, and subject to and based on the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken, in its opinion, the 0.80 to 1 exchange ratio pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view to Lexington.

The full text of Wachovia Securities' opinion, dated July 23, 2006, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by Wachovia Securities, is attached as Annex D to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We urge you to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Wachovia Securities' opinion does not address the merits of the underlying decision by Lexington to enter into the merger agreement and does not and shall not constitute a recommendation to any holders of Lexington common shares as to how they should vote in connection with the merger.

Although Wachovia Securities evaluated the fairness of the exchange ratio, from a financial point of view, to Lexington, the exchange ratio itself was determined by Lexington and Newkirk through arm's-length negotiations. Lexington did not provide specific instructions to, or place any limitations on, Wachovia Securities with respect to the procedures to be followed or factors to be considered by it in performing its analyses or providing its opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Wachovia Securities, among other things:

- Reviewed the merger agreement, including the financial terms of the merger agreement;

- Reviewed Annual Reports to Shareholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K for Lexington for the five years ended December 31, 2005;

- Reviewed the Annual Report to Shareholders and Annual Report on Form 10-K for Newkirk for the year ended December 31, 2005;

- Reviewed certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for Lexington and Newkirk;

- Reviewed certain business, financial, and other information regarding each of Lexington and Newkirk that was publicly available;

- Reviewed certain business, financial, and other information regarding Lexington (and the combined company following the merger) and its prospects, including financial forecasts, which were furnished to Wachovia Securities by Lexington's management, and discussed the business

56

and prospects of Lexington (and the combined company following the merger) with Lexington's management;

- Reviewed certain business, financial, and other information regarding Newkirk and its prospects, including financial forecasts, which were furnished to it by the managements of Lexington and Newkirk, and discussed the business and prospects of Newkirk and the combined company following the merger with the managements of Lexington and Newkirk;
- Participated in discussions and negotiations among representatives of Lexington and Newkirk and their financial and legal advisors;

- Reviewed the reported prices and trading activity of each of Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock;

- Compared certain publicly available business, financial, and other information regarding each of Lexington and Newkirk with similar information regarding certain other publicly traded companies that it deemed relevant;

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Compared the proposed financial terms of the merger agreement with the financial terms of certain other business combinations and transactions that it deemed relevant;

Reviewed the potential pro forma impact of the merger on Lexington's financial statements; and

Considered other information such as financial studies, analyses, and investigations as well as financial and economic and market criteria that it deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, Wachovia Securities relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the foregoing financial and other information, and did not assume any responsibility for any independent verification of such information. Wachovia Securities also assumed the accuracy and completeness of the financial forecasts provided by Lexington and Newkirk for purposes of its opinion. With respect to the financial forecasts, Wachovia Securities assumed that the estimates and judgments expressed by management of each of Newkirk and Lexington in such forecasts were reasonably formulated and that they were the best currently available estimates and judgments of the respective managements of each of Lexington and Newkirk regarding the anticipated future financial performance, in the case of Lexington, Lexington, in the case of Newkirk, Lexington and Newkirk and, in the case of the combined company following the merger, Lexington, and that such combined company forecasts will be realized in the amount and timeframes contemplated thereby. Wachovia Securities assumes no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any such forecasts or the assumptions upon which they are based. In arriving at its opinion, Wachovia Securities did not prepare or obtain any independent evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of either Lexington or Newkirk nor was Wachovia Securities provided with any such evaluations or appraisals.

In rendering its opinion, Wachovia Securities assumed that the merger will be consummated on the terms described in the merger agreement, without waiver of any material terms or conditions, and that in the course of obtaining any necessary legal, regulatory or third-party consents or approvals, no restrictions will be imposed that will have an adverse effect on the merger, Lexington or other actions contemplated by the merger agreement in any respect meaningful to Wachovia Securities' opinion. Wachovia Securities' opinion was necessarily based on economic, market, financial and other conditions and the information made available to Wachovia Securities as of July 23, 2006. Wachovia Securities' opinion did not address any of the provisions of the Second Amended and Restated Newkirk Partnership Agreement.

Wachovia Securities' opinion did not address the merits of the underlying decision by Lexington to enter into the merger agreement and does not and shall not constitute a recommendation to any holders of Lexington common shares as to how they should vote in connection with the merger. In addition, Wachovia Securities did not express any opinion with respect to the prices at which Lexington common shares will trade at any time.

57

The following summaries of Wachovia Securities' financial analyses present some information in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses used by Wachovia Securities, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Accordingly, the analyses listed in the tables and described below must be considered as a whole. Considering any portion of such analyses and the factors considered, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying Wachovia Securities' opinion.

Lexington Analysis

Historical Stock Trading Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed the closing trading prices of Lexington common shares for the 12-month period ended July 21, 2006, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the merger. Wachovia Securities compared the high and low closing prices over such 12-month period to Lexington's common share closing price of \$20.97 on July 21, 2006. The following table summarizes this review.

Time Period / Trading Days	Lexington Common Share Closing Price		
	Price per Share	Time Period / Trading Days	Price per Share
July 21, 2006	\$ 20.97	180-Day Average	\$ 21.19
10-Day Average	\$ 21.13	52-Week High (8/2/05)	\$ 24.32
30-Day Average	\$ 20.80	Last 12 Months Average	\$ 21.66
60-Day Average	\$ 20.83	Last 12 Months Median	\$ 21.49

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90-Day Average \$ 20.89 52-Week Low (6/14/06) \$ 19.89

Analyst Consensus Net Asset Value Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed equity research analyst estimates of net asset value per share for Lexington. Wachovia Securities compared the high and low of the analyst estimates to Lexington's common share closing price of \$20.97 on July 21, 2006, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the merger. The following table summarizes this review.

	Implied Lexington Common Share Price
High:	\$ 25.00
Low:	\$ 18.46

Comparable Companies Analysis. Using publicly available information, including estimated funds from operations (FFO) per share for 2006 published by First Call Corporation, a division of Thomson Financial Services (First Call), Wachovia Securities analyzed certain trading multiples of selected publicly traded net lease REITs that it believed were reasonably comparable to Lexington. These companies included the following:

- American Financial Realty Trust;
- National Retail Properties, Inc.;
- Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc.;
- Realty Income Corporation;
- Spirit Finance Corporation

For each of the comparable companies, Wachovia Securities calculated the multiple of equity market price to the consensus estimate of its 2006 FFO per share, as reported by First Call, based on the closing share prices as of July 21, 2006. Wachovia Securities calculated the high and low trading multiples for the comparable companies and applied these multiples to the consensus First Call 2006 FFO per share estimate for Lexington of \$1.91 which resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each Lexington common share:

58

	2006 FFO Multiple	Implied Lexington Common Share Price
High:	16.8x	\$ 32.10
Low:	7.1x	\$ 13.55

None of the companies utilized in the above analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Lexington. Accordingly, a complete analysis of the results of the foregoing calculations cannot be limited to a quantitative review of such results and involves complex considerations and judgments concerning the differences in the financial and operating characteristics of the comparable companies and other factors that could affect the public trading value of the comparable companies as well as the potential trading value of Lexington.

Precedent Transactions Analysis. Using publicly available information, including FFO estimates published by First Call, Wachovia Securities examined selected transactions involving publicly traded real estate companies announced since January 2001. The selected precedent transactions included the following:

Acquiror

Target

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Brandywine Realty Trust
 DRA Advisors LLC
 Eaton Vance / ProLogis
 Commercial Net Lease Realty Inc.
 General Electric Capital

Prentiss Properties Trust
 Capital Automotive REIT
 Keystone Property Trust
 Captec Net Lease Realty
 Franchise Finance Corp. of America

For each of the selected precedent transactions, Wachovia Securities calculated the multiple of the equity transaction price to the target company's forward 12-month FFO per share based upon First Call consensus estimates. Wachovia Securities determined the high and low multiples for the precedent transactions and applied these figures to the consensus First Call 2006 FFO estimate for Lexington of \$1.91 per share to arrive at the following range of implied share prices for each Lexington common share:

	Transaction FFO Multiple	Implied Lexington Common Share Price
High:	14.5x	\$ 27.70
Low:	8.1x	\$ 15.47

Premiums Paid Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed the same transactions used in the precedent transactions analysis to determine the premium or discount paid by the acquiror relative to the closing market price of the target company's common shares for the day prior and relative to the average of the closing market prices of the target company's common shares for the 10 trading days prior to the public announcement of the respective transaction.

Using publicly available information, Wachovia Securities calculated, among other things, the high and low premium paid in these selected transactions and applied these figures to the closing price of Lexington common shares on July 21, 2006 and to the average closing price of Lexington common shares for the 10 trading days ended July 21, 2006. This analysis resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each Lexington common share:

	Implied Lexington Common Share Price
High:	\$ 24.53
Low:	\$ 20.55

Dividend Discount Analysis. Wachovia Securities performed a dividend discount analysis of Lexington's common shares using First Call consensus FFO per share estimates through 2008, grown at 3.0% per year thereafter, and Lexington management's projected dividends per share for 2006 through 2010. Wachovia Securities calculated the implied present values of projected cash dividends for Lexington for 2006 through 2010 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 11.0%. Wachovia Securities then calculated implied terminal values in 2010 based on

multiples ranging from 9.5x to 11.5x 2011 FFO per share. These implied terminal values were then discounted at discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 11.0% to arrive at implied present values. Wachovia Securities derived a range of implied per share prices for Lexington common shares based on the sum of the respective implied present value of Lexington's projected cash dividends and the implied present value of Lexington's terminal value in 2010. Discount rates utilized in this analysis were derived from historic REIT equity returns and FFO multiples were derived based upon current and historic trading levels of Lexington common shares. This analysis resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each Lexington common share:

	Implied Lexington Common Share Price
High:	\$ 23.50
Low:	\$ 18.95

Newkirk Analysis

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Historical Stock Trading Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed the closing trading prices of Newkirk common stock from November 1, 2005, the pricing date of Newkirk's IPO, through July 21, 2006, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the merger. Wachovia Securities compared the high and low closing prices over such period to the Newkirk common stock's closing price of \$16.95 on July 21, 2006. The following table summarizes this review.

Time Period / Trading Days	Newkirk Common Share Closing Price		Time Period / Trading Days	Price per Share
	Price per Share	Price per Share		
July 21, 2006	\$ 16.95	150-Day Average		\$ 17.04
10-Day Average	\$ 17.24	52-Week High (3/15/06)		\$ 18.87
30-Day Average	\$ 17.15	Last 12 Months Average		\$ 16.76
60-Day Average	\$ 17.31	Last 12 Months Median		\$ 16.99
90-Day Average	\$ 17.58	52-Week Low (11/2/05)		\$ 15.05
		IPO Price (11/1/05)		\$ 16.00

Analyst Consensus Net Asset Value Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed equity research analyst consensus estimates of net asset value per share for Newkirk. Wachovia Securities compared the high and low of the analyst consensus estimates to the Newkirk common stock's closing price of \$16.95 on July 21, 2006, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the merger. The following table summarizes this review.

	Implied Newkirk Common Share Price
High:	\$ 18.00
Low:	\$ 17.50

Comparable Companies Analysis. Using publicly available information, including estimated FFO per share for 2006 published by First Call, Wachovia Securities analyzed certain trading multiples of selected publicly traded net lease REITs that it believed were reasonably comparable to Newkirk. These companies included the following:

- American Financial Realty Trust;
- Lexington Corporate Properties Trust;
- National Retail Properties, Inc.;
- Realty Income Corporation;
- Spirit Finance Corporation

For each of the comparable companies, Wachovia Securities calculated the multiple of equity market price to the consensus estimate of its 2006 FFO per share, as reported by First Call, based on the closing share prices as of July 21, 2006. Wachovia Securities calculated the high and low trading multiples for the comparable companies and applied these multiples to the adjusted consensus First Call 2006 FFO per share estimate for Newkirk of \$2.39. The consensus FFO estimate for Newkirk was adjusted to exclude the estimate of Friedman Billings Ramsey & Co. since it was not updated since March 17, 2006 and to include Credit Suisse's FFO estimate as of June 19, 2006, the date on which it announced it dropped equity research coverage on Newkirk. This analysis resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each Newkirk common share:

2006 FFO Multiple	Implied Newkirk Common Share Price
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High:	16.8x	\$ 40.17
Low:	10.5x	\$ 25.12

None of the companies utilized in the above analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Newkirk. Accordingly, a complete analysis of the results of the foregoing calculations cannot be limited to a quantitative review of such results and involves complex considerations and judgments concerning the differences in the financial and operating characteristics of the comparable companies and other factors that could affect the public trading price of the comparable companies as well as the potential trading price of Newkirk.

Precedent Transactions Analysis. Using publicly available information, including FFO estimates published by First Call, Wachovia Securities examined selected transactions involving publicly traded real estate companies announced since January 2001. The selected precedent transactions included the following:

Acquiror	Target
Brandywine Realty Trust	Prentiss Properties Trust
DRA Advisors LLC	Capital Automotive REIT
Eaton Vance / ProLogis	Keystone Property Trust
Commercial Net Lease Realty Inc.	Captec Net Lease Realty
General Electric Capital	Franchise Finance Corp. of America

For each of the selected precedent transactions, Wachovia Securities calculated the multiple of the equity transaction price to the target company's forward 12-month FFO per share based upon First Call consensus estimates. Wachovia Securities determined the high and low multiples for the precedent transactions and applied these figures to the adjusted consensus First Call 2006 FFO estimate for Newkirk of \$2.39 per share to arrive at the following range of implied share prices for each share of Newkirk common stock:

	Transaction FFO Multiple	Implied Newkirk Common Share Price
High:	14.5x	\$ 34.66
Low:	8.1x	\$ 19.36

Premiums Paid Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed the same transactions used in the precedent transactions analysis to determine the premium or discount paid by the acquiror relative to the closing market price of the target company's common shares for the day prior and relative to the average of the closing market prices of the target company's common shares for the 10 trading days prior to the public announcement of the respective transaction.

Using publicly available information, Wachovia Securities calculated, among other things, the high and low premium paid in these selected transactions and applied these figures to the closing price of Newkirk common stock on July 21, 2006 and to the average closing price of Newkirk common stock for the 10 trading days ended July 21, 2006. This analysis resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each share of Newkirk common stock:

	Implied Newkirk Common Share Price
High:	\$ 19.83
Low:	\$ 16.61

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Dividend Discount Analysis. Wachovia Securities performed a dividend discount analysis of Newkirk's common stock using First Call adjusted consensus FFO per share estimates and Newkirk management's projected dividends per share for 2006 through 2008. Wachovia Securities calculated the implied present values of projected cash dividends for Newkirk for 2006 through 2008 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 11.0%. Wachovia Securities then calculated implied terminal values in 2008 based on multiples ranging from 7.0x to 11.0x 2009 FFO per share. These implied terminal values were then discounted at discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 11.0% to arrive at implied present values. Wachovia Securities derived a range of implied per share prices for the Newkirk common stock based on the sum of the respective implied present value of Newkirk's projected cash dividends and the implied present value of Newkirk's terminal value in 2008. Discount rates utilized in this analysis were derived from historic REIT equity returns and FFO multiples were derived based upon current and historic trading levels of the Newkirk common stock. This analysis resulted in the following range of implied share prices for each share of Newkirk common stock:

	Implied Newkirk Common Share Price
High:	\$ 19.30
Low:	\$ 13.18

Combined Company Analyses

Historical Stock Price Ratio Analyses. Wachovia Securities compared the exchange ratio of the merger to the historical ratio of the closing price of the Newkirk common stock to that of Lexington common shares on July 21, 2006 and average closing prices of the Newkirk common stock to Lexington common shares over various periods since November 1, 2005, the pricing date of Newkirk's IPO. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	Premium / (Discount)
July 21, 2006	(1.0%)
10 Trading Days	(1.9%)
30 Trading Days	(3.0%)
60 Trading Days	(3.7%)
90 Trading Days	(4.9%)
January 1, 2006 to July 21, 2006	(1.2%)
Since November 1, 2005	1.1%

Contribution Analysis. Wachovia Securities reviewed and analyzed First Call consensus estimates for Lexington and adjusted First Call consensus estimates for Newkirk and compared the relative contributions to the combined company's amounts. Wachovia Securities also compared the relative contributions of each company based upon the market equity value (including units of limited partnership interest on an as if converted basis) of each of Lexington and Newkirk as of July 21, 2006. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Contribution Analysis

	Contribution %
FFO Estimates Based on Consensus Analysts' Forecasts as Reported by First Call*	
2006	
Lexington	44.4%
Newkirk	55.6%

2007	
Lexington	48.9%
Newkirk	51.1%
2008	
Lexington	51.0%
Newkirk	49.0%
Market Common Equity Value	
Lexington	52.9%
Newkirk	47.1%
Economic Ownership of Lexington Realty Trust	
Lexington	53.2%
Newkirk	46.8%

* Adjusted estimates for Newkirk.

Relative Valuation Analysis. Wachovia Securities calculated the implied exchange ratios, based upon the individual valuation analyses of Lexington and Newkirk, derived from the respective historical stock trading analyses, analyst consensus net asset value analyses, comparable companies analyses, precedent transactions analyses, premiums paid analyses and the dividend discount analyses. The following table is a summary of the ranges of exchange ratios implied by comparing the applicable Lexington analysis to the applicable Newkirk analysis.

	Low	High
Historical Stock Trading	0.6188x	0.9487x
Analyst Consensus Net Asset Value	0.7000x	0.9751x
Comparable Companies	0.7825x	2.9652x
Precedent Transactions	0.6990x	2.2400x
Premiums Paid	0.6770x	0.9650x
Dividend Discount	0.5606x	1.0187x

Pro Forma Merger Analysis. Using First Call consensus estimates for Lexington and adjusted First Call consensus estimates for Newkirk, Wachovia Securities analyzed certain pro forma effects of the merger, including, among other things, the impact of the merger on FFO per share estimates for Lexington for 2007 and 2008. The pro forma merger analysis implied that the merger would be dilutive to Lexington's 2007 and 2008 FFO per share after taking into account transaction costs, purchase accounting adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and other transaction adjustments.

Additionally, Wachovia Securities analyzed certain pro forma effects of the merger, including the impact of the merger on Lexington management's estimates of FFO per share and adjusted funds from operations (AFFO) per share, for 2007 through 2009 based on several scenarios. The results of the pro forma merger analysis implied that the merger would be dilutive to Lexington's 2007 FFO per share and accretive to Lexington's 2008 and 2009 FFO per share after taking into account the effects of growth that would not exist without the merger and operating synergies, transaction costs, purchase accounting adjustments as required by U.S. GAAP and other transaction adjustments. The results of the analysis also implied that the merger would be accretive to Lexington's AFFO per share in each year from 2007 through 2009.

Additional Matters

The summary above does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed by Wachovia Securities, but describes, in summary form, the material elements of the analyses underlying its opinion dated July 23, 2006. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to a partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Wachovia Securities considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it. Wachovia Securities believes that the summary provided and the analyses described above must be considered as a

whole and that selecting portions of these analyses, without considering all of them, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion.

In performing its analyses, Wachovia Securities made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond Lexington's and Newkirk's control. No company, transaction or business used in the analyses described above is identical to Lexington, Newkirk or the merger. Any estimates contained in Wachovia Securities' analysis are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by these estimates. The analyses performed were prepared solely as a part of Wachovia Securities' analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration taken in the aggregate to be received by holders of Lexington common shares pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement and were conducted in connection with the delivery by Wachovia Securities of its opinion dated July 23, 2006, to Lexington's board of trustees. The merger consideration was determined through negotiations between Lexington, Newkirk, members of their respective senior management teams and respective advisors, and was approved by Lexington's board of trustees. Wachovia Securities did not recommend any specific consideration to Lexington or that any given consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the merger.

Wachovia Securities' opinion was one of the many factors taken into consideration by Lexington's board of trustees in making its determination to approve the merger. Wachovia Securities' analyses summarized above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of Lexington's board of trustees with respect to Lexington's value or of whether Lexington's board of trustees would have been willing to agree to a different form of consideration.

Wachovia Securities is a nationally recognized investment banking and advisory firm and a subsidiary of Wachovia Corporation. Wachovia Securities and its affiliates provide a full range of financial advisory, securities and lender services for which it receives customary fees. Wachovia Securities and its affiliates (including Wachovia Corporation and its affiliates) have, in the past, had or currently have other relationships with each of Newkirk or Lexington. In connection with unrelated matters, Wachovia Securities and its affiliates in the past have provided financing services to Lexington. Wachovia Securities acted as placement agent for Lexington for secured mortgage indebtedness of \$10.1 million in aggregate principal amount in 2005, \$51.5 million in aggregate principal amount in 2004 and \$13.4 million in aggregate principal amount in 2003. Additionally, Wachovia Securities acted as lender to Lexington for \$7.7 million of secured mortgage indebtedness in 2004. In addition, Wachovia Securities acted as sole book-running manager in public offerings of Lexington common shares for \$61.7 million in July 2005, \$127.2 million in February 2004, \$102.6 million in October 2003, \$77.0 million in April 2003 and \$42.6 million in September 2002. Furthermore, Wachovia Securities acted as lead arranger for Lexington's \$200.0 million credit facility in June 2005, pursuant to which Wachovia Securities committed \$45.0 million. Wachovia Securities also acted as placement agent for Lexington in a private placement of Lexington common shares of \$35.0 million in June 2004. Wachovia Securities also maintains active equity research on Lexington. In addition, Wachovia Securities currently, and in the future may, provide similar or other banking and financial services to, and maintain its relationship with, Lexington and Newkirk. Additionally, in the ordinary course of its business, Wachovia Securities may trade in the securities of Lexington and Newkirk and their respective affiliates for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. An affiliate of Wachovia Securities held, as of July 23, 2006, approximately 616,000 Lexington common shares.

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated April 19, 2006, Lexington engaged Wachovia Securities as its exclusive financial advisor with respect to a possible strategic transaction. Wachovia Securities and Lexington amended the engagement on June 29, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, as amended, Lexington has agreed to pay Wachovia Securities fees consisting of:

An opinion fee of \$1.1 million payable upon delivery of an opinion; and

A transaction fee of \$9.5 million against which such opinion fee will be credited.

Lexington has also agreed to reimburse Wachovia Securities for its expenses incurred in performing its services, including the fees and expenses of Wachovia Securities' counsel, subject to a maximum total

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reimbursement of \$125,000, and to indemnify Wachovia Securities and its affiliates, their respective directors, officers, agents and employees and each person, if any, controlling Wachovia Securities or any of its affiliates against certain liabilities and expenses, including certain liabilities under federal securities laws, related to or arising out of Wachovia Securities' engagement and any related transactions.

Opinion of Newkirk's Financial Advisor, Bear Stearns

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated June 13, 2006, Newkirk's board of directors retained Bear Stearns to act as its financial advisor with respect to a possible transaction with Lexington. In selecting Bear Stearns, Newkirk's board of directors considered, among other things, the fact that Bear Stearns is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience advising companies in the real estate industry as well as substantial experience providing strategic advisory services. Bear Stearns, as part of its investment banking business, is continuously engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their debt and equity securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions; underwritings, private placements and other securities offerings; senior credit financings; valuations; and general corporate advisory services.

At the July 23, 2006 meeting of Newkirk's board of directors, Bear Stearns delivered its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, that, as of July 23, 2006, and based upon and subject to the assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in the written opinion, the exchange ratio of 0.80, as defined in the Bear Stearns' written opinion, was fair, from a financial point of view, to the public stockholders of Newkirk who did not enter into voting or other types of agreements in connection with the merger.

The full text of Bear Stearns' written opinion is attached as Annex E to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and you should read the opinion carefully and in its entirety. The opinion sets forth the assumptions made, some of the matters considered and qualifications to and limitations of the review undertaken by Bear Stearns. The Bear Stearns opinion is subject to the assumptions and conditions contained therein and is necessarily based on economic, market and other conditions and the information made available to Bear Stearns as of the date of the Bear Stearns opinion.

In reading the discussion of the fairness opinion set forth below, you should be aware that Bear Stearns' opinion:

was provided to Newkirk's board of directors for its benefit and use;

did not constitute a recommendation to the board of directors of Newkirk or to the stockholders of Newkirk as to how to vote in connection with the merger or otherwise; and

did not address Newkirk's underlying business decision to pursue the merger, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Newkirk, the financing of the merger or the effects of any other transaction in which Newkirk might engage.

Although Bear Stearns evaluated the fairness of the exchange ratio, from a financial point of view, to Newkirk public stockholders, the exchange ratio itself was determined by Newkirk and Lexington through arm's-length negotiations. Newkirk did not provide specific instructions to, or place any limitations on, Bear Stearns with respect to the procedures to be followed or factors to be considered by it in performing its analyses or providing its opinion.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Bear Stearns:

reviewed a draft dated July 23, 2006 of the Agreement and Plan of Merger in substantially final form;

reviewed Newkirk's Annual Reports to Shareholders and Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 2005, its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended

March 31, 2006, its preliminary results for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and its Current Reports on Form 8-K filed since December 31, 2005;

reviewed certain operating and financial information relating to Newkirk's businesses and prospects, including projections and projected acquisitions for the five years ended December 31, 2011 all as prepared and provided to Bear Stearns by Newkirk's management (which we refer to as the Newkirk projections);

reviewed certain estimates of revenue enhancements, cost savings and other combination benefits expected to result from the merger, all as prepared and provided to Bear Stearns by Newkirk's and Lexington's managements, which Bear Stearns

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refers to as the synergies;

met with certain members of Newkirk's senior management to discuss Newkirk's and Lexington's businesses, operations, historical and projected financial results and future prospects;

reviewed Lexington's Annual Reports to Shareholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2006, its preliminary results for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and its Current Reports on Form 8-K filed since December 31, 2005;

reviewed certain operating and financial information relating to Lexington's business and prospects, including projections and projected acquisitions for the 10 years ended December 31, 2016, (i) as prepared and provided to Bear Stearns by Lexington's management in a Confidential Information Memorandum dated March 24, 2006 and adjusted by Newkirk's management and (ii) as prepared by Lexington's management and provided to Bear Stearns on July 13, 2006 and as adjusted by Newkirk's management (which we refer to collectively as the Lexington projections and together with the Newkirk projections as the projections);

met with certain members of Lexington's senior management to discuss Lexington's business, operations, historical and projected financial results and future prospects;

reviewed the historical prices, trading multiples and trading volumes of the Newkirk common stock and Lexington common shares;

reviewed publicly available financial data, stock market performance data and trading multiples of companies which Bear Stearns deemed generally comparable to Newkirk and Lexington;

reviewed the terms of recent mergers and acquisitions involving companies which Bear Stearns deemed generally comparable to Newkirk;

performed discounted cash flow analyses based on various of the Newkirk projections and Lexington projections;

reviewed the relative contributions of Newkirk and Lexington to the combined company on a pro forma basis;

reviewed the pro forma financial results, financial condition and capitalization of Newkirk and the combined company giving effect to the merger; and

conducted such other studies, analyses, inquiries and investigations as Bear Stearns deemed appropriate.

Bear Stearns relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information provided to or discussed with it by Newkirk and Lexington, including, without

limitation, the projections and the synergies, or obtained by Bear Stearns from public sources. With respect to the projections and the synergies, Bear Stearns relied on representations that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the senior management of each of Newkirk and Lexington, respectively, as to the expected future performance of Newkirk, Lexington and the combined company following the merger. Bear Stearns did not assume any responsibility for the independent verification of any such information, including, without limitation, the projections and the synergies, and Bear Stearns further relied upon the assurances of the senior management of each of Newkirk and Lexington that they are unaware of any facts that would make the information, the projections and the synergies incomplete or misleading.

In arriving at its opinion, Bear Stearns did not perform or obtain any independent appraisal of the assets or liabilities, contingent or otherwise, of Newkirk or Lexington, nor was Bear Stearns furnished with any such appraisals. In rendering its opinion, Bear Stearns analyzed the merger as a strategic business combination, and did not solicit, nor was it asked to solicit, third party acquisition interest in Newkirk. Bear Stearns has assumed that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Bear Stearns assumed that the merger will be consummated in a timely manner and in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without any limitations, restrictions, conditions, amendments or modifications, regulatory or otherwise, that collectively would have a material effect on Newkirk, Lexington or the combined company.

Bear Stearns did not express any opinion as to the price or range of prices at which the Newkirk common stock or the Lexington common shares may trade subsequent to the announcement or consummation of the merger.

The following is a brief summary of the material financial analyses performed by Bear Stearns and presented to Newkirk's board of directors in connection with rendering its fairness opinion.

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Some of the financial analyses summarized below include summary data and information presented in tabular format. In order to understand fully the financial analyses, the summary data and tables must be read together with the full text of the analyses. Considering the summary data and tables alone could create a misleading or incomplete view of Bear Stearns' financial analyses.

Comparable Company Analysis. Bear Stearns analyzed selected historical and 2006 and 2007 estimated operating information for Newkirk provided by management of Newkirk and compared this data to that of five publicly traded triple-net lease REITs, deemed by Bear Stearns to be generally comparable to Newkirk. No company or transaction used in the analysis described below is directly comparable to Newkirk or the contemplated merger. The analyses performed by Bear Stearns are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Bear Stearns used the earnings forecasts for these companies from publicly available data, First Call and selected Wall Street equity research reports. In conducting its analysis, Bear Stearns analyzed the multiples of the following comparable companies:

Realty Income Corporation

National Retail Properties, Inc.

Entertainment Properties Trust

Spirit Finance Corporation

Getty Realty Corp.

Bear Stearns reviewed, among other things, the comparable companies' multiples of price to fiscal year 2006 and 2007 estimated (2006E and 2007E) funds from operations, FFO, and adjusted funds from operations, AFFO. The multiples are based on closing stock prices of the companies on July 21, 2006. The following table summarizes the analysis:

PRICE / FFO and PRICE / AFFO

	Price / FFO		Price / AFFO	
	<u>2006E</u>	<u>2007E</u>	<u>2006E</u>	<u>2007E</u>
Realty Income Corporation	13.4x	12.7x	13.3x	12.7x
National Retail Properties, Inc.	13.0	12.4	12.9	12.3

67

Entertainment Properties Trust	11.9	11.2	12.6	11.6
Spirit Finance Corporation	10.7	9.2	10.9	9.8
Getty Realty Corp.	14.3	13.9	15.4	15.0
Lexington Corporate Properties Trust	11.4	10.8	12.1	11.4
Newkirk Realty, Inc.	7.0	7.9	7.7	9.1
Newkirk Realty, Inc. at July 19, 2006	6.9	7.8	7.6	9.0

Comparable Precedent Transaction Analysis. Bear Stearns analyzed publicly available financial information relating to four merger and acquisition transactions involving companies in the triple-net lease REIT industry which Bear Stearns deemed generally comparable to the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement. No company or transaction used in the analyses described below is directly comparable to Newkirk or the contemplated merger. The analyses performed by Bear Stearns are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses.

The precedent transactions in the Bear Stearns analysis were (Target/Acquiror):

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Capital Automotive REIT / DRA Advisors, LLC

US Restaurant Properties, Inc. / CNL Restaurant Properties, Inc.

Captec Net Lease Realty, Inc. / Commercial Net Lease Realty, Inc.

TriNet Corporate Realty Trust, Inc. / Starwood Financial Trust

Bear Stearns reviewed, among other things, the ratio of the price to one year forward FFO implied in the respective precedent transactions. Bear Stearns observed that these precedent transactions were both (i) not directly comparable to the contemplated merger and (ii) occurred over an extended time period. Bear Stearns further observed that the valuation of triple net lease REITS has varied over the past 8 years (the period when these precedent transactions occurred).

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Bear Stearns performed illustrative relative discounted cash flow analyses, DCF, on Newkirk and Lexington based on projections for the six years from 2006 through 2011 from Newkirk management and projections provided by Lexington in a Confidential Information Memorandum dated March 24, 2006 as adjusted by Newkirk management as well as projections provided by Lexington on July 13, 2006 as adjusted by Newkirk management.

Bear Stearns calculated illustrative relative net present value ranges of the common stocks of Newkirk and Lexington and the implied exchange ratio by using the projections from both companies' existing portfolios, consolidated joint ventures and unconsolidated joint ventures. Bear Stearns used a range of weighted average cost of capital, or WACC, of 9.0% to 10.5% for Newkirk and 8.0% to 9.5% for Lexington, both assuming an equity risk premium of 5.0%. Bear Stearns used a range of exit capitalization rates of 7.00% to 8.00% in 2011. The following table summarizes the DCF analysis using the projections provided by Newkirk and Lexington on July 13, 2006 and, in the case of Lexington, as adjusted by Newkirk management:

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL NEWKIRK/LEXINGTON

	7.0%	9.0%/8.0%	9.5%/8.5%	10.0%/9.0%	10.5%/9.5%
Exit	7.25	0.779x	0.791x	0.804x	0.817x
Cap	7.50	0.794	0.806	0.820	0.834
Rate	7.75	0.808	0.822	0.837	0.852
	8.00	0.823	0.838	0.854	0.871
		0.839	0.855	0.872	0.890

Relative Contribution Analysis. Bear Stearns performed illustrative relative contribution analyses for the combined company using projected FFO, AFFO and revenues. For each metric, Bear Stearns analyzed three scenarios: existing rent in-place with no deployment of capital, deployment of existing capital and incremental leverage, and deployment of existing capital plus leveraging the incremental scale of the combined company. The

68

following chart illustrates the relative contribution that each standalone company would bring to the new combined company for FFO:

	<i>Existing Rent In-place No Deployment of Capital - - - FFO</i>						
	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	54.5%	54.3%	48.6%	47.3%	40.4%	36.7%	37.6%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	45.5%	45.7%	51.4%	52.7%	59.6%	63.3%	62.4%

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Including Deployment of Existing Capital and Incremental Leverage - - - FFO

	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	54.5%	53.6%	44.9%	40.8%	33.5%	29.3%	29.5%
Newkirk Base Acquisitions	0.0%	1.4%	6.8%	12.2%	14.7%	16.4%	17.3%
Lexington Acquisitions	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	3.7%	4.6%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	45.5%	45.0%	47.5%	45.4%	49.3%	50.6%	48.8%

Including Deployment of Existing Capital Plus Leveraging Incremental Scale of Combined Company - - - FFO

	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	54.5%	53.6%	44.9%	40.2%	32.1%	27.5%	27.0%
Newkirk Base Acquisitions	0.0%	1.4%	6.8%	12.1%	14.1%	15.4%	16.0%
Newkirk Acquisitions Leveraging Platform	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	4.0%	6.1%	7.8%
Lexington Acquisitions	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	3.5%	4.2%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	45.5%	45.0%	47.5%	44.8%	47.3%	47.5%	45.0%

The following chart illustrates the relative contribution that each standalone company would bring to the new combined company for AFFO:

Existing Rent In-place No Deployment of Capital - - - AFFO

	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	55.5%	58.6%	52.3%	46.3%	38.6%	38.0%	40.2%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	44.5%	41.4%	47.7%	53.7%	61.4%	62.0%	59.8%

Including Deployment of Existing Capital and Incremental Leverage - - - AFFO

	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	55.5%	57.8%	48.9%	40.5%	32.1%	30.5%	31.9%
Newkirk Base Acquisitions	0.0%	1.3%	6.0%	11.2%	14.6%	16.4%	16.6%
Lexington Acquisitions	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	2.3%	3.5%	4.1%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	44.5%	40.9%	44.5%	47.0%	51.0%	49.7%	47.4%

Including Deployment of Existing Capital Plus Leveraging Incremental Scale of Combined Company - - - AFFO

	2005A	2006PF	2007P	2008P	2009P	2010P	2011P
Newkirk Existing Portfolio	55.5%	57.8%	48.9%	40.0%	30.9%	28.7%	29.6%
Newkirk Base Acquisitions	0.0%	1.3%	6.0%	11.1%	14.1%	15.4%	15.5%
Newkirk Acquisitions Leveraging Platform	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.7%	5.7%	7.0%
Lexington Acquisitions	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	2.3%	3.3%	3.8%
Lexington Existing Portfolio	44.5%	40.9%	44.5%	46.5%	49.1%	46.8%	44.0%

Has / Gets Analysis. Bear Stearns performed illustrative *Has / Gets* analyses for the combined company using projected dividends, FFO per share, and AFFO per share. For projected dividends, Bear Stearns analyzed the existing dividends per share for the standalone company against three scenarios: existing rent in-place with no deployment of capital, deployment of existing capital and incremental leverage, and deployment of existing capital plus leveraging the incremental scale of the combined company. For each of these scenarios the dilution ranged from 18.8% to 25.0%. For projected FFO per share and AFFO per share, Bear Stearns analyzed both the existing per share amount and the existing per share amount with deployment of existing capital and incremental

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leverage against three scenarios: deployment of existing capital and excess cash flow, deployment of existing capital plus leveraging the incremental scale of the combined company, and Lexington's analysis with acquisitions. The following chart illustrates the accretion / dilution range for the Has / Gets analyses for FFO:

Year	Accretion / Dilution versus Existing Rent In-Place FFO		
	Deployment of Existing Capital	Deployment with Leverage	Lexington Board Presentation dated July 12
2006PF	-15.9%	-15.9%	NA
2007P	-13.4%	-13.4%	-17.4%
2008P	3.9%	5.3%	-0.7%
2009P	38.8%	44.8%	37.1%
2010P	67.7%	78.8%	68.7%

Year	Accretion / Dilution versus Deployment of Existing Capital and Incremental Leverage FFO		
	Deployment of Existing Capital	Deployment with Leverage	Lexington Board Presentation dated July 12
2006PF	-17.8%	-17.8%	NA
2007P	-25.1%	-25.1%	-28.6%
2008P	-21.4%	-20.45	-24.9%
2009P	-4.7%	-0.6%	-5.9%
2010P	9.2%	16.4%	9.9%

The following chart illustrates the accretion / dilution range for the Has / Gets analyses for AFFO:

Year	Accretion / Dilution versus Existing Rent In-Place AFFO		
	Deployment of Existing Capital	Deployment with Leverage	Lexington Board Presentation dated July 12
2006PF	-21.6%	-21.6%	NA
2007P	-3.2%	-3.2%	-8.1%
2008P	19.3%	20.7%	16.6%
2009P	54.5%	60.4%	52.5%
2010P	65.6%	75.0%	63.5%

Year	Accretion / Dilution versus Deployment of Existing Capital and Incremental Leverage AFFO		
	Deployment of Existing Capital	Deployment with Leverage	Lexington Board Presentation dated July 12
2006PF	-23.0%	-23.0%	NA
2007P	-14.4%	-14.4%	-18.7%
2008P	-8.0%	-6.9%	-10.1%
2009P	5.4%	9.5%	4.1%
2010P	8.9%	15.1%	7.5%

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and involves various judgments and determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant assumptions and financial analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances involved. Such an opinion is therefore not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description, and taking portions of the analyses set out above, without considering the analysis as a whole, would in the view of Bear Stearns, create an incomplete and misleading picture of the processes underlying the analyses considered in rendering the Bear Stearns opinion. Bear Stearns based its analysis on assumptions that it deemed reasonable, including assumptions concerning general business and economic conditions and industry-specific factors. Bear Stearns did not form an opinion as to whether any individual analysis or factor, whether positive or negative, considered in isolation, supported or failed to support the Bear Stearns opinion. In arriving at its opinion, Bear Stearns considered the results of all its analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any one analysis or factor. Bear Stearns arrived at its ultimate opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole and believes that the totality of the factors considered and analyses performed by Bear Stearns in connection with its opinion operated collectively to support its determination as to the fairness of the exchange ratio to be received by the shareholders of Newkirk. The analyses performed by Bear Stearns, particularly those based on estimates and projections, are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. None of the public companies used in the comparable company analysis described above are identical to Newkirk or Lexington, and none of the precedent transactions used in the precedent transactions analysis described above are identical to the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of publicly traded comparable companies and comparable precedent transactions is not mathematical; rather it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning the

differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and precedent transactions and other factors that could affect the value of Newkirk and the public trading values of the companies and precedent transactions to which they were compared. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which any securities may trade at the present time or at any time in the future.

The Bear Stearns opinion was just one of the many factors taken into consideration by Newkirk's board of directors. Consequently, Bear Stearns analysis should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of Newkirk's board of directors with respect to the fairness of the aggregate consideration to be received, from a financial point of view, by the public shareholders of Newkirk.

Pursuant to the terms of Bear Stearns' engagement letter, Newkirk has agreed to pay Bear Stearns a customary transaction fee, a substantial portion of which is payable upon consummation of the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement. In addition, Newkirk has agreed to reimburse Bear Stearns for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Bear Stearns in connection with its engagement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including reasonable fees and disbursements of its legal counsel. Newkirk has agreed to indemnify Bear Stearns against certain liabilities arising out of or in connection with Bear Stearns' engagement.

Bear Stearns has been previously engaged by Newkirk to provide certain investment banking and other services for which it received customary fees. Mr. Carl Glickman is a trustee of Lexington and also serves on the board of directors of The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. In addition, Bear Stearns in the past has been engaged by Lexington or its affiliates to provide certain investment banking and other services in matters unrelated to the merger, for which it has received customary fees. Furthermore, Bear Stearns in the past has been engaged by Winthrop Realty Partners, Winthrop, Vornado and Apollo Management LP or its affiliates, each of which is a stockholder or unit holder or affiliate of Newkirk or an affiliate of a Newkirk stockholder or unit holder, to provide certain investment banking and other services in matters unrelated to the merger, for which it has received customary fees.

In the ordinary course of business, Bear Stearns and its affiliates may actively trade the equity and debt securities and/or bank debt of Newkirk and/or Lexington and their respective affiliates for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities or bank debt.

Interests of Lexington's Executive Officers, Trustees and Certain Security Holders in the Merger

The executive officers of Lexington may have been entitled to payments in connection with the consummation of the merger under the terms of their employment agreements with Lexington. Each of these executive officers has waived his rights, on a one-time basis in connection with the merger, with respect to such payments.

We believe these waivers align the interests of the executive officers of Lexington with the interests of the other Lexington common shareholders with respect to the merger.

Interests of Newkirk's Executive Officers, Directors and Certain Security Holders in the Merger

Directors and officers of Newkirk and certain security holders have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Newkirk common stockholders generally. Newkirk's board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions and making their recommendations. These interests include:

Michael L. Ashner Employment Agreement. Michael L. Ashner, who is the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, will be appointed as Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Transactions of Lexington upon completion of the merger pursuant to an employment agreement. Under the terms of the

employment agreement, Mr. Ashner will be entitled to an initial base salary of \$450,000, subject to annual review as well as bonuses, incentive compensation and other standard benefits. In addition, if Mr. Ashner terminates his employment for good reason or if Lexington terminates Mr. Ashner's employment without cause or, if Mr. Ashner's employment agreement is terminated prior to but in connection with a change in control of Lexington, Mr. Ashner will be entitled to receive significant severance payments as well as certain other benefits. See The Merger Agreement Ancillary Documents Michael L. Ashner Employment Agreement.

Advisory Agreement Termination Fee. Effective upon consummation of the merger, Newkirk will terminate its advisory agreement with NKT Advisors for an aggregate payment by Newkirk of \$12.5 million, \$7.0 million attributable to the base management fee under the agreement and \$5.5 million attributable to the incentive management fee. NKT Advisors is 80% owned by FUR Holdings LLC and 20% owned by an affiliate of Vornado. Vornado will be entitled to receive up to \$2.5 million of the advisory agreement termination fee in respect of its interest in NKT Advisors. Vornado is a significant shareholder in Newkirk and its designee, Clifford Broser, is a member of Newkirk's board and will serve as a trustee of the combined company. FUR Holdings LLC is controlled by Michael Ashner, and is 25.0%, 2.46%, 1.2% and 1.6% owned by Michael Ashner, Peter Braverman, Thomas Staples and Carolyn Tiffany, respectively, the executive officers of NKT Advisors. FUR Holdings LLC also currently holds 24.1% of the common shares of Winthrop and is the sole owner of Winthrop's external advisor. \$4.4 million of the termination payment will inure to the benefit of Winthrop through a reduction in the advisory fee payable to Winthrop's external advisor.

Certain Benefits to Winthrop. Michael L. Ashner, who is the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newkirk, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Winthrop. Winthrop currently holds 1.25 million shares of Newkirk common stock which it received from Newkirk for the assignment of Newkirk's exclusivity arrangement with Michael L. Ashner with respect to business opportunities related to net leased properties that are offered to or generated by Mr. Ashner. As of September 1, 2006, 468,750 of those shares were subject to forfeiture by Winthrop upon the occurrence of certain events during the period expiring November 7, 2008. Those events include the termination of Newkirk's advisory agreement with NKT Advisors for cause or the resignation of Michael L. Ashner as an officer and director of both Newkirk and NKT Advisors. If the merger does not occur, these shares will be released from the forfeiture restrictions at the rate of 17,361 shares per month. In addition, Winthrop also owns 3,125,000 shares of Newkirk common stock that it acquired from Newkirk at the time of Newkirk's public offering. All of the 4,375,000 shares of Newkirk common stock owned by Winthrop are subject to a lock up agreement that restricts their sale prior to November 7, 2008. Upon consummation of the merger, Winthrop's shares will no longer be subject to lock up and all forfeiture restrictions will lapse.

Property Management Agreements. For a period of one year following the merger, all existing management agreements between Newkirk and Winthrop Management L.P., an affiliate of Mr. Ashner, will not be terminated except in accordance with their terms and Winthrop Management L.P. or its affiliate will be retained as the property manager for all of the MLP's properties and all properties acquired by Lexington during that time, in all cases where a property manager is retained. After one year all such agreements may be terminated by Lexington without cause.

Exemption from Ownership Limitation. Lexington has agreed to grant exemptions from its 9.8% ownership limitation to two significant security holders in Newkirk, Apollo and certain of its affiliates and Vornado Realty L.P., an affiliate of Vornado. Apollo will be granted a waiver to the extent it beneficially owns up to 18,687,236 Lexington common shares and Vornado will be granted a waiver to the extent it owns up to 8,149,593 Lexington common shares plus up to 3,500,000 Lexington common shares owned by Winthrop (which may be deemed to be constructively owned by Vornado by virtue of Vornado's ownership of Winthrop common shares). Apollo and Vornado were each previously granted ownership waivers by Newkirk in connection with Newkirk's initial public offering.

Early Termination of Lock Up Agreements. Lock up agreements with certain officers and directors of Newkirk with respect to an aggregate of 747,502 post-reverse split MLP units will be terminated as of the effective date of the merger. Lock up agreements restricting the sale of common shares by Mr. Ashner will continue in full effect until 2009.

Indemnification and Insurance. The merger agreement provides that any exculpation and indemnification provided by Newkirk, the MLP or NKT Advisors to each current or former director, officer, employee or other fiduciary of Newkirk, the MLP or NKT Advisors will be assumed by Lexington and continue in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. In addition, Lexington will indemnify and hold harmless the current directors, officers or fiduciaries of Newkirk, the MLP, NKT Advisors or any of their respective subsidiaries to the fullest extent

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permitted by law in connection with any claim, judgments, fines, penalties and settlements arising out of such person's service as an officer, director or fiduciary of Newkirk, the MLP, NKT Advisors or their respective subsidiaries. Further, Lexington has agreed to purchase or maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for the benefit of those individuals currently covered by Newkirk or the MLP's insurance for a period of six years following the merger, with respect to claims arising from facts or events that occurred on or prior to the effective time of the merger.

Voting Agreements. Apollo, AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, WRT Realty L.P. and Michael L. Ashner have each entered into voting agreements with Lexington which require each of them to vote all Newkirk voting shares and MLP units beneficially owned by each of them as of the record date for the Newkirk special meeting in favor of the merger proposal (and against competing proposals).

No Dissenters Rights of Appraisal

Maryland law provides that in some mergers shareholders who do not vote in favor of a merger and who comply with a series of statutory requirements have the right to receive, instead of the merger consideration, the fair value of their shares as appraised by appraisers appointed by a Maryland court or, in certain circumstances, by the court itself, payable in cash. However, this right to appraisal is not available under the Maryland law to holders of Newkirk common stock or Lexington common shares in connection with the merger, because the Newkirk common stock and Lexington common shares are listed for trading on the NYSE.

Regulatory Matters

Neither Lexington nor Newkirk is aware of any material federal or state regulatory requirements that must be complied with or approvals that must be obtained by Lexington or Newkirk in connection with the merger.

Stock Exchange Listing and Related Matters

Lexington has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the Lexington common shares to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing, upon official notice of issuance, on the New York Stock Exchange. Lexington filed a supplemental listing application with the New York Stock Exchange on September 11, 2006 and received confirmation on [____], 2006 that the New York Stock Exchange has authorized, upon official notice of issuance, the listing of these shares.

If the merger is completed, Newkirk common stock will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and Newkirk will file a Form 15 to deregister its common shares under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Accounting Treatment

The merger will be treated as a purchase for financial accounting reporting purposes. This means that Lexington will record all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values at the time the merger is completed.

Newkirk is a Variable Interest Entity (VIE), due to the MLP unitholders having a voting interest. As a result of being a VIE, 100% of the assets and liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair values including the related impact to minority interest.

In particular, the fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to land, building and improvements, above-market and below-market leases and other value of in-place leases, based in each case on their fair values.

The fair value of land, building and improvements and fixtures and equipment is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the as-if-vacant value is then allocated to land, building and improvements based on management's determination of relative fair values of these assets. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market

demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions.

In allocating the purchase price to the fair value of the above-market and below-market in-place leases, the values are based on the difference between the current in-place lease rent and a management estimate of current market rents. Below-market lease values are recorded as part of the deferred revenue and amortized into rental revenue over the non-cancelable periods of the respective leases including any periods covered by a bargain lease renewal. Above-market leases are recorded as part of real estate and amortized as a direct charge against rental revenue over the non-cancelable primary portion of the respective leases.

The aggregate value of acquired in-place lease intangibles, is measured by the excess (i) the purchase price paid for a property over (ii) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant, determined as set forth above. The value of the in-place lease intangibles are amortized to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases.

Merger Fees, Costs and Expenses

All expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions will be paid by the party incurring those expenses, except that Lexington and Newkirk have agreed to share equally the fees, costs and expenses related to filing, printing and mailing Lexington's registration statement on Form S-4 and this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lexington and Newkirk have agreed to pay certain of the other party's fees in specified circumstances if the merger agreement is terminated. See The Merger Agreement Termination Fees; Other Expenses.

Restrictions on Resale of Lexington Common Shares Issued in the Merger

Lexington common shares issued to Newkirk common stockholders in the merger will be freely transferable under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, referred to herein as the Securities Act, except for shares issued to any person who may be deemed to be an affiliate of Newkirk within the meaning of Rule 145 under the Securities Act or who will become an affiliate of Lexington within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act after the merger. Lexington common shares received by persons who are deemed to be Newkirk affiliates or who will become Lexington affiliates may be resold by these persons only in transactions permitted by the limited resale provisions of Rule 145 or as otherwise permitted under the Securities Act. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates of Newkirk generally include individuals or entities that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, are controlled by or are under common control with Newkirk and may include officers, trustees and principal shareholders of Newkirk.

As described under **The Merger Agreement Ancillary Agreements**, Lexington has agreed to assume, with respect to Lexington common shares received by certain holders of Newkirk common stock and MLP units in

exchange for Newkirk common stock and MLP units, Newkirk's obligations under a number of registration rights agreements relating to the resale of such Lexington common shares.

Upon the closing of the merger, 83,200 Lexington common shares issuable in connection with the merger and 847,542 post-reverse split MLP units owned by Michael L. Ashner will be subject to transfer restrictions until the earlier of November 1, 2009 or the termination of Mr. Ashner's employment with the combined company. Until such date, Mr. Ashner has agreed to not transfer or otherwise dispose of such common shares or common shares issued on redemption of such MLP units.

Trustees and Executive Officers of the Combined Company

Board of Trustees

Lexington's board of trustees will be increased from nine to 11 trustees as of the effective time of the merger. Stanley R. Perla and Seth M. Zachary will resign from Lexington's board of trustees. Michael L. Ashner, Clifford Broser and Richard Frary, each of whom is currently a member of Newkirk's board of directors, and William J. Borruso, a director of LSAC (an affiliate of Lexington), will be joining Lexington's

board of trustees.

Executive Officers

Lexington's current executive officers are generally expected to continue to hold office after the effective time of the merger in their current capacities, until their successors are duly elected and qualified or until their earlier resignations or removals, with the exception of E. Robert Roskind. Mr. Roskind will step down as Chairman of Lexington and will be appointed a Co-Vice Chairman of the combined company. The combined company will appoint Michael L. Ashner as Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Transactions and Lara Johnson as Executive Vice President of Strategic Transactions.

75

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement but does not describe each of the provisions of the merger agreement. The merger agreement has been included as Annex A in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference to provide you with information regarding its terms. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about Lexington and Newkirk. That information can be found elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the other public filings each of Lexington and Newkirk makes with the Securities and Exchange Commission. See "Where You Can Find More Information". You should read the merger agreement because it, and not this joint proxy statement/prospectus, is the legal document that governs the terms of the merger.

Structure of the Merger

The merger agreement provides for the merger of Newkirk with and into Lexington, with Lexington as the surviving company.

Merger Consideration

At the effective time of the merger, each issued and outstanding share of Newkirk common stock shall be converted into the right to receive 0.80 of a Lexington common share.

Change of Name

At the effective time of the merger, the name of the surviving entity will be changed to Lexington Realty Trust.

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

Unless Lexington and Newkirk agree otherwise, the closing of the merger will occur on the second business day following the satisfaction or waiver of the closing conditions. See "Conditions to Completion of the Merger." The merger will become effective at such time as the articles of merger are accepted for record by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland, or at such later time as Lexington and Newkirk shall agree and specify in the articles of merger.

Exchange of Securities; No Fractional Shares; Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates; Withholding Rights

Exchange of Securities

Lexington will deposit with Mellon Investor Services, LLC or another bank or trust company, cash and certificates evidencing Lexington common shares to be paid or issued to the holders of Newkirk common stock under and as contemplated by the merger agreement. Promptly after the merger, each record holder of a certificate evidencing a share of common stock of Newkirk will be sent a letter of transmittal and instructions on how to surrender such certificate. Thereafter, each holder of Newkirk common stock who returns a duly executed transmittal letter and such other documents as are reasonably required by the exchange agent and surrenders any certificates evidencing such holder's shares of Newkirk common stock will receive a certificate or certificates evidencing the number of full Lexington common shares into which the

aggregate number of shares of Newkirk common stock owned by such holder have been converted pursuant to the merger agreement, plus any cash that such holder is entitled to in lieu of fractional Lexington common shares and in respect of any dividends or other distributions to which such holder is entitled.

Holders of unexchanged shares of Newkirk common stock will not be entitled to receive any dividends or other distributions payable by Lexington with respect to those Lexington common shares into which such shares of Newkirk common stock are to be converted pursuant to the merger agreement or cash in lieu of fractional Lexington common shares (to the extent applicable) until the applicable Newkirk certificate is surrendered. Upon surrender or transfer, those holders will receive, without interest, any accumulated dividends and distributions together with any cash in lieu of fractional shares.

No Fractional Shares

Each holder of shares of Newkirk common stock exchanged in the merger who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of a Lexington common share will receive, in lieu thereof, cash in an amount equal to the product of (i) such fractional part of a Lexington common share multiplied by (ii) the average closing prices of Lexington common shares quoted on the New York Stock Exchange for the five trading day period immediately preceding the third trading day immediately prior to the closing date of the merger. As promptly as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash, if any, to be paid to holders of fractional interests, the exchange agent will so notify Lexington, and Lexington will cause the exchange agent to forward payments to such holders of fractional interests.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates

Upon the making of an affidavit that a certificate evidencing shares of Newkirk common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, and at Lexington's option upon the delivery of an indemnity bond, the exchange agent will issue the Lexington common shares, any cash in lieu of fractional Lexington common shares (to the extent applicable) and any unpaid dividends or other distributions in respect of the Lexington common shares represented by the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate to which the holder is entitled.

Withholding Rights

Lexington will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable pursuant to the merger agreement to any holder of shares of Newkirk common stock such amounts as they are required to deduct and withhold with respect to the making of such payment under the Internal Revenue Code and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or any provision of state, local or foreign tax law.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties made by Lexington to Newkirk and Newkirk to Lexington. These representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

- existence, good standing, authority and compliance with law;
- subsidiaries;
- capitalization;
- authority to enter into the merger agreement and related agreements and to consummate the merger;
- no conflicts, required filings and consents;
- neither the merger agreement nor the consummation of the merger will breach organizational documents or material agreements;
- neither the merger agreement nor the consummation of the merger requires any governmental consents;

permits;
compliance;
compliance with SEC reporting requirements;
financial statements prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP);
no material undisclosed liabilities;
the absence of certain changes since April 1, 2006;
the absence of material legal proceedings;
benefits, labor and employee matters;
accuracy and compliance of this joint proxy statement/prospectus;
real property and leases;
pending transactions regarding personal property;
property title and title insurance;
compliance with requirements of governmental authorities;
condemnation or rezoning proceedings;
third-party purchase options;
site work and reimbursements due from third parties;
property management agreements;
participation agreements;
required material repairs or alterations;
renovations or restorations in progress;
intellectual property;
tax matters, including qualification as a REIT and tax protection agreements;
environmental matters;
material contracts, debt instruments and hedging transactions;
brokers , finders or investment bankers fees;
receipt of opinions of financial advisors;

insurance;
disclosure of all related party transactions;

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exemption of the merger from anti-takeover statutes;
inapplicability of the Investment Company Act of 1940; and
compliance with the Patriot Act.

Certain of these representations and warranties are qualified as to materiality or material adverse effect. For purposes of the merger agreement, material adverse effect is defined as described below under *Definition of Material Adverse Effect*.

The representations and warranties in the merger agreement do not survive the effective time of the merger and, except as described below under Termination Fees; Other Expenses if the agreement is validly terminated, neither party will have any liability or obligation for its representations and warranties, or otherwise under the merger agreement, unless the party has willfully breached any representation, warranty or covenant contained therein.

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

Until the completion of the merger, each of Lexington and Newkirk have agreed that, without the other party's prior written consent or except as contemplated by the merger agreement, Lexington and Newkirk will, and will cause its respective subsidiaries to, among other things:

conduct its business only in the ordinary course of business and in a manner that is consistent with past practice;
use commercially reasonable efforts to keep available the services of its officers and key employees and to preserve its relationships with tenants, customers, suppliers and others with whom it does business; and
use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain its assets and properties in their current condition between signing and closing;

In addition, pending the merger, each of Lexington and Newkirk have agreed that, without the other party's prior written consent or except as contemplated by the merger agreement, Lexington and Newkirk will not, and will cause its respective subsidiaries not to, among other things:

amend its charter/declaration of trust or by-laws or the organizational or governance documents of its operating partnership(s);
issue, sell, repurchase or redeem any shares of its capital stock or equity equivalents, other than:

- o with respect to Lexington: (i) the issuance of Lexington common shares (A) under outstanding options, Lexington's Series C Preferred Shares and Lexington's joint venture investment programs, (B) in exchange for operating partnership units, (C) in connection with Lexington's dividend reinvestment plan, employee stock purchase plan or director stock plan; (ii) the issuance of shares by Lexington Strategic Asset Corp. in connection with its initial public offering; (iii) the issuance of operating partnership units in connection with property acquisitions; and (iv) the repurchase of up to 2.0 million Lexington common shares; and

79

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- o with respect to Newkirk: (i) the issuance of shares of Newkirk common stock in exchange for MLP units; (ii) the issuance of MLP units in connection with property acquisitions; and (iii) the redemption of MLP units pursuant to the MLP partnership agreement.

split, combine or reclassify any of its or its subsidiaries' shares or partnership interests;

declare, set aside or pay any dividends or distributions on any of its subsidiaries' equity securities, other than

- o with respect to Lexington: (i) regular quarterly dividends on Lexington common shares and corresponding regular quarterly distributions payable to operating partnership unitholders (not in excess of \$0.365 per share or unit); (ii) distributions required under Lexington's joint venture agreements; (iii) the Lexington special distribution; (iv) regular cash dividends on Lexington's preferred shares; (v) dividends or distributions paid by any of Lexington's subsidiaries to Lexington directly or indirectly; (vi) dividends or distributions required for Lexington to maintain its status as a REIT or avoid paying income or excise tax otherwise payable; and (vii) in the event Newkirk makes a distribution to maintain its status as a REIT or avoid income or excise tax, a corresponding distribution equal to 125% of the excess of Newkirk's distribution over its regular quarterly dividend; and

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with respect to Newkirk: (i) regular quarterly dividends on shares of Newkirk common stock and corresponding regular quarterly distributions payable to operating partnership unit holders (not in excess of \$0.40 per share or unit); (ii) distributions by 111 Debt Acquisition Holdings LLC; (iii) dividends or distributions paid by any of its subsidiaries to it directly or indirectly; (iv) dividends or distributions required for it to maintain its status as a REIT or avoid paying income or excise tax otherwise payable; and (v) in the event Lexington makes a distribution to maintain its status as a REIT or to avoid income or excise tax, a corresponding distribution equal to 80% of the excess of Lexington's distribution over its regular quarterly dividend;

except for identified assets or within certain thresholds and for obligations in effect on July 23, 2006, purchase or acquire any assets;

subject to certain exceptions, incur debt in excess of normal working capital borrowings;

except as may be required by any benefit plan in effect on July 23, 2006, increase the compensation or benefits payable, or grant any severance rights, to directors, trustees, officers or employees;

subject to certain exceptions pay, prepay or satisfy any debt where a prepayment penalty or similar charge will apply;

except as contemplated by the merger agreement, amend or waive any performance or vesting criteria or accelerate vesting, exercisability or funding under any benefit plan;

change, in any material respect, any of Lexington's accounting principles or practices except as required by U.S. GAAP or changes in law;

except pursuant to agreed-upon criteria and for obligations in effect on December 21, 2005, enter into, renew, terminate or materially modify any lease;

make capital expenditures or undertake development activities, in each case other than in accordance with agreed-upon budgets;

except for identified assets or within certain thresholds and for obligations in effect on July 23, 2006, dispose of or sell any assets;

80

settle or compromise any material litigation;

make any material tax election or settle or compromise any material tax liability;

enter into any tax protection agreements;

with respect to Newkirk, amend the advisory agreement with NKT Advisors;

subject to certain exceptions, enter into agreements with affiliates; and

agree to take any of the foregoing actions.

Notwithstanding the covenants in the merger agreement, nothing prohibits either company from taking any action to maintain its qualification as a REIT or discharge its duties (fiduciary or otherwise) to certain of its subsidiaries.

The covenants in the merger agreement relating to the conduct of Lexington's business and Newkirk's business are very detailed and the above description is only a summary. You are urged to read carefully and in its entirety the section of the merger agreement entitled "Conduct of Business Pending the Closing" in Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Other Covenants

Each of Lexington and Newkirk have agreed to certain other covenants regarding general matters, including but not limited to:

preparing and filing with the SEC this joint proxy statement/prospectus and holding a shareholders' or stockholders' meeting to vote on the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions;

subject to certain limitations, Lexington's board of trustees recommending that Lexington common shareholders and Newkirk's board of directors recommending that Newkirk voting stockholders approve the merger agreement, the merger

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and the related transactions and use reasonable efforts to obtain the necessary shareholder or stockholder approval; providing the other party and its representatives and designees access to its and its subsidiaries' properties, books, records, contracts and other information; with respect solely to Newkirk, preparing and filing with the SEC a proxy statement and holding a meeting of the MLP unitholders to vote on the amended MLP partnership agreement; subject to certain exceptions, refraining from soliciting proposals for alternative acquisition transactions; entering into agreements with Apollo and Vornado exempting their ownership interests in Lexington Realty Trust from the ownership limits under Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust; and taking certain steps to consummate and make effective the merger.

81

Conditions to the Merger

Conditions to Each Party's Obligations to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Lexington and Newkirk to complete the merger are subject to the fulfillment or, where permissible, waiver of the following conditions:

approval of the merger by the requisite number of shareholders of Lexington and holders of Newkirk voting stock; absence of any governmental order prohibiting, restricting or preventing the merger; execution by the MLP, Lexington and certain operating partnerships of Lexington of a funding agreement described under **Ancillary Agreements**; effectiveness of this registration statement and proxy on Form S-4; no action or investigation by the SEC to suspend the effectiveness of this registration statement shall have been initiated and be continuing; and receipt of all necessary approvals under state securities laws, the Securities Act or the Exchange Act relating to the issuance or trading of Lexington common shares.

Conditions to the Obligations of Lexington to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Lexington to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following additional conditions:

the representations and warranties of Newkirk in the merger agreement that (i) are not made as of a specific date shall be true and correct in all material respects (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality set forth therein) as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing of the merger, as though made on and as of the closing; and (ii) are made as of a specific date shall be true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality set forth therein) as of such date, in each case except where the failure of such representations or warranties to be true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality or Material Adverse Effect set forth therein) would not have a Material Adverse Effect;

Newkirk shall have performed, in all material respects, all obligations and complied with, in all material respects, all agreements and covenants to be performed and complied with by it on or prior to the Closing; each of the ancillary agreements to which Newkirk or certain of its subsidiaries is a party shall have been duly executed and delivered by Newkirk; the Amended MLP partnership agreement shall have been approved and adopted by the requisite vote of the holders of the MLP units; Michael L. Ashner shall have executed his employment agreement with Lexington;

Lexington shall have received the opinion of Paul Hastings as to the qualification of the merger as a reorganization under the Code and Newkirk shall have received the opinion of Katten Muchin as to certain tax matters relating to Newkirk's status as a REIT;

Newkirk shall have received certain specified permits, authorizations, consents and approvals; and there shall not have occurred any event, circumstance, change or effect that individually or in the aggregate has had or is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect with respect to Newkirk.

Conditions to Newkirk's Obligations to Effect the Merger

Newkirk's obligations to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following additional conditions:

the representations and warranties of Lexington in the merger agreement that (i) are not made as of a specific date shall be true and correct in all material respects (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality set forth therein) as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing of the merger, as though made on and as of the closing; and (ii) are made as of a specific date shall be true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality set forth therein) as of such date, in each case except where the failure of such representations or warranties to be true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality or Material Adverse Effect set forth therein) would not have a Material Adverse Effect;

Lexington shall have performed, in all material respects, all obligations and complied with, in all material respects, all agreements and covenants to be performed and complied with by it on or prior to the Closing; each of the ancillary agreements to which Lexington is a party shall have been duly executed and delivered by Lexington;

Lexington shall have taken all action necessary to reconstitute its board of trustees as set forth in the merger agreement, effective as of the closing of the merger;

Lexington shall have validly authorized its common shares to be issued in connection with the merger and such shares shall have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange;

Newkirk shall have received the opinion of Katten Muchin as to the qualification of the merger as a reorganization under the Code and Lexington shall have received the opinion of Paul Hastings as to certain tax matters relating to Lexington's status as a REIT;

Lexington shall have received certain specified permits, authorizations, consents and approvals; and

there shall not have occurred any event, circumstance, change or effect that individually or in the aggregate has had or is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect with respect to Lexington.

Definition of Material Adverse Effect

Under the merger agreement, a material adverse effect means any event, circumstance, change or effect that is materially adverse to the financial condition or results of operations of Lexington and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or Newkirk and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as applicable. Any effects, however, resulting from the following will not be considered a material adverse effect:

any decrease in the market price or trading volume of Lexington common shares or Newkirk common stock, as applicable;

any events, circumstances, changes or effects that affect the real estate ownership and leasing business generally;

any changes in the United States or global economy or capital, financial or securities markets generally, including changes in interest or exchange rates;

the commencement or escalation of a war or armed hostilities or the occurrence of acts of terrorism or sabotage;

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any changes in the general economic, legal, regulatory or political conditions in the geographic regions in which Lexington and its subsidiaries operate or Newkirk and its subsidiaries operate, as applicable;

any events, circumstances, changes or effects arising from the consummation or anticipation of the merger or the announcement of the execution of the merger agreement;

any events, circumstances, changes or effects arising from the compliance with the terms of, or the taking of any action required by, the merger agreement;

earthquakes, hurricanes or other natural disasters;

changes in law or U.S. GAAP; or

damage or destruction of any Lexington property or Newkirk property, as applicable, caused by casualty and not covered by insurance.

No Solicitation

Subject to certain exceptions, the merger agreement precludes both Lexington and Newkirk, and their respective subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly through any officer, director, trustee, agent or otherwise, from:

soliciting, or initiating the submission of, any acquisition proposal; or

participating in any negotiations regarding, or furnishing any information with respect to, or otherwise cooperating with respect to any acquisition proposal.

However, Lexington or Newkirk, as the case may be, may do the foregoing with respect to an acquisition proposal provided:

such acquisition proposal was unsolicited and the board of Lexington or Newkirk, as the case may be, determines in good faith that such acquisition proposal constitutes or is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal; and the board of Lexington or Newkirk, as the case may be, determines in good faith that failure to participate in such negotiations, furnish information or otherwise cooperate would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with such board's duties under applicable law.

Acquisition proposal, as defined in the merger agreement, means with respect to Lexington, subject to certain limited exceptions, any proposal or offer for any:

merger, consolidation or similar transaction involving Lexington, certain Lexington partnerships or any Significant Subsidiary of Lexington (as defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X, but substituting 25% for the references to 10% therein);

sale, lease or other disposition, directly or indirectly, by merger, consolidation, share exchange or otherwise, of any assets of Lexington or its subsidiaries representing 25% or more of the consolidated assets of Lexington or its subsidiaries;

issue, sale or other disposition of (including by way of merger, consolidation, share exchange or any similar transaction) securities (or options, rights or warrants to purchase, or securities convertible into, such securities) representing 25% or more of the votes associated with the outstanding securities of Lexington;

tender offer or exchange offer in which any person, entity or group (as such term is defined under the Exchange Act) shall acquire beneficial ownership (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), or the right to acquire beneficial ownership, of 25% or more of the outstanding shares of Lexington common shares or outstanding equity interest of certain Lexington partnerships;

recapitalization, restructuring, liquidation, dissolution, or other similar type of transaction with respect to Lexington or the Lexington operating partnerships; or

transaction which is similar in form, substance or purpose to any of the foregoing transactions.

Superior proposal, as defined in the merger agreement, with respect to Lexington, means any acquisition proposal on terms which Lexington's board determines in good faith (taking into account such factors as the board deems appropriate, which factors may include any legal, financial and regulatory aspects of the proposal and the person or entity making the proposal) to be more favorable to Lexington's shareholders than the merger, taken as a whole.

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There are parallel definitions of acquisition proposal and superior proposal in the merger agreement with respect to Newkirk and certain of its subsidiaries.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the merger in writing:

by the mutual written consent of Newkirk and Lexington;

by either Lexington or Newkirk by written notice to the other party if there exists any order, decree or ruling or any other action, in each case permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

by either Lexington or Newkirk by written notice to the other party if Newkirk, on the one hand, or Lexington, on the other hand, has materially breached any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement, such that such party's applicable closing condition is not satisfied and such breach is either not curable or has not been cured by the earlier of 60 days and March 31, 2007 (except that this right to terminate the merger agreement will not be available to any party if such party is then in material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement such that its applicable closing condition would not be satisfied or if such party's action or failure to act has been a principal cause of or resulting in the failure of the merger to be consummated on or prior to such date);

85

by either Lexington or Newkirk if Lexington shareholders do not approve the merger agreement and the merger at the Lexington special meeting duly convened or at any adjournment of that meeting;

by either Lexington or Newkirk if Newkirk stockholders do not approve the merger agreement and the merger at the Newkirk special meeting duly convened or at any adjournment of that meeting;

by Newkirk if Lexington's board of trustees (i) publicly withdraws or modifies in a manner adverse to Newkirk its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger; or (ii) publicly recommends or approves any acquisition proposal other than that contemplated by the merger agreement;

by Lexington if Newkirk's board of directors (i) publicly withdraws or modifies in a manner adverse to Lexington its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger; or (ii) publicly recommends or approves any acquisition proposal other than that contemplated by the merger agreement;

by Lexington if, prior to obtaining the approval of the Lexington shareholders at the Lexington special meeting, Lexington's board of trustees determines in good faith (i) to accept a superior proposal in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions described in No Solicitation, and (ii) that failure to terminate the merger agreement would reasonably be likely to be inconsistent with the duties of Lexington's board of trustees under applicable law;

by Newkirk if, prior to obtaining the approval of the Newkirk stockholders at the Newkirk special meeting, Newkirk's board of directors determines in good faith (i) to accept a superior proposal in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions described in No Solicitation, and (ii) that failure to terminate the merger agreement would reasonably be likely to be inconsistent with the duties of Newkirk's board of directors under applicable law; or

by either Lexington or Newkirk if the merger has not been completed by March 31, 2007, except that this right to terminate the merger agreement will not be available to any party if such party is in material breach of the merger agreement.

Effect of Termination

If the merger agreement is terminated as described in Termination of the Merger Agreement, the merger agreement will be void and have no effect, and there will be no liability or obligation of Lexington or Newkirk, or their respective officers, directors, trustees, subsidiaries or partners, as applicable, except for willful breaches of the merger agreement, and as to confidentiality and the termination and other fees described in the following section.

Termination Fee and Expenses

Expenses

The merger agreement provides that each party will pay its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, whether or not the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are consummated.

Termination Fee

For Failure to Obtain Shareholder Approval. If the merger agreement is terminated by Lexington or Newkirk on account of a failure by the other party to obtain shareholder approval, then the party that failed to get

86

shareholder approval will promptly pay to the other party the lesser of (i) such party's transaction expenses and (ii) \$5.0 million (such amount referred to as the Non-Approval Expense Fee). If after such termination the party that failed to obtain shareholder approval enters into a definitive agreement with respect to an alternative acquisition proposal within six months, then upon signing of such definitive agreement, such party will pay the other party an amount equal to the difference between \$25.0 million (such amount referred to as the Break Up Fee) and the amount of the Non-Approval Expense Fee previously paid.

For Breach of Representations, Warranties, Covenants or Agreements. If the merger agreement is terminated by Lexington or Newkirk on account of an uncured breach by the other party, then the breaching party will promptly pay to the other party the lesser of (i) the terminating party's actual transaction expenses and (ii) \$5,000,000 (such amount referred to as the Expense Fee), and if within six months following such termination, the breaching party enters into a definitive agreement with respect to an alternative acquisition proposal, then, upon signing of such definitive agreement, the breaching party will pay to the other party an amount equal to the difference between the Break Up Fee and the Expense Fee previously paid.

For Withdrawal of Recommendation. If the merger agreement is terminated by Lexington or Newkirk on account of its board either withdrawing its recommendation of the merger or recommending an alternative acquisition proposal, then the party withdrawing its recommendation or recommending an alternative acquisition proposal will promptly pay to the other party the Expense Fee, and if within six months following such termination, such party withdrawing its recommendation or recommending an alternative acquisition transaction enters into a definitive agreement with respect to an alternative acquisition proposal, then upon signing of such definitive agreement, such party will pay to the other party an amount equal to the difference between the Break Up Fee and the Expense Fee previously paid.

For Good Faith Acceptance of Superior Proposal. If the merger agreement is terminated by Lexington or Newkirk on account of the other party accepting a superior proposal, then the party accepting such superior proposal will, upon termination of the merger agreement, pay to the other party the Break Up Fee.

Amendment of the Merger Agreement

Any provision of the merger agreement may be amended before the effective time of the merger if, but only if, the amendment is in writing and signed by each party to the merger agreement. However, after the holders of Lexington common shares have approved the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, no amendment may be made that requires the approval of the holders of Lexington common shares unless such approval is obtained.

Ancillary Agreements

The ancillary agreements to the merger agreement include, but are not limited to, the following:

Voting Agreements

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Apollo, AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, WRT Realty L.P. and Michael L. Ashner have each entered into a voting agreement with Lexington which require each of them:

to vote all Newkirk voting shares beneficially owned by each of them as of the record date at the Newkirk special meeting in favor of the merger proposal and, if applicable, amending the MLP Agreement (and against competing proposals); and not to transfer Newkirk voting shares beneficially owned by each of them until after the termination date.

87

The obligations of Apollo, AP-Newkirk Holdings LLC, WEM-Brynmawr Associates LLC, WRT Realty L.P. and Michael L. Ashner under the voting agreements terminate upon the termination date, which is the earlier to occur of the date:

of the closing of the merger;

of the termination of the merger agreement pursuant to its terms;

if any, upon which Newkirk's board of directors withdraws its recommendation of the merger; and

if any, upon which Newkirk's board of directors recommends any acquisition proposal other than the merger.

Exclusivity Agreement

On the closing date of the merger, Michael L. Ashner and Lexington (as successor to Newkirk) will enter into an amended and restated exclusivity agreement on substantially the same terms as those contained in the exclusivity agreement between Mr. Ashner and Newkirk. Under this agreement, during the exclusivity period, Mr. Ashner is obligated to offer exclusively to Lexington each net lease business opportunity offered to or generated by Mr. Ashner.

Exclusivity period is defined in the amended and restated exclusivity agreement as the period beginning on the closing date of the merger and ending on:

if Lexington terminates the employment of Mr. Ashner other than for cause (as defined in the employment agreement between Lexington and Mr. Ashner) or if Mr. Ashner terminates his employment with Lexington for good reason (as defined in such employment agreement), the later of such date or the date on which Mr. Ashner ceases to be a trustee of Lexington; or

other than as set forth above, the six month anniversary of the later of (i) the date on which Mr. Ashner ceases to be an officer of Lexington and (ii) the date on which Mr. Ashner ceases to be a trustee of Lexington.

Net lease business opportunity is defined as any investment in real property or assets related thereto, other than certain specified excluded investments, which relate solely to:

a property that is either (a) triple net leased or (b) where a single tenant leases at least 85% of the rentable square footage of the property and, in addition to base rent, the tenant is required to pay some or all of the operating expenses for the property, and, in both (a) and (b) the lease has a remaining term, exclusive of all unexercised renewal terms, of more than 18 months; management agreements and master leases with terms of greater than three years where a manager or master lessee bears all operating expenses of the property and pays the owner a fixed return;

securities of companies including, without limitation, corporations, partnerships and limited liability companies, whether or not publicly traded, that are primarily invested in assets that meet the two requirements listed above; and all re-tenanting and redevelopment associated with such properties, agreements and leases, and all activities incidental thereto.

88

Special Voting Preferred Stock

As part of the merger, Newkirk's special voting preferred stock will be converted into a share of beneficial interest, classified as special voting preferred stock of Lexington, which is not entitled to dividends. The Lexington special voting preferred stock will enable holders of the voting MLP units to retain the same voting rights with respect to Lexington that they presently have with respect to Newkirk. The number of votes will initially be 36,000,000, subject to reduction by the number of voting MLP units that are subsequently redeemed by Lexington. Pursuant to a voting trustee agreement to be entered into at the time of the merger, NKT Advisors will hold the Lexington special voting preferred stock and will cast the votes attached to the special voting preferred stock in proportion to the votes it receives from holders of voting MLP units, other than the general partner of the MLP (i.e. a Lexington affiliate), subject to the following limitations. First, Vornado will not have the right to vote for board members at any time when an affiliate of Vornado is serving or standing for election as a board member. In addition, at all other times, Vornado's right to vote in the election of trustees will be limited to the number of voting MLP units that it owns not to exceed 9.9% of Lexington's common shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis. NKT Advisors (through its managing member) will be entitled to vote in its sole discretion to the extent the voting rights of Vornado's affiliates are so limited. Unitholders in Lexington's operating partnerships do not have such a voting right. Accordingly, based on Lexington common shares and Newkirk common stock and MLP units outstanding as of the record date, Newkirk stockholders and MLP unitholders will be entitled to cast and/or direct the voting of approximately % of Lexington's votes.

Amendments to Lexington's Governing Documents in the Merger

The following is a summary of the material terms of the proposed amendments to Lexington's declaration of trust and the amendments to Lexington's By-laws. You should read the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and the Amended and Restated By-laws, copies of which have been attached as Annex B and Annex C, respectively, and are incorporated herein by reference, because they, and not this joint proxy statement/prospectus, are the legal documents that will govern your rights as Lexington shareholders after the merger.

If the merger agreement, the merger and the related transactions, including the adoption of the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, are approved by the Lexington shareholders at the special meeting, Lexington's declaration of trust will be amended and restated in the merger. Lexington's declaration of trust will be restated to:

- incorporate the terms of Lexington's outstanding preferred shares, the Series B Preferred Shares and the Series C Preferred Shares, and all previous amendments to the declaration of trust made from time to time;
- remove the terms of Lexington's Class A Senior Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, which is no longer outstanding or authorized to be issued; and
- reflect the current information with respect to the registered agent and principal office of Lexington in the State of Maryland and identify the individuals that will serve as trustees until their successors are elected and qualified, as required by Maryland law in a restatement.

Lexington's declaration of trust will be amended in the merger to:

- change Lexington's name to Lexington Realty Trust;
- increase the total number of shares of beneficial interest of all classes which Lexington has authority to issue from 340,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 shares of beneficial interest (par value \$.0001 per share), of which 400,000,000 shares (formerly 160,000,000) shares are classified as "Common Stock," 500,000,000 shares (formerly 170,000,000 shares) are classified as "Excess Stock" and 100,000,000 shares (formerly 10,000,000 shares) are classified as "Preferred Stock."
- classify and set the terms of one share of beneficial interest in Lexington, designated as special voting preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share, which share will be issued in the merger to the holder of the special voting preferred stock of Newkirk (as described above under the heading "Special Voting Preferred Stock");
- remove as unnecessary a provision relating to the rights of successor trustees to the trust property;

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eliminate a requirement to hold the annual meeting of shareholders within 15 days of the delivery of the annual report and six months after the end of the fiscal year, which is no longer required by Maryland law, and clarify that the annual meeting shall be called in accordance with the By-laws;
eliminate the requirement that conformed the delivery requirements and content of the annual report to a Maryland statute that has been repealed;
clarify that after termination of Lexington, it is a majority of the trustees that must execute and file with the records of Lexington and the State of Maryland evidence of such termination;
clarify that the Maryland General Corporation Law shall apply to Lexington to the extent not inconsistent with Lexington's declaration or By-laws or the Maryland REIT Law; and
conform defined terms and paragraph and section references throughout.

In connection with its approval of the merger, Lexington's board of trustees amended Lexington's By-laws to:

provide that the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply to any acquisition of Lexington shares;

eliminate the provision requiring at least 3 and no more than 9 trustees;

provide that the trustees may consent to actions without a meeting by electronic consent;

require the approval of a majority of the independent trustees of Lexington for any operating partnership of which Lexington or any of its affiliates is the general partner to make a distribution per unit that is larger than any corresponding distribution to be made by any other such operating partnership;

clarify that Lexington's board of trustees shall have a nominating and corporate governance committee consisting solely of independent trustees;

clarify the vote required to adjourn a shareholder meeting;

clarify the positions and duties of the officers of Lexington; and

provide that Lexington's board of trustees shall determine who shall be authorized to sign checks, notes, drafts, etc. and the manner in which they shall be signed.

Approval of the amendments to Lexington's By-laws does not require the vote of Lexington's shareholders and such vote is not being requested as part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Registration Rights Agreements

Simultaneously with the consummation of the merger, Lexington will assume Newkirk's obligations under (i) registration rights agreements between Newkirk and each of Vornado Realty L.P., and Apollo covering the resale of an aggregate of 26,836,836 Lexington common shares issuable upon redemption of MLP units and (ii) a registration rights agreement with Winthrop covering the resale of 3,500,000 Lexington common shares. In addition, Lexington has agreed to enter into registration rights agreements with Michael L. Ashner and WEM-Brynmawr LLC with respect to 847,542 Lexington common shares issuable upon redemption of MLP units. As described below, Lexington common shares owned by Michael Ashner are subject to a lock up agreement.

Michael L. Ashner Employment Agreement

At the closing, Michael L. Ashner will enter into an employment agreement with Lexington, pursuant to which Mr. Ashner will serve as Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Acquisitions. The employment agreement contains, without limitation, the following terms:

Mr. Ashner will devote such business time, energy, experience and talents to the business of Lexington and its affiliates as is reasonably required to perform his duties hereunder; provided, however, that Mr. Ashner will be able to engage in certain permitted activities including without limitation, serving as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of each of Winthrop, First Winthrop Corporation and Winthrop Realty Partners, L.P. and their respective affiliates, and serving as principal of FUR Advisors LLC, provided that FUR Advisors LLC engages in no business other than acting as advisor for Winthrop; The initial term of the agreement is three years, and is thereafter automatically renewable for additional periods of one year;

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Mr. Ashner's initial base salary will be \$450,000, subject to annual review. Mr. Ashner is also entitled to bonuses and incentive compensation, and will receive medical, dental, pension, disability, life insurance, vacation, sick leave, and reimbursement of reasonable expenses;

Mr. Ashner's employment may be terminated at any time by Lexington with or without cause or by Mr. Ashner with or without good reason. If Mr. Ashner is terminated by Lexington prior to but in connection with a merger, such termination will be deemed to be without cause.

- o Cause includes (A) Mr. Ashner's conviction of, plea of nolo contendere to, or written admission of the commission of, a felony (but not a traffic infraction or similar offense), (B) Mr. Ashner's breach of any material provision of the employment agreement; (C) any act by Mr. Ashner involving moral turpitude, fraud or misrepresentation with respect to his duties for Lexington or its affiliates; or (D) gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of Mr. Ashner in the performance of his duties as an employee, officer or member of Lexington or its affiliates (that in only the case of gross negligence results in a material economic harm to Lexington); provided, however, that Lexington may not terminate Mr. Ashner's employment under clauses (B), (C) or (D) unless Mr. Ashner fails to cure after receiving notice from Lexington.
- o Good Reason includes the occurrence of one or more of the following events without Mr. Ashner's written consent or, in the case of clause (E) below, without prior written notice to, and the participation or consent of Winthrop, provided that Mr. Ashner first gives Lexington written notice of his intention to terminate and of the grounds for such termination within 90 days of such event, and, with respect to clauses (A)–(D), Lexington has not cured such good reason within thirty (30) days of the Executive giving Lexington written notice thereof: (A) a material reduction of Mr. Ashner's authority, duties and responsibilities, (B) a reduction in Mr. Ashner's base salary; (C) a material breach by Lexington of the employment agreement; (D) Lexington's requiring Mr. Ashner to be based at any office or location located more than fifty (50) miles from the New York metropolitan area, or (E) Lexington acquires or makes an investment in real property other than a net lease business opportunity.

If Mr. Ashner terminates his employment for Good Reason, if Lexington terminates Mr. Ashner's employment without Cause, or if Mr. Ashner's employment is terminated prior to but in connection with a change of control of Lexington, Mr. Ashner will be entitled to receive:

- o any earned and unpaid base salary and unpaid bonuses for periods ending prior to the termination date;
- o rights to which he is entitled under any employee benefit plan, fringe benefit or incentive plan;

91

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- o 2.99 times the sum of his base salary at the time of termination plus his regular target bonus (assuming all targets have been achieved); provided that Mr. Ashner will only receive 50% of such amount if he terminates his employment on account of clause (E) of the definition of Good Reason set forth above; and
 - o a pro rata annual bonus, with all targets deemed to have been achieved, based on the number of days worked by Mr. Ashner during the current fiscal year.

In addition, (i) all non-vested or unearned bonus and long-term incentive awards previously granted shall vest, become fully earned and nonforfeitable and (ii) Mr. Ashner will continue to receive medical, dental, disability, life insurance and other welfare benefits for a period of three years after termination.

If Mr. Ashner's employment is terminated on account of death or disability, Mr. Ashner will be entitled to receive:

- o any earned and unpaid base salary and unpaid bonuses for periods ending prior to the termination date;
- o rights to which he is entitled under any employee benefit plan, fringe benefit or incentive plan;
- o one times his base salary at the time of termination; and
- o a pro rata portion of the annual bonuses he would have received plus a pro rata portion of any long-term incentive awards he would have received, based on the number of days worked by Mr. Ashner during the current fiscal year.

In addition, (i) all non-vested or unearned bonus and long-term incentive awards previously granted shall vest, become fully earned and nonforfeitable and (ii) Mr. Ashner will continue to receive medical, dental, disability, life insurance and other welfare benefits for a period of two years after termination.

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In the event that any payments due to Mr. Ashner become subject to excise tax under Section 4999 of the internal revenue code, Lexington will make Mr. Ashner whole with respect to any such excise taxes.

Mr. Ashner is obligated not to compete with Lexington, solicit employees, or solicit customers, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. These obligations terminate upon the termination of the exclusivity period under the amended and restated exclusivity agreement.

Upon the closing of the merger, 83,200 Lexington common shares issuable in connection with the merger and 847,542 MLP units owned by Michael L. Ashner will be subject to transfer restrictions until the earlier of November 1, 2009 and the termination of Mr. Ashner's employment with Lexington. Until such date, Mr. Ashner has agreed to not transfer or otherwise dispose of such common shares or common shares issued on redemption of such MLP units.

Contribution

Lexington has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to contribute to the MLP, simultaneously with the consummation of the merger or as soon thereafter as practicable, all of its economic interests in its three operating partnerships in exchange for, at Lexington's option, general or limited partnership interests in the MLP. We refer to this event as the contribution. The amended and restated MLP partnership agreement provides that the contribution will be valued based on the number of shares of Lexington common stock that would be issued if the contributed interests were redeemed for common shares of Lexington under the partnership agreements of the three operating partnerships.

Funding Agreement

Simultaneously with the consummation of the merger, the MLP, Lexington and Lexington's three operating partnerships will enter into a funding agreement that will be effective as of January 1, 2007 if the consolidation

described below has not taken place by then. The parties to the funding agreement will agree, jointly and severally, that if any of the four partnerships does not have sufficient cash available to make a quarterly distribution to its limited partners in an amount equal to whichever is applicable of (i) a specified distribution set forth in its partnership agreement or (ii) the cash dividend payable with respect to a whole or fractional common share of Lexington into which such partnership's common units would be converted if they were redeemed for common shares of Lexington in accordance with its partnership agreement, Lexington and the other partnerships will fund their pro rata share of the shortfall. The pro rata share of each partnership and Lexington, respectively, will be determined based on the number of units in each funding partnership and, for Lexington, by the amount by which its total outstanding common shares exceeds the number of units in each funding partnership not owned by Lexington, with appropriate adjustments being made if units are not redeemable on a one-for-one basis. Payments under the agreement will be made in the form of loans to the partnership experiencing a shortfall and will bear interest at prevailing rates as determined by Lexington in its discretion but no less than the applicable federal rate. The MLP's right to receive these loans will expire after Lexington has contributed to the MLP all of its economic interests in its three operating partnerships, seven existing joint ventures and all of its other subsidiaries that are partnerships, joint ventures or limited liability companies (which we refer to as the consolidation). However, thereafter the MLP will remain obligated to continue to make these loans until there are no remaining units outstanding in the three operating partnerships and all loans have been repaid.

Transition Services Agreement

On the closing of the merger, First Winthrop Corp. will enter into a transition services agreement with Lexington. First Winthrop Corp. presently provides accounting, tax, financial reporting, investor relations and information technology support services for the MLP. Under the agreement, First Winthrop Corp. will continue to provide those services, at its cost, for 90 days following the closing of the merger. In addition, for a one year period following the closing of the merger, First Winthrop Corp. will provide office space at its Boston office for use of employees of First Winthrop Corp. who are hired by Lexington. During that one year period First Winthrop Corp. will also provide Lexington's employees with technology support and use of telephones, fax machines, mailroom facilities and duplicating machines and other equipment at its Boston office. The agreement also provides that Lexington shall have the right to hire certain employees of First Winthrop Corp. listed on Schedule 1 to the agreement.

Second Amended and Restated MLP Agreement

Concurrently with the merger, the MLP partnership agreement will be amended and restated generally to conform it, with certain exceptions, to the terms of Lexington's existing partnership agreements with its existing operating partnerships. In particular, the amended and restated MLP Agreement will reflect the substitution of a subsidiary of Lexington as the general partner and provide that MLP units will be redeemable at the option of the holder for cash based on the value of a common share of Lexington, or, if Lexington elects, on a one-for-one basis for common shares of Lexington, in each case after giving effect to a 0.80 for 1 reverse split of outstanding units. In addition, without consent of holders of a majority of the outstanding MLP units, exclusive of units owned by Lexington, the new general partner will not be permitted to use any assets of the MLP except to: (i) reimburse Lexington and the new general partner for expenses, including overhead expenses, incurred in connection with the MLP's business; (ii) to make distributions to partners; and (iii) to acquire assets or make loans for the exclusive benefit of the MLP. Loans to affiliates of Lexington may be made on such terms as the new general partner determines in its sole discretion if neither Lexington nor any of its affiliates, other than the MLP, holds an interest in the borrower. All other loans to affiliates must be made on terms no more favorable than those that could be obtained from a third party. However, the new general partner has the discretion to determine the terms of any loan made to an affiliate after Lexington has contributed to the MLP its economic interest in its three operating partnerships. This contribution is discussed above under Contribution. In any event, the interest rate on any loan that is made after the contribution is effected may not be less than the applicable federal rate.

The amended MLP partnership agreement also provides for Lexington to file a registration statement with the SEC registering up to 36,000,000 Lexington common shares issuable upon redemption of voting MLP units unless such registration statement has previously been filed by Newkirk prior to the closing of the merger.

Advisory Agreement

On closing of the merger, the advisory agreement between NKT Advisors, Newkirk and MLP will be terminated. By its terms, the advisory agreement is not terminable by Newkirk without cause until November 7, 2008, the end of its initial term. However, in order to facilitate the merger and to eliminate Newkirk's external management feature and enable Newkirk to be self-managed and self-administered in the same manner as Lexington, NKT Advisors has consented to an early termination of the advisory agreement in exchange for a \$12.5 million payment. Under the terms of the advisory agreement, NKT Advisors would be entitled to a minimum base management fee of \$4.8 million per year for the remainder of the initial term as well as a termination payment of not less than \$9.6 million. Accordingly, NKT Advisors has agreed to a payment of \$12.5 million in lieu, and in complete satisfaction, of a total minimum payment of \$19.2 million due under the terms of the advisory agreement, assuming the merger occurred on November 7, 2006. The termination fee shall not increase, regardless of when the merger actually occurs.

MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

The following is a summary of the material anticipated United States federal income tax consequences generally applicable to a U.S. holder of Newkirk common stock with respect to the exchange of Newkirk common stock for Lexington common shares pursuant to the merger. This discussion assumes that U.S. holders of Newkirk common stock hold their Newkirk common stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This summary is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and Treasury Regulations, each as in effect as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. All of the foregoing are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect, and all are subject to differing interpretation. No advance ruling has been sought or obtained from the Internal Revenue Service, regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. As a result, no assurance can be given that the IRS would

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not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences set forth below.

This summary does not address any tax consequences arising under United States federal tax laws other than United States federal income tax laws, nor does it address the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction. In addition, this summary does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may apply to holders of Newkirk common stock in light of their particular circumstances or holders that are subject to special rules under the Code, including, without limitation, holders of Newkirk common stock that are non-U.S. holders, partnerships or other pass-through entities (and persons holding their Newkirk common stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity), persons who acquired shares of Newkirk common stock as a result of the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, persons having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, persons holding their Newkirk common stock as part of a straddle, hedging, constructive sale or conversion transaction and persons who have ceased to be U.S. citizens or resident aliens.

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of Newkirk common stock that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

a United States citizen or resident alien;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state therein or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; and

a trust if (i) it is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) it was in existence on August 20, 1996 and has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (including any other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds Newkirk common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such a partner should consult its tax advisor.

This discussion is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, tax advice to any holder of Newkirk common stock. Holders are urged to consult and rely on their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the merger to them, including the effects of United States federal, state and local, foreign and other tax laws and of changes in those laws.

The merger is intended to qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. Katten Muchin, as counsel to Newkirk, and Paul Hastings, as counsel to Lexington, will each provide an opinion that the merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

These opinions will be based on representation letters provided by Newkirk and Lexington and on customary factual assumptions. If any of the factual representations or assumptions upon which the opinions are based are inconsistent with the actual facts, the tax consequences of the merger could be adversely affected, the opinions and this summary may not accurately describe the United States federal income tax treatment of the merger, and the tax consequences of the merger to holders of Newkirk common stock may be materially different from those described in this summary. The determination by tax counsel as to whether the proposed merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code will depend upon the facts and law existing at the effective time of the proposed merger. The statements in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and the opinion of counsel, are not binding on the IRS or a court and do not preclude the IRS from asserting, or a court from sustaining, a contrary result.

Assuming the merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, Newkirk and Lexington will not recognize any gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger. Assuming the merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders of Newkirk common stock are, in general, as follows:

Exchange of Newkirk Common Stock for Lexington Common Shares (plus any cash in lieu of a fractional share)

A Newkirk stockholder that receives Lexington common shares in exchange for its shares of Newkirk common stock in the merger will not recognize gain or loss on the exchange, except to the extent that the shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional share interest in Lexington common shares. A Newkirk stockholder that receives cash in lieu of a fractional share generally will recognize capital gain or loss based on the difference between the amount of cash in lieu of a fractional share received by the shareholder and the shareholder's tax basis in the fractional share (which the shareholder will be deemed to have received and then sold for cash). Such capital gain or loss will be long term capital gain or loss if the Newkirk common stock exchanged was held for more than one year.

The aggregate tax basis of Lexington common shares received by a Newkirk stockholder (including any fractional shares for which cash is received) in exchange for Lexington common shares in the merger will equal the aggregate tax basis of the shareholder's shares of Newkirk common stock. The holding period of the Lexington common shares received by a Newkirk stockholder in the merger will include the holding period of the shareholder's Newkirk common stock surrendered in exchange for Lexington common shares. If a Newkirk stockholder acquired any of its shares of Newkirk common stock at different prices, recently finalized Treasury Regulations provide guidance on how taxpayers may allocate their basis in these circumstances. Newkirk stockholders that hold multiple blocks of Newkirk common stock should consult their tax advisors regarding the proper allocation of their tax basis among Lexington common shares received (including fractional shares), and the potential impact of the final Treasury Regulations on their tax consequences from the merger.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Backup withholding at the applicable rate (currently 28%) may apply with respect to cash payments in lieu of fractional shares in Lexington, unless a Newkirk stockholder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or (ii) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A Newkirk stockholder who does not provide its correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the stockholder timely furnishes the required information to the IRS.

A Newkirk stockholder that receives Lexington common shares as a result of the merger will be required to retain records pertaining to the merger and will be required to file with its United States federal income tax return for the year in which the merger takes place a statement setting forth certain facts relating to the merger.

Pre Merger Dividend

Newkirk may, prior to the merger, pay a special dividend to the holders of Newkirk common stock in order to satisfy its REIT distribution requirement and avoid entity-level income and excise taxes for its final taxable year ending with the merger. This dividend, like Newkirk's quarterly dividends, will be includible in the holder's taxable income in accordance with the normal rules applicable to dividends received from REITs.

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The following paragraphs summarize provisions of Lexington's shares of beneficial interest. This summary does not completely describe Lexington's shares of beneficial interest. For a complete description of Lexington's shares of beneficial interest, we refer you to Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Amended and Restated By-laws, which are attached as Annexes B and C, respectively, and which are incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 114.

General

Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust provides that Lexington may issue up to 1,000,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, consisting of 400,000,000 shares of common stock, 500,000,000 shares of excess stock and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, of which 3,160,000 shares are classified as Series B Preferred Shares and 3,100,000 shares are classified as Series C Preferred Shares, and one share will be classified as special voting preferred stock and will be issued in the merger upon conversion of Newkirk's special voting preferred stock.

Lexington had, as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, 53,159,034 Lexington common shares, 3,160,000 Series B Preferred Shares, 3,100,000 Series C Preferred Shares and no special voting preferred stock outstanding. Under Maryland law, shareholders are not personally liable for the obligations of a real estate investment trust solely as a result of their status as shareholders.

Lexington Common Shares

All Lexington common shares issued in the merger will be duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of Lexington common shares are entitled to receive dividends when authorized by Lexington's board of trustees out of assets legally available for the payment of dividends. They are also entitled to share ratably in Lexington's assets legally available for distribution to Lexington's shareholders in the event of Lexington's liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after payment of or adequate provision for all of Lexington's known debts and liabilities. These rights are subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of Lexington shares and to the provisions of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust regarding restrictions on transfer of Lexington's shares.

Subject to the restrictions on transfer of shares contained in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, each outstanding Lexington common share entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, including the election of trustees. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of shares, including Lexington's special voting preferred stock, which votes together with the Lexington common shares on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, the holders of Lexington common shares will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of trustees, which means that the holders of outstanding Lexington common shares and special voting preferred stock entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the election of trustees will be able to elect all of the trustees then standing for election, and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any trustees.

Holders of Lexington common shares generally have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of Lexington's securities. Subject to the restrictions on transfer of shares contained in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, all Lexington common shares will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

Power to Reclassify and Issue Additional Shares

Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust empowers its board of trustees to authorize the issuance from time to time of its shares of any class, whether now or hereafter authorized, or securities convertible into shares of its shares of any class or classes, whether now or hereafter authorized, for such consideration as may

be deemed advisable by Lexington's board of trustees, without any action by the shareholders. Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust also authorizes Lexington's board of trustees to classify and reclassify any of Lexington's unissued shares of beneficial interest into other classes or series of shares. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board is required by Maryland law and by Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust to set, subject to the restrictions on transfer of shares contained in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series.

Lexington believes that the power to issue additional Lexington common shares or preferred shares and to classify or reclassify unissued Lexington common shares or preferred shares and thereafter to issue the classified or reclassified shares provides Lexington with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. These actions can be taken without shareholder approval, unless shareholder approval is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which Lexington's securities may be listed or traded. Although Lexington has no present intention of doing so, Lexington could issue a class or series of shares that could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of Lexington that might involve a premium price for holders of Lexington common shares or otherwise be in their best interest.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

For Lexington to qualify as a REIT under the Code, its shares must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, not more than 50% of the value of Lexington's outstanding shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as qualified pension plans) during the last half of a taxable year.

Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, subject to certain exceptions, provides that no holder may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, more than 9.8% of the value of its equity shares, defined as Lexington common shares or preferred shares; this restriction is referred to as the Ownership Limit. Lexington's board of trustees may waive the Ownership Limit if evidence satisfactory to Lexington's board of trustees is presented that the changes in ownership will not then or in the future jeopardize Lexington's status as a REIT. Upon the closing, waivers will be granted to affiliates of Apollo and Vornado. Any transfer of equity shares or any security convertible into equity shares that would create a direct or indirect ownership of equity shares in excess of the Ownership Limit or that would result in Lexington's disqualification as a REIT, including any transfer that results in the equity shares being owned by fewer than 100 persons or results in Lexington being closely held within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Code, will be null and void, and the intended transferee will acquire no rights to such equity shares. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if Lexington's board of trustees determines that it is no longer in Lexington's best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Equity shares owned, or deemed to be owned, or transferred to a shareholder in excess of the Ownership Limit or that would result in Lexington being closely held (within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Code), will automatically be converted into shares of beneficial interest classified as excess stock (referred to as excess shares), that will be transferred, by operation of law, to Lexington as trustee of a charitable trust for the exclusive benefit of the transferees to whom such capital shares may be ultimately transferred without violating the Ownership Limit. The excess shares are not entitled to be voted, be considered for purposes of any shareholder vote or the determination of a quorum for such vote and, except upon liquidation, entitled to participate in dividends or other distributions. Any dividend or distribution paid to a proposed transferee of excess shares prior to Lexington's discovery that equity shares have been converted into excess shares will be repaid to Lexington upon demand. The excess shares are not treasury shares, but rather constitute a separate class of Lexington's issued and outstanding shares. The original transferee-shareholder may, at any time the excess shares are held by Lexington in trust, transfer the interest in the trust representing the excess shares to any individual whose ownership of the equity shares exchanged into such excess shares would be permitted under Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, at a price not in excess of the price paid by the original transferee-shareholder for the equity shares that

were exchanged into excess shares or, if the transferee-shareholder did not give value for such shares, a price not in excess of the market price (as determined in the manner set forth in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust) on the date of the purported transfer. Immediately upon the transfer to the permitted transferee, the excess shares will automatically be exchanged for equity shares of the class from which they were converted. If the foregoing transfer restrictions are determined to be void or invalid by virtue of any legal decision, statute, rule or regulation, then the intended transferee of any excess shares may be deemed, at Lexington's option, to have acted as an agent on Lexington's behalf in acquiring the excess shares and to hold the excess shares on Lexington's behalf.

In addition to the foregoing transfer restrictions, Lexington will have the right, for a period of 90 days after the later of the day Lexington receives written notice of a transfer or other event, or Lexington's board of trustees determines in good faith that a transfer or other event has occurred, resulting in excess shares, to purchase all or any portion of the excess shares from the original transferee-shareholder for the lesser of the price paid for the equity shares by the original transferee-shareholder or the market price (as determined in the manner set forth in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust) of the equity shares on the date Lexington exercises its option to purchase.

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Each Lexington shareholder will be required, upon demand, to disclose to Lexington in writing any information with respect to the direct, indirect and constructive ownership of Lexington capital shares as Lexington's board of trustees deems necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code applicable to REITs, to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental agency or to determine any such compliance.

This Ownership Limit may have the effect of precluding an acquisition of control unless Lexington's board of trustees determines that maintenance of REIT status is no longer in Lexington's best interest.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Lexington common shares is Mellon Investor Services, LLC.

100

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND

OF LEXINGTON'S AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST AND BY-LAWS

The following description of certain provisions of Maryland law and of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws is only a summary. Because the description is a summary, it does not contain all of the information about the Maryland REIT Law, or MRL, Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws that may be important to you. In particular, you should refer to, and this summary is qualified in its entirety by, the full text of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws, which are attached as Annex B and C, respectively, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 115.

Board of Trustees

Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, and Lexington's By-laws, provide that the number of trustees may be increased or decreased by vote of at least a majority of its entire board of trustees, provided that the number thereof shall never be less than the minimum number required by the MRL, which is one. Lexington's board of trustees will be increased from nine to 11 members at the effective time of the merger. Vacancies on the board of trustees resulting from an increase in the authorized number of trustees, or death, resignation or retirement or other cause may be filled by a vote of the shareholders or a majority of trustees then in office. A vacancy on Lexington's board of trustees resulting from removal of a trustee by the shareholders may be filled by a vote of the shareholders.

Holders of Lexington common shares will have no right to cumulative voting in the election of trustees. Consequently, at each annual meeting of shareholders, the holders of Lexington common shares and special voting preferred stock entitled to cast a majority of votes in the election of trustees will be able to elect all of the trustees then standing for election, and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any trustees.

Removal of Trustees

Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust provides that a trustee may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of trustees.

Business Combinations

Under Maryland law, business combinations between a Maryland real estate investment trust and an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested shareholder is defined as:

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any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the trust's shares; or

an affiliate or associate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting shares of the trust.

A person is not an interested shareholder under the statute if the board of trustees approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested shareholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of trustees may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board.

101

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland trust and an interested shareholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the trust and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding voting shares of the trust; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting shares of the trust other than shares held by the interested shareholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested shareholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the trust's common shareholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of trustees before the time that the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. In connection with its approval of the merger, Lexington's board of trustees have exempted, to a limited extent, certain holders of Newkirk common stock or MLP partnership units (Apollo and certain of its affiliates and Vornado Realty L.P. and certain of its affiliates) who will be receiving Lexington common shares in the merger. Consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between Lexington and any of them, unless they exceed the ownership limit set by Lexington's board of trustees (for Apollo and certain of its affiliates, up to a maximum of 18,687,236 Lexington common shares, and for Vornado Realty L.P. and certain of its affiliates, up to a maximum of 8,149,593 Lexington common shares plus additional Lexington common shares owned by Winthrop (which may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Vornado)).

The business combination statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of Lexington and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Control Share Acquisitions

Maryland law provides that control shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by trustees who are employees of the trust are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control Shares are voting shares which, if aggregated with all other shares owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing trustees within one of the following ranges of voting power:

one-tenth or more but less than one-third;

one-third or more but less than a majority; or

a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the board of trustees of the trust to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is

made, the trust may itself present the question at any shareholders meeting.

102

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the trust may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the trust to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the trust is a party to the transaction, or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the declaration of trust or By-laws of the trust.

Lexington's By-laws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of Lexington's shares. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Merger; Amendment to the Declaration of Trust

Under Maryland law, a Maryland real estate investment trust generally cannot amend its declaration of trust or merge with another entity, unless advised by the board of trustees and approved by the affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter. However, a Maryland real estate investment trust may provide in its declaration of trust for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust generally provides for approval of these matters by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, except certain amendments to the declaration of trust require approval by a higher percentage.

Under Maryland law, the declaration of trust of a Maryland real estate investment trust may permit the trustees, by a two-thirds vote, to amend the declaration of trust from time to time to qualify as a REIT under the Code or the MRL, without the affirmative vote or written consent of the shareholders. Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust permits such action by Lexington's board of trustees.

Termination of Lexington

Subject to the provisions of any class or series of outstanding shares of Lexington, Lexington may be terminated by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Advance Notice of Trustee Nominations and New Business

Lexington's By-laws provide that for any shareholder proposal to be presented in connection with an annual meeting of shareholders of Lexington, including any proposal relating to the nomination of a trustee, the shareholders must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the secretary of Lexington in accordance with the provisions of Lexington's By-laws.

103

Unsolicited Takeovers

Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporate Law, or MGCL, permits a Maryland real estate investment trust with a class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and at least three independent trustees to elect to be subject, by provision in its declaration of trust or by-laws or a resolution of its board of trustees and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the declaration of trust or by-laws, to any or all of five provisions:

- a classified board;
- a two-thirds vote requirement for removing a trustee;
- a requirement that the number of trustees be fixed only by vote of the trustees;
- a requirement that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining trustees and for the remainder of the full term of the class of trustees in which the vacancy occurred; and
- a majority requirement for the calling of a special meeting of shareholders.

Through provisions in Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws unrelated to Subtitle 8, Lexington already (a) requires an 80% vote for the removal of any trustee from the board, (b) vests in the board the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, and (c) and provides that special meetings may only be called by the chairman of the board of trustees or the president or by a majority of the board of trustees and as may be required by law. Lexington has not elected to be governed by the other provisions described above, but can elect to be governed by any or all of the provisions of Maryland law at any time in the future.

Anti-takeover Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws

The business combination provisions and, if the applicable provision in Lexington's By-laws is rescinded, the control share acquisition provisions of Maryland law, the provisions of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust on removal of trustees and the advance notice provisions of Lexington's By-laws could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of Lexington that might involve a premium price for holders of Lexington common shares or otherwise be in their best interest.

COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF LEXINGTON COMMON

SHAREHOLDERS AND NEWKIRK COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

The rights of the holders of Newkirk common stock are presently governed by the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, Newkirk's charter and Newkirk's By-laws. The rights of holders of Lexington common shares are currently governed by the Maryland REIT Law, or MRL, Lexington's Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws. Upon completion of the merger, Newkirk stockholders will receive Lexington common shares in exchange for their Newkirk common stock and Lexington's Declaration of Trust will be amended and restated, and, as a result, the rights of former holders of Newkirk common stock will be governed by the MRL, Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws, copies of which are attached as Annex B and C, respectively.

The following is a summary of what we deem to be the material differences between the current rights of holders of Newkirk common stock and the rights of holders of Lexington common shares upon the occurrence of the merger. While we believe that this summary covers the material differences between the two, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. This summary is not intended to be a complete discussion of the respective rights of holders of Newkirk common stock and holders of Lexington common shares and it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the MGCL, the MRL and the various documents of Newkirk and Lexington to which we refer in this summary. We urge you to carefully read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus, the relevant provisions of the MGCL, the MRL and the other documents to which we refer in this joint proxy statement/prospectus for a more complete understanding of the differences between being a Newkirk stockholder and being a Lexington shareholder.

Authorized and Issued Shares

Newkirk

Newkirk may issue up to 500,000,000 shares of stock, consisting of 400,000,000 shares of common stock and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, including one share of preferred stock classified as special voting preferred stock.

As permitted by the MGCL, Newkirk's charter provides that Newkirk's board of directors, without any action by Newkirk's stockholders, may amend the charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock beneficial interest of any class or series that Newkirk has authority to issue.

Newkirk had, as of September 1, 2006, 19,375,000 shares of common stock and one share of special voting preferred stock outstanding.

Lexington

Lexington may issue up to 1,000,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, consisting of 400,000,000 shares of common stock, 500,000,000 shares of excess stock and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, of which 3,160,000 shares are classified as 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, or Series B Preferred Shares, and 3,100,000 shares are classified as 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series C Preferred Shares, and one share will be classified as special voting preferred stock.

Lexington had, as of August 28, 2006, 53,159,034 common shares, 3,160,000 Series B Preferred Shares, 3,100,000 Series C Preferred Shares and no special voting preferred stock outstanding.

Number and Independence of Directors or Trustees

Newkirk

Newkirk's charter provides that the number of directors may be increased or decreased pursuant to its By-laws. Newkirk's By-laws provide that a majority of its entire board of directors may establish, increase or decrease the number of directors, provided that the number thereof shall never be less than the minimum number required by the MGCL, which is one, or greater than 11. Newkirk's board of directors currently consists of eleven directors.

Except in the case of a vacancy, a majority of Newkirk's board of directors must be made up at all time of directors who meet the definition of an independent director under the rules of the NYSE or other exchange on which the Newkirk common stock is listed.

Lexington

Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws provide that the number of trustees may be increased or decreased by vote of at least a majority of its entire board of trustees, provided that the number thereof shall never be less than the minimum number required by the MRL, which is one. Lexington's board of trustees will be increased from nine to 11 members at the effective time of the merger.

Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws do not have a comparable requirement with respect to independent trustees, although Lexington is subject to a comparable requirement under the listing standards of the NYSE and, pursuant to Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Lexington's By-laws, certain matters relating to Lexington's special voting preferred stock and excess distributions by Lexington's operating partnerships require the approval of trustees who are independent under the rules of the NYSE or other exchange on which the Lexington common shares are listed.

Removal of Directors or Trustees

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Newkirk

Newkirk's charter provides that any director, or the entire board of directors, may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the votes of the stock entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Vacancies on the Board of Directors or the Board of Trustees

Lexington

Lexington's Declaration of Trust provides that any trustee, or the entire board of trustees, may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of the trustees.

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws provide that vacancies on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the remaining directors except that a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors must be filled by a majority of the entire board of directors and a vacancy resulting from the removal of a board member may also be filled by a vote of the stockholders.

Lexington

Lexington's Declaration of Trust provides that vacancies on the board of trustees resulting from an increase in the authorized number of trustees, or death, resignation or retirement or other cause shall be filled by a vote of the shareholders or a majority of trustees then in office. A vacancy on the board of trustees resulting from removal of a trustee by the shareholders shall be filled by a vote of the shareholders.

106

Amendment of Charter/ Declaration of Trust

Newkirk

With the exception of the amendment of the provisions of the charter relating to removal of directors, which requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast by the stockholders on the matter, Newkirk's charter may be amended only if declared advisable by Newkirk's board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast by the stockholders on the matter.

Lexington

Subject to the terms of Lexington's preferred stock, and with the exception of the amendment of certain provisions relating to the termination of Lexington, which requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, and certain provisions relating to trustees (including removal) and the power of the board of trustees to amend Lexington's By-laws, each of which requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least 80% of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, Lexington's Declaration of Trust may be amended only if declared advisable by its board of trustees and approved by Lexington shareholders by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Two-thirds of the trustees may, after 15 days' written notice to the shareholders, also amend the Declaration of Trust without the vote or consent of shareholders if in good faith they deem it necessary to conform the declaration to the requirements of the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Amendments of By-Law

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws provide that Newkirk's board of directors has exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal the By-laws or make new by-laws. Subject to certain exceptions requiring the approval of a

Lexington

Lexington's Declaration of Trust provides that its board of trustees is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal the By-laws of Lexington, provided that any such alteration or repeal shall require

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majority or all of the Independent Directors. Newkirk's By-laws provide that they may be repealed, altered, amended or rescinded (a) by the shareholders of Lexington by a vote of not less than 80% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest entitled to vote generally in the election of trustees or (b) by a quorum is present. vote of two-thirds of Lexington's board of trustees.

Business Combination Act

Newkirk

Newkirk's board of directors adopted a resolution excluding Newkirk from the business combination provisions of the MGCL and, consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between Newkirk and any interested stockholder. Such resolution may be repealed or modified in the future if such repeal or modification is approved by a unanimous vote of Newkirk's independent directors.

Lexington

Lexington's board of trustees has not opted out of the business combination provisions of Maryland law and is subject to the five-year prohibition and the super-majority voting requirements with respect to business combinations involving Lexington; however, as permitted under Maryland law, Lexington's board of trustees may elect to opt out of these provisions in the future. In connection with the merger, Lexington's board of trustees adopted a resolution excluding certain holders of Newkirk common stock who will receive

107

For additional information with respect to the Business Combination Act, see Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust By-laws Business Combinations.,

Lexington common shares in the merger from the provisions of this statute, subject to certain ownership limitations.

Control Share Acquisition Act

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of Newkirk's common stock and, consequently, the provisions of the control share acquisition statute will not apply to holders of Newkirk shares unless Newkirk's By-laws are amended, with the approval of Newkirk's independent directors, to modify or eliminate this provision.

For additional information with respect to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, see Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and By-laws Control Share Acquisitions. .

Lexington

In connection with its approval of the merger agreement, Lexington's board of trustees amended the Lexington By-laws to include a provision exempting any and all acquisitions by any person of Lexington shares from the control share acquisition statute. This provision of the Lexington By-laws may be amended or eliminated in the future in accordance with the terms of the By-laws.

Unsolicited Takeovers Act

Newkirk

Lexington

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Newkirk's charter provides that the Maryland unsolicited takeover statute does not apply to Newkirk. It will remain inapplicable unless Newkirk's charter is amended, with stockholder approval, modify or eliminate this provision. For additional information with respect to these unsolicited takeover provisions, see Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and By-laws Unsolicited Takeovers.

The Maryland unsolicited takeover statute, as applicable to a Maryland real estate investment trust that has a class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, permits the board of trustees, without shareholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in the Declaration of Trust or By-laws, to implement takeover defenses, some of which (for example, a classified board) Lexington does not yet have.

108

Vote on Certain Fundamental Issues

Newkirk

Under the MGCL and Newkirk's charter, Newkirk generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, consolidate, transfer all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a statutory share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless it is declared advisable by its board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Lexington

Under the MRL and Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, Lexington generally cannot amend its Declaration of Trust or engage in a merger, unless it is declared advisable by its board of trustees and approved by the affirmative vote of shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Lexington's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust also provides that Lexington's termination must be approved by Lexington's shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Transactions with Stockholders

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws provide that its board of directors may authorize any agreement or other transaction with any beneficial owner of more than 4.9% of Newkirk's stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, or an officer, director, member, partner or greater than 4.9% stockholder of any such owner, or certain other specified holders, if and only if: (i) the existence is disclosed or known to the board of directors, and the contract or transaction is authorized, approved or ratified by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the disinterested directors, even if they constitute less than a quorum of the Board of Directors; or (ii) the existence is disclosed to the stockholders entitled to vote, and the agreement or transaction is authorized, approved or ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the disinterested stockholders.

Lexington

Lexington's Declaration of Trust and By-laws do not contain a comparable provision with respect to greater than 4.9% holders.

109

Special Meeting of Shareholders

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws provide that special meetings of stockholders may only be called by Newkirk's chairman of the board, chief executive officer or board of directors or by the secretary upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such a meeting pursuant to the procedures set forth in Newkirk's By-laws for making such a request.

Lexington

Lexington's By-laws provide that a special meeting of the shareholders may be called by the chairman of the board of trustees or the president or by a majority of the board of trustees by vote at a meeting or in writing (addressed to the secretary of Lexington) with or without a meeting and as may be required by law.

Notice of Meetings and Shareholder Proposals

Newkirk

Newkirk's By-laws provide that with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only: (i) pursuant to Newkirk's notice of the meeting; (ii) by the board of directors; or (iii) by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice procedures of the By-laws. With respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in Newkirk's notice of the meeting may be brought before the meeting. To be timely, subject to certain exceptions when the date of the meeting is advanced or delayed, a stockholder's proposal shall set forth the information required by Newkirk's By-laws and shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Newkirk not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice of the prior year's annual meeting.

Lexington

Lexington's By-laws provide that for any shareholder proposal to be presented in connection with an annual meeting of shareholders, including any proposal relating to the nomination of a trustee, the shareholders must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the secretary of Lexington. To be timely, subject to certain exceptions when the date of the meeting is advanced or delayed, a shareholder's proposal shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Lexington not less than 120 days in advance of the release date of Lexington's proxy statement to shareholders in connection with the preceding year's annual meeting. Such notice must also contain the information required by Lexington's By-laws. Lexington's By-laws do not contain a comparable provision with respect to special meetings.

Nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors at a special meeting may be made only (i) pursuant to Newkirk's notice of the meeting; (ii) by the board of directors; or (iii) provided that the board of directors has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has complied with the advance notice provisions of the By-laws.

To be timely, a stockholder's nomination of a director shall set forth the information required by Newkirk's By-laws and shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Newkirk not earlier than the 120th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the 90th day prior to such special meeting or the tenth day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of

the special meeting and the nominees proposed by the board of directors to be elected at such meeting.

Appraisal Rights

Newkirk

Under the MGCL, a stockholder has the right to demand and receive payment of fair value of his stock from the successor if: (i) the corporation consolidates or merges with another corporation; (ii) the stockholder's stock is to be acquired in a share exchange; (iii) the corporation transfers all or substantially all of its assets; (iv) the corporation alters its charter in a way which alters the contract rights as set forth in the charter of any outstanding stock and substantially adversely affects the stockholder's rights, unless the right to do so is reserved in the charter; or (v) the transaction is one governed by the Maryland business combination act or exempted pursuant to the minimum price provisions. However, this right to demand and receive payment of fair value is not available, except for transactions subject pursuant to the Maryland business combination act, if: (i) the stock is listed on a national securities exchange; (ii) the stock is that of a successor merger, unless the merger alters the contract rights of the stock and the charter does not reserve the right to do so or the stock is changed into something other than stock in the successor or cash, scrip or other rights or interest arising out of the treatment of fractional shares; (iii) the stock is not entitled to be voted on the transaction; (iv) the charter provides that the holders of the stock are not entitled to exercise the rights of an objecting stockholder; or (v) the stock is that of an open-end investment company

As permitted by the MGCL, Newkirk's charter provides that holders of shares of stock shall not be entitled to exercise any rights of an objecting stockholder unless Newkirk's board of directors, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors, shall determine that such rights apply, with respect to all or any classes or series of stock, to one or more transactions occurring after the date of such determination in connection with which holders of such shares would otherwise be entitled to exercise such rights.

Lexington

Under the MRL, each shareholder of a Maryland real estate investment trust objecting to the merger of such trust has the right to exercise the same rights as an objecting stockholder of a Maryland corporation. Such rights also apply to a Maryland real estate investment trust in the context of the Maryland business combination act. Lexington's Declaration of Trust does not contain a comparable provision prohibiting its shareholders from exercising the rights of an objecting shareholder.

DEADLINE FOR FUTURE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

Lexington

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In order to be eligible for inclusion in Lexington's proxy materials for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, any shareholder proposal to take action at such meeting must be received at Lexington's principal executive office located at One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015, New York, New York 10119-4015, Attention: Paul R. Wood, Secretary, no later than December 11, 2006. Any such proposals shall be subject to the requirements of the proxy rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Lexington's Board of Trustees will review any shareholder proposals that are timely submitted and will determine whether such proposals meet the criteria for inclusion in the proxy solicitation materials or for consideration at the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. In addition, the persons named in the proxies retain the discretion to vote proxies on matters of which Lexington is not properly notified at Lexington's principal executive offices on or before 45 days prior to the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, and also retain such authority under certain other circumstances.

Newkirk

Any stockholder proposals intended to be presented at the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Newkirk, which will only take place if the merger is not consummated, must be received by Newkirk for inclusion in Newkirk's proxy statement and form of proxy relating to that meeting on or before February 15, 2007. In addition, under Newkirk's By-laws, stockholders must comply with specified procedures to nominate persons for election as directors or introduce an item of business at an annual meeting. Director nominations or an item of business to be introduced at an annual meeting must be submitted in writing and received by Newkirk not less than 90 days or more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of a notice of the prior year's annual meeting which, for the 2007 Annual Meeting, means that such submissions must be made between December 12, 2006 and January 11, 2007. To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice must contain the specific information required by Newkirk's By-laws. A copy of Newkirk's By-laws, which specify the advance notice procedures, can be obtained from Newkirk by request to the Secretary of Newkirk. Any Shareholder who wishes to submit a stockholder proposal, should send it to the Secretary, Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., 7 Bulfinch Place, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Lexington common shares to be issued in the merger will be opined upon for Lexington by Venable LLP. Paul Hastings will deliver its opinion to Lexington as to certain federal income tax matters and Katten Muchin will deliver its opinion to Newkirk as to certain federal income tax matters.

Seth M. Zachary, a partner of Paul Hastings, is presently serving on Lexington's board of trustees and will continue to do so at least until the consummation of the merger at which time he has agreed to resign as a trustee. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Mr. Zachary beneficially owns 54,996 common shares.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Lexington Corporate Properties Trust and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended

December 31, 2005, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 have been incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and for the period from November 7, 2005 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2005 and the consolidated financial statements of The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership as

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of December 31, 2004 and for the period from January 1, 2005 to November 6, 2005 and for the year ended December 31, 2004 included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports appearing herein, which reports express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements, and have been so included in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated statements of operations, partners' equity and cash flows of The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2003 have been audited by Imowitz, Koenig & Co., LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

OTHER MATTERS

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, neither Lexington's board of trustees nor Newkirk's board of directors knows of any matters that will be presented for consideration at either special meeting other than those described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If any other matters properly come before either of the special meetings or any adjournments or postponements of either of the special meetings, and are voted upon, the enclosed proxies will confer discretionary authority on the individuals named as proxies to vote the shares represented by those proxies as to any other matters. Those individuals named in the Lexington proxies intend to vote or not vote consistent with the recommendation of the management of Lexington. Those individuals named as proxies in the Newkirk proxies intend to vote or not vote consistent with the recommendation of the management of Newkirk.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Lexington has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act that registers the Lexington common shares to be issued under and as contemplated by the merger agreement. That registration statement, including the attached exhibits and schedules, contains additional relevant information about Lexington and Lexington common shares. The rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission allow Lexington to omit some of the information included in the registration statement from this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

In addition, Lexington and Newkirk file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You may read and copy that information at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at the following location:

Public Reference Room

100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580

Washington, D.C. 20549

1-800-732-0330

You may also obtain copies of this information by mail from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-732-0330 for information on the operation of the public reference room.

The Securities and Exchange Commission also maintains an Internet world wide website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, including Lexington and Newkirk, which file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Securities and Exchange Commission allows Lexington to incorporate by reference information into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This means that Lexington can disclose important information by referring you to another document filed separately with the Securities and

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Exchange Commission. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information that is superseded by information that is included directly in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the documents listed below that Lexington has previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (other than those furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 on Current Report on Form 8-K). These filings contain important information about Lexington and its financial condition.

Lexington Filings (File No. 001-12386)

	Period
Annual Report on Form 10-K	Year ended December 31, 2005, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto filed on Form 10-K/A on March 16, 2006
Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q	Quarter ended March 31, 2006 Quarter ended June 30, 2006
Current Reports on Form 8-K	Filed on: January 5, 2006 January 6, 2006 February 6, 2006 February 16, 2006 March 20, 2006 March 27, 2006 April 27, 2006 May 5, 2006 June 2, 2006 July 24, 2006 August 1, 2006 August 15, 2006 September 13, 2006

Lexington also incorporates by reference additional documents that it may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 between the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the date of the Lexington special meeting (excluding any information furnished pursuant to any Current Report on Form 8-K). Those documents include periodic reports such as Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as proxy statements.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus through Lexington, or from the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Documents incorporated by reference are available from Lexington without charge, excluding any exhibits to those documents unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You may also obtain documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from Lexington as follows:

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015

New York, New York 10119-4015

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (212) 692-7200

If you would like to request documents incorporated by reference, please do so by _____, 2006, to receive them before the special meeting. Please be sure to include your complete name and address in your request. If you request any documents, we will mail them to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means, within one business day after we receive your request.

WARNING ABOUT FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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Lexington and Newkirk have made forward-looking statements in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, which are subject to risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of Lexington and Newkirk, as the case may be, and on the information currently available to them.

114

When used or referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, these forward-looking statements may be preceded by, followed by or otherwise include the words believes, expects, anticipates, intends, plans, estimates, projects or similar expressions, or statements that certain events or conditions will or may occur. Forward-looking statements in this joint proxy statement/prospectus also include:

- statements relating to the cost savings that Lexington anticipates will result from the merger;
- statements relating to the accretion/dilution to funds from operations per share that Lexington expects from the merger;
- statements regarding other perceived benefits expected to result from the merger;
- statements with respect to various actions to be taken or requirements to be met in connection with completing the merger or integrating Lexington and Newkirk; and
- statements relating to revenue, income and operations of the combined company after the merger is completed.

These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, including those discussed in the section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled Risk Factors, could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements:

- cost savings expected from the merger may not be fully realized;
- revenue of the combined company following the merger may be lower than expected;
- costs or difficulties related to the integration of the businesses of Lexington and Newkirk following the merger may be greater than expected;
- general economic conditions, either internationally or nationally or in the jurisdictions in which Lexington or Newkirk is doing business, may be less favorable than expected;
- legislative or regulatory changes, including changes in environmental regulation, may adversely affect the businesses in which Lexington and Newkirk are engaged;
- there may be environmental risks and liability under federal, state and foreign environmental laws and regulations; and
- changes may occur in the securities or capital markets.

Except for its ongoing obligations to disclose material information as required by the federal securities laws, neither Lexington nor Newkirk has any intention or obligation to update these forward-looking statements after it distributes this joint proxy statement/ prospectus.

WHAT INFORMATION YOU SHOULD RELY ON

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation that differs from, or adds to, the information discussed in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or in the annexes attached hereto which are specifically incorporated by reference. Therefore, if anyone gives you different or additional information, you should not rely on it.

115

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated _____, 2006. The information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus speaks only as of its date unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies. This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to exchange or sell, or a solicitation of an offer to exchange or purchase, Lexington common shares or Newkirk common stock or to ask for proxies, to or from any person to whom it is unlawful to direct these activities.

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

INDEX TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page

Introduction	F-2
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2006	F-3
Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2006	F-5
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2005	F-8
Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2005	F-10
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income for the six months ended June 30, 2006	F-13
Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income for the six months ended June 30, 2006	F-16

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared to reflect the proposed merger. The merger will be accounted for using the purchase method. The allocation of the purchase price reflected in the pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet, and accordingly the pro forma adjustments as reflected in the pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income related to Lexington's new basis for assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is preliminary and is subject to change. We can give no assurance that when the final allocation of purchase price is completed the financial information will not change or that any change will not be material.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2006 has been prepared to reflect the merger as if the merger occurred on June 30, 2006. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006 have been prepared assuming the merger occurred on January 1, 2005. The adjustments made in the pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet have been made to reflect the merger and the allocation of the purchase price and other costs of the merger to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The adjustments made to the pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income have been made to reflect the effect of the merger and reclassifications of certain items in Newkirk's historical financial statements in order to conform to Lexington's presentation. The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income do not purport to represent what Lexington's results of operations would actually have been if the merger had in fact occurred as of January 1, 2005 or to project Lexington's results of operations for any future date or period.

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The unaudited pro forma balance sheet does not reflect the potential dividend/distribution that (i) Lexington is entitled to make pursuant to the merger agreement equal to 125% of any dividend/distribution made by Newkirk to maintain its REIT status and avoid imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes or (ii) Newkirk is entitled to make pursuant to the merger agreement equal to 80% of any dividend/distribution made by Lexington to maintain its REIT status and avoid imposition of entity-level income or excise taxes.

The pro forma adjustments are based on available information and on certain assumptions as set forth in the notes to the pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements that we believe are reasonable in the circumstances. The pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and related notes of Lexington, which are incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference, the historical financial statements and related notes of Newkirk, which are included herein under *Annex F: Additional Information about Newkirk and Financial Statements for Newkirk*, and other documents filed by Lexington and Newkirk with the SEC from time to time. See *Where You Can Find More Information*.

As a result of the merger, Lexington believes that there will be certain cost efficiencies due to the economies of scale of having a larger number of facilities in certain markets after the merger is consummated. Lexington is evaluating the potential cost savings; however, it is not able to quantify the amount of such savings at this time. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income to reflect expected cost savings.

In the opinion of Lexington and Newkirk management, all significant adjustments necessary to reflect the effects of the merger that can be factually supported within the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations covering the preparation of unaudited pro forma financial statements have been made. The pro forma adjustments and the purchase price allocation as presented are based on estimates and certain information that is currently available to management. Such pro forma adjustments and the purchase price allocation could change as additional information becomes available, as estimates are refined or as additional events occur including any change in Lexington's closing share price on the date the merger is consummated. Management does not anticipate that there will be any significant changes in the total purchase price as presented in these unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements, other than those caused by changes in Lexington's share price, which cannot be predicted.

F-2

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 2006

(dollars in thousands)

<i>Assets</i>	Lexington (historical)	Newkirk ^(P) (historical)	Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjusted
Real estate at cost, net	\$ 1,619,398	\$ 1,012,917	\$ 404,750 ^(C)	\$ 3,037,065
Properties held for sale discontinued operations	7,956	146,108	62,911 ^(D)	216,975
Intangible assets, net	133,046	19,895	382,743 ^(F)	535,684
Cash and cash equivalents	54,318	48,605	(31,468) ^(B)	71,455
Investment in non-consolidated entities	186,391	42,588	(4,342) ^(E)	224,637
Deferred expenses, net	14,440	10,552	(9,138) ^(G)	15,854
Notes receivable, including accrued interest	33,757	14,974	18,396 ^(H)	67,127
Investments in marketable equity securities	4,221	10,045	-	14,266

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Rent receivable	current	6,052	51,577	-	57,629
Rent receivable	deferred	26,551	22,463	(22,463) ^(D)	26,551
Other assets		54,867	48,330	(3,671) ^(J)	99,526
Total assets		\$ 2,140,997	\$ 1,428,054	\$ 797,718	\$ 4,366,769

(continued)

F-3

<i>Liabilities and Shareholders Equity</i>	Lexington (historical)	Newkirk ^(P) (historical)	Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjusted
Borrowings on credit facility	\$	\$557,065	\$	\$557,065
Mortgages and notes payable	1,152,805	244,535	(1,719) ^(K)	1,395,621
Liabilities - discontinued operations	4,180	58,424	(259) ^(L)	62,345
Accounts payable and other liabilities	24,305	12,672	14,059 ^(M)	51,036
Accrued interest payable	5,885	5,518		11,403
Deferred revenue	6,141	13,434	131,085 ^(N)	150,660
Total liabilities	1,193,316	891,648	143,166	2,228,130
Minority interests	60,347	359,252	524,136 ^(O)	943,735
Shareholders equity	887,334	177,154	130,416 ^(A)	1,194,904
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$2,140,997	\$1,428,054	\$797,718	\$4,366,769

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet.

F-4

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 2006

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

In the proposed merger, each Newkirk stockholder will receive 0.80 common shares of Lexington for each common share of Newkirk that the stockholder owns immediately prior to the effective date of the merger. Lexington will exchange cash in lieu of any partial shares resulting from the merger.

For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet the total purchase price is based on the number of outstanding Newkirk common shares at June 30, 2006 and the average closing share price of Lexington common shares for the three (3) business days beginning one (1) business day prior to July 24, 2006 (the date the merger was announced), and ending one (1) business day subsequent to July 24, 2006. This average closing share price for these three (3) business days is approximately \$20.42 per share (rounded). It is assumed that

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no cash is paid for fractional shares.

(A)	<u>Shareholders' equity</u>	
	Newkirk common stock outstanding at June 30, 2006	19,375,000
	Exchange ratio	0.80
	Shares of Lexington to be issued	15,500,000
	Average share price (rounded)	\$20.42
	Fair value of equity to be issued	316,583
	Special dividend of \$0.17 per share assumed to be paid by Lexington prior to or on the effective date of the merger	(9,013)
	Newkirk historical equity	(177,154)
	Pro forma equity adjustment	\$ 130,416

(B)	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	
	Reduction in cash for items assumed to be paid by Newkirk prior to or on the effective date of the merger, for:	
	Termination of advisory fee agreement pursuant to merger agreement	\$ (12,500)
	Merger investment advisory fees	(6,000)
	Merger legal and accounting fees	(3,000)
	Reduction in cash for special dividend/distribution of \$0.17 per share/unit assumed to be paid by Lexington prior to or on the effective date of the merger	(9,968)
		\$ (31,468)

(C)	<u>Real estate at cost, net</u>	
	Adjustment to real estate at cost, net, calculated as follows:	
	Estimated fair value of Newkirk real estate	\$ 1,417,667
	Newkirk historical basis	(1,012,917)
		\$ 404,750

F-5

(D)	<u>Properties held for sale - discontinued operations</u>	
	Adjustment to historical basis of Newkirk's real estate and other assets held for sale to equal net sale contract prices or estimate of fair value of the assets	\$ 62,911

(E)	<u>Investment in non-consolidated entities</u>	
	Adjustment to reduce Newkirk's historical cost basis of partnership interests to estimated fair value based on most recent tender offers made by Newkirk and accepted by the investors in the partnerships	\$ (4,342)

(F)	<u>Intangible assets, net</u>	
	Allocation of estimated fair market value of the acquired assets to the following:	
	Estimated above-market leases	\$ 170,856
	Estimated lease in place costs	231,782

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	Reversal of Newkirk historical unamortized basis	(19,895)
		\$ 382,743
(G)	<u>Deferred expenses</u>	
	Write-off of Newkirk historical unamortized deferred financing costs and deferred leasing costs	\$ (10,552)
	Estimated costs to be incurred relating to assuming Newkirk debt	1,414
		\$ (9,138)
(H)	<u>Notes receivable, including accrued interest</u>	
	Adjustment to bring Newkirk's historical basis of loans and accrued interest receivable to fair value	\$ 18,396
(I)	<u>Rent receivable - deferred</u>	
	Write-off of historical Newkirk straight-line rent receivable	\$ (22,463)

F-6

Other assets

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(J)	Adjustment to other assets is comprised of the following:	
	Write-off of Newkirk historical deferred costs related to exclusivity agreement and lease options	\$ (11,752)
	Valuing transition services and asset management contracts at estimated fair value	2,900
	Increasing basis in investment in REMIC certificates to estimated fair value	5,697
	Other	(516)
		\$ (3,671)
(K)	<u>Mortgage and notes payable</u>	
	Adjustment of mortgage debt to estimated fair value	\$ (1,719)
(L)	<u>Liabilities discontinued operations</u>	
	Adjustment of below market lease intangibles to fair value	\$ (259)
(M)	<u>Accounts payable and other liabilities</u>	
	Estimated merger costs to be incurred by Lexington	\$ 12,645
	Estimated costs to be incurred relating to assuming Newkirk debt	1,414
		\$ 14,059
(N)	<u>Deferred revenue</u>	
	Record estimated value of below market leases relating to real estate assets acquired	\$ 144,519
	Reversal of Newkirk historical basis	(13,434)
		\$ 131,085
(O)	<u>Minority Interests</u>	
	Record estimated fair value of minority partners' equity in revalued assets and liabilities relating to the merger	\$ 884,343
	Special distribution of \$0.17 per unit assumed to be paid by Lexington prior to or on the effective date of the merger	(955)
	Reversal of Newkirk historical basis	(359,252)
		\$ 524,136
(P)	<u>Newkirk (historical)</u>	
	Certain balance sheet categories have been reclassified to conform with the Lexington presentation.	

F-7

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Year ended December 31, 2005

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Gross revenues

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	Lexington (historical)	Newkirk (historical for November 7, 2005 to December 31, 2005)	Predecessor (B) (historical for January 1, 2005 to November 6, 2005)	Reclassif- ications (A)	Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjusted
Rental	\$180,871	\$30,333	\$174,371	\$ (27)	\$(69,231) ^(C)	\$316,317
Advisory fee	5,365	38	249	-	-	5,652
Tenant reimbursements	10,896	-	-	27	-	10,923
Interest income		1,366	2,832	(4,198)	-	
Gain from disposal of real estate securities held for sale		2	-	(2)	-	
Total gross revenues	197,132	31,739	177,452	(4,200)	(69,231)	332,892

(Continued)

F-8

	Lexington historical	Newkirk (historical for November 7, 2005 to December 31, 2005)	Predecessor (B) (historical for January 1, 2005 to November 6, 2005)	Reclassifica- tions (A)	Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjusted
Depreciation and amortization	\$(70,906)	\$(6,715)	\$(31,986)	\$ -	\$(35,879) ^(E)	\$(145,486)
Property operating General and administrative	(23,494)	(244)	(534)	(2,270)	-	(26,542)
Impairment charges	(17,612)	(1,268)	(3,812)	(10,500)	10,300 ^(H)	(22,892)
Non-operating income	(12,050)	-	(16,954)	-	16,954 ^(I)	(12,050)
Interest and amortization	1,519	-	-	4,200	(573) ^(D)	5,146
Debt satisfaction gains (charges), net	(65,065)	(8,466)	(55,218)	-	3,027 ^(F)	(125,722)
Compensation expense for exclusivity rights	4,409	-	(27,521)	-	-	(23,112)
Ground rent	-	(10,500)	-	10,500	-	-
Income (loss) before benefit (provision) for income taxes, minority interests and equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities	-	(379)	(1,891)	2,270	-	-
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	13,933	4,167	39,536	-	(75,402)	(17,766)
Minority interest expense of partially owned entities	150	(182)	(1,415)			(1,447)
Minority interest	-	(2,855)		(15,938)	19,060 ^(J)	267
Equity in earnings of non consolidated entities	(2,111)	(1,482)	(15,938)	15,938	22,306 ^(K)	18,713
Income from continuing operations	6,220	496	2,632		109 ^(G)	9,457
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$18,192	\$144	\$24,815		\$(33,927)	\$ 9,224
basic	0.04					(0.11)
	0.04					(0.24)

Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share			
diluted			
Weighted average shares outstanding			
basic	49,836	15,500 ^(L)	65,336
Weighted average shares outstanding			
diluted	49,903	56,899 ^(M)	106,802

See accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income.

F-9

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Year ended December 31, 2005

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(A) Reclassifications

Certain balances contained in the Newkirk historical Statement of Income have been reclassified to conform with Lexington's presentation.

(B) Other Adjustments

Represents historical financial data for the Newkirk Master Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries.

(C) Rental Income

Adjustment to Newkirk's historical rental income, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical straight-line rent adjustment	\$ 5,684
New straight-line rent adjustment	(20,018)
New amortization, net of above and below market leases over the applicable remaining lease periods	(54,897)
	\$(69,231)

(D) Non-operating Income

Adjustment to Newkirk's non-operating income, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical interest income related to contract rights receivable	\$ (19)
New interest income based on fair market value of contract rights receivable at acquisition	237
Reversal of historical interest income from REMIC certificates	(1,583)
New interest income on the investment in REMIC certificates based on fair value	792
	\$(573)

(E) Depreciation & Amortization

Adjustment to Newkirk's historical real estate depreciation & amortization, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical depreciation expense	\$35,819
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New depreciation expense based on real estate fair value at acquisition over estimated useful life of 40 years	(28,898)
Reversal of historical amortization expense	2,884
New amortization of fair value of intangible assets from leases in place over remaining noncancellable lease term.	(45,684)
	\$(35,879)

F-10

(F)	<u>Interest and Amortization</u>	
	Adjustment to Newkirk's historical interest and amortization calculated as follows:	
	Reversal of historical deferred financing costs	\$3,260
	Record amortization of costs expected to be incurred related to loan assumption	(233)
		\$3,027
(G)	<u>Equity in Earnings of Non-Consolidated Entities</u>	
	Record reduction to depreciation from a reduction in basis to fair value	\$ 109
(H)	<u>General and Administrative</u>	
	Assumes an increase in directors and officers insurance	\$ (200)
	Reversal of historical compensation expense from exclusivity agreement upon consummation of the merger	10,500
		\$10,300
(I)	<u>Impairment Loss</u>	
	Elimination of impairment charges relating to revaluing assets to estimated fair value as of January 1, 2005	\$16,954
(J)	<u>Minority Interest Expense of Partially Owned Entities</u>	
	Adjustment to Newkirk minority interest expense, calculated as follows:	
	Minority interest share of estimated straight-line rent adjustment	\$ 2,338
	Minority interest share of estimated amortization on above/below market lease intangibles	8,321
	Reversal of minority interest in partially owned entities share of historical depreciation and amortization	(2,156)
	Minority interest share of estimated depreciation on fair value basis	3,650
	Minority interest share of estimated amortization on fair value basis	6,907
		\$19,060

F-11

Minority Interest

(K)

Adjustment for the 69.9% minority interest partner's share of pro forma loss of the Newkirk Operating Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2005.	\$22,306
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Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - Basic

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(L)

Newkirk historical common shares outstanding	19,375
Exchange ratio	.80
	15,500
<u>Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - Diluted</u>	

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(M)

Newkirk historical common shares outstanding	19,375
Newkirk historical operating partnership units outstanding	45,040
	64,415
Exchange ratio	.80
	51,532
Lexington historical operating partnership units - dilutive	5,434
Lexington historical common shares options - anti-dilutive	

(67)

56,899

F-12

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Six months ended June 30, 2006

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>Lexington historical</u>	<u>Newkirk (historical)</u>	<u>Reclassifications^(A)</u>	<u>Pro Forma Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma Adjusted</u>
<i>Gross revenues</i>					
Rental	\$94,936	\$108,926	\$ (393)	\$ (30,985) ^(B)	\$172,484
Advisory fee	2,401	124			2,525
Tenant reimbursements	8,320		393		8,713
Interest income		7,071	(7,071)		
Total gross revenues	105,657	116,121	(7,071)	(30,985)	183,722

(Continued)

F-13

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	Lexington historical	Newkirk (historical)	Reclassifications^(A)	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjusted
Depreciation & amortization	\$ (40,592)	\$ (25,376)	\$	\$ (11,915) ^(D)	\$(77,883)
Property operating	(15,271)	(2,984)	(1,166)		(19,421)
General and administrative	(10,479)	(5,018)	(1,667)	1,567 ^(H)	(15,597)
Impairment charges	(1,121)				(1,121)
Non-operating income	6,706		7,159	(1,816) ^(C)	12,049
Interest and amortization	(35,446)	(26,019)		770 ^(E)	(60,695)
Debt satisfaction gain, net	294				294
Compensation expense for exclusivity rights		(1,667)	1,667		
Ground rent		(1,166)	1,166		
Income (loss) before benefit (provision) for income taxes, minority interests, and equity in earnings of					
non-consolidated entities	9,748	53,891	88	(42,379)	21,348
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	155	(1,181)			(1,026)
Minority interest expense of partially owned entities		(10,692)		8,575 ^(F)	(2,117)
Minority interest	(1,710)	(31,639)		24,603 ^(I)	(8,746)
Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities	2,070	1,709		55 ^(G)	3,834
Gain on sale of securities		88	(88)		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$10,263	\$ 12,176	\$0	\$ (9,146)	\$13,293
Income from continuing operations per common share					
basic	0.04				0.08
Income from continuing operations per common share					
diluted	0.04				0.08

F-14

Weighted average shares outstanding					
basic	51,981			15,500(J)	67,481
Weighted average shares outstanding					
diluted	52,007			15,500(J)	67,507

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income.

F-15

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Six months ended June 30, 2006

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(A) Reclassifications

Certain balances contained in the Newkirk historical Statement of Income have been reclassified to conform with Lexington's presentation.

(B) Rental Income

Adjustment to Newkirk's historical rental income, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical straight-line rent adjustment	\$3,031
New straight-line rent adjustment	(6,599)
New amortization, net of above and below market leases over the applicable remaining lease periods	(27,417)
	\$(30,985)

(C) Non-operating income

Adjustment to Newkirk non-operating income, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical interest income related to contract rights receivable	\$(2,178)
New interest income based on fair market value of contract rights receivable at acquisition	777
Reversal of historical interest income from investment in REMIC certificates	(823)
New interest income from investment in REMIC certificates based on fair market value	408
	\$(1,816)

(D) Depreciation & Amortization

Adjustment to Newkirk's historical real estate depreciation & amortization, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical depreciation expense	\$22,572
New depreciation expense based on real estate fair value at acquisition over estimated useful life of 40 years	(14,449)
Reversal of historical amortization expense	2,804
New amortization of fair value of intangible assets from leases in place over remaining noncancellable lease term	(22,842)
	\$(11,915)

F-16

(E) Interest and Amortization

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Adjustment to Newkirk's historical interest and amortization, calculated as follows:

Reversal of historical deferred financing costs	\$1,137
Record amortization of costs expected to be incurred related to loan assumption	(117)
Reversal of certain historical mortgage interest expense that is being marked to market	465
Record interest expense on certain mortgage debt based on fair market value	(715)
	<u>\$ 770</u>

(F) Minority Interest Expense of Partially Owned Entities

Adjustment to Newkirk minority interest expense, calculated as follows:

Minority interest share of estimated FAS 13 straight-line rent adjustment	\$ 359
Minority interest share of estimated amortization on above/below market rents lease intangible	4,073
Reversal of minority interest in partially owned entities share of depreciation and amortization	(1,136)
Minority interest share of estimated depreciation on fair market value basis	1,825
Minority interest share of estimated amortization on fair market value basis	3,454
	<u>\$8,575</u>

(G) Equity in Earnings of Non Consolidated Entities

Record reduction to depreciation from a reduction in basis to fair value	\$ 55
--	-------

(H) General and Administrative

Assumes an increase in directors and officers insurance	\$ (100)
Reversal of historical compensation expense from exclusivity agreement upon consummation of the merger	1,667
	<u>\$1,567</u>

(I) Minority Interest

Adjustment for the 69.9% minority interest partner's share of the Newkirk Operating Partnership	\$24,603
---	----------

(J) Weighted Average Shares Outstanding-Basic and Diluted

Newkirk historical common shares outstanding	19,375
<u>Exchange ratio</u>	0.80
	<u>15,500</u>

F-17

ANNEX A

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER (INCLUDING AMENDMENT NO. 1)

Annex A-1

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

by and among

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

and

NEWKIRK REALTY TRUST, INC.

Dated as of July 23, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS	2
SECTION 1.01. Definitions	2
ARTICLE II THE MERGER	12
SECTION 2.01. REIT Merger	12
SECTION 2.02. Declaration of Trust	12
SECTION 2.03. By-laws	12
SECTION 2.04. Effective Time	13
SECTION 2.05. Closing	13
SECTION 2.06. Trustees and Officers of the Surviving Entity	13
ARTICLE III EFFECT OF THE MERGER	14
SECTION 3.01. Conversion of NRT Common Stock	14
SECTION 3.02. Surrender and Payment	15
SECTION 3.03. NRT Preferred Stock	16
SECTION 3.04. No Fractional Shares	16
SECTION 3.05. Withholding Rights	16
SECTION 3.06. Appraisal Rights	17
ARTICLE IV REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF THE COMPANY	18
SECTION 4.01. Existence; Good Standing; Authority; Compliance With Law	18
SECTION 4.02. Capitalization	20

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SECTION 4.03. Authority Relative to This Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements	22
SECTION 4.04. No Conflict; Required Filings and Consents	23
SECTION 4.05. Permits; Compliance	24
SECTION 4.06. SEC Filings; Financial Statements	24
SECTION 4.07. Absence of Certain Changes or Events	25
SECTION 4.08. Absence of Litigation	25
SECTION 4.09. Employee Benefit Matters	25
SECTION 4.10. Labor Matters	28
SECTION 4.11. Information Supplied	29
SECTION 4.12. Property and Leases	30

Annex A-i

SECTION 4.13. Intellectual Property	33
SECTION 4.14. Taxes	33
SECTION 4.15. Environmental Matters	35
SECTION 4.16. Material Contracts	36
SECTION 4.17. No Payments to Employees, Officers or Directors	38
SECTION 4.18. Brokers	38
SECTION 4.19. Opinion of Financial Advisor	38
SECTION 4.20. Insurance.	39
SECTION 4.21. Related Party Transactions	39
SECTION 4.22. Takeover Statutes	39
SECTION 4.23. Investment Company Act	39
SECTION 4.24. Patriot Act.	40
SECTION 4.25. Compliance with Laws.	40
SECTION 4.26. No Other Representations or Warranties.	40
ARTICLE V REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF NRT	41
SECTION 5.01. Existence; Good Standing; Authority; Compliance With Law	41
SECTION 5.02. Capitalization.	42
SECTION 5.03. Authority Relative to This Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements	42
SECTION 5.04. No Conflict; Required Filings and Consents	45
SECTION 5.05. Permits; Compliance.	46
SECTION 5.06. SEC Filings; Financial Statements	46
SECTION 5.07. Absence of Certain Changes or Events	47
SECTION 5.08. Absence of Litigation	47
SECTION 5.09. Employee Benefit Matters	47
SECTION 5.10. Labor Matters	50
SECTION 5.11. Proxy Statement	51
SECTION 5.12. Property and Leases	52
SECTION 5.13. Intellectual Property	55
SECTION 5.14. Taxes	55
SECTION 5.15. Environmental Matters	57
SECTION 5.16. Material Contracts	57
SECTION 5.17. No Payments to Employees, Officers or Directors	59
SECTION 5.18. Brokers	60
SECTION 5.19. Opinion of Financial Advisor	60

SECTION 5.20. Insurance.	60
SECTION 5.21. Related Party Transactions	60
SECTION 5.22. Takeover Statutes	61
SECTION 5.23. Investment Company Act	61
SECTION 5.24. Patriot Act	61
SECTION 5.25. Compliance with Laws	61
SECTION 5.26. Tender Offers	61
SECTION 5.27. No Other Representations or Warranties	62
ARTICLE VI CONDUCT OF BUSINESS PENDING THE CLOSING	62
SECTION 6.01. Conduct of Business by the Company	62
SECTION 6.02. Conduct of Business by NRT	67
SECTION 6.03. Like-kind Exchanges	72
ARTICLE VII ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS	72
SECTION 7.01. Shareholders' Meetings; Nrt Op Unitholder's Meeting	72
SECTION 7.02. Registration Statement; Reit Merger Proxy Statement	72
SECTION 7.03. NRT OP Proxy Statement	74
SECTION 7.04. NRT Advisor Voting	75
SECTION 7.05. Access to Information; Confidentiality	75
SECTION 7.06. No Solicitation of Transactions	76
SECTION 7.07. Further Action; Reasonable Best Efforts	77
SECTION 7.08. Public Announcements	78
SECTION 7.09. Indemnification	78
SECTION 7.10. Employee Benefit Matters	81
SECTION 7.11. Transfer Taxes	83
SECTION 7.12. Compliance with Agreements	83
SECTION 7.13. Advisory Agreement Termination	83
SECTION 7.14. Voting Trustee Agreement	83
SECTION 7.15. Lock-Up Agreements	83
SECTION 7.16. Amended and Restated Exclusivity Arrangement; Amendment to Acquisition Agreement	84
SECTION 7.17. Employment Agreement	84
SECTION 7.18. Registration Rights	84
SECTION 7.19. Contribution, Funding Agreement and MLP Guarantee	84
SECTION 7.20. Listing Of Shares	85

SECTION 7.21. Reorganization	85
SECTION 7.22. Amended Nrt Op Limited Partnership Agreement	85
SECTION 7.23. Tax Returns	85
SECTION 7.24. Transition Services Agreement	86
SECTION 7.25. Property Management Agreements	86
SECTION 7.26. Ownership Waiver	86

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SECTION 7.27. REIT Merger Voting Agreements	86
ARTICLE VIII CONDITIONS	86
SECTION 8.01. Conditions to the Obligations of Each Party	86
SECTION 8.02. Conditions to the Obligations of NRT	87
SECTION 8.03. Conditions to the Obligations of the Company	88
ARTICLE IX TERMINATION, AMENDMENT AND WAIVER	90
SECTION 9.01. Termination	90
SECTION 9.02. Effect of Termination	91
SECTION 9.03. Fees and Expenses	91
ARTICLE X GENERAL PROVISIONS	93
SECTION 10.01. NON-SURVIVAL OF REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES	93
SECTION 10.02. Notices	93
SECTION 10.03. Severability	94
SECTION 10.04. Amendment	94
SECTION 10.05. Entire Agreement; Assignment	94
SECTION 10.06. Parties in Interest	95
SECTION 10.07. Specific Performance	95
SECTION 10.08. Governing Law	95
SECTION 10.09. Waiver of Jury Trial	95
SECTION 10.10. Headings	96
SECTION 10.11. Counterparts	96
SECTION 10.12. Mutual Drafting	96

Annex A-iv

EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit A-1</u>	Amended and Restated Declaration
<u>Exhibit A-2</u>	Surviving By-laws
<u>Exhibit B-1</u>	Surviving Entity Officers
<u>Exhibit B-2</u>	Initial Members of the Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees
<u>Exhibit C</u>	Amended NRT OP Limited Partnership Agreement
<u>Exhibit D</u>	Voting Trustee Agreement
<u>Exhibit E-1</u>	Amended and Restated Exclusivity Agreement

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<u>Exhibit E-2</u>	Acquisition Agreement Amendment, Assignment and Assumption
<u>Exhibit F</u>	NRT Executive Employment Agreement
<u>Exhibit G</u>	Transition Services Agreement
<u>Exhibit H</u>	Form of Waiver Agreement
<u>Exhibit I</u>	Form of Funding Agreement
<u>Exhibit J</u>	Change of Control Waiver
<u>Exhibit K</u>	MLP Guaranty Agreement

NOTE: These exhibits have been omitted from this Agreement and Plan of Merger. These exhibits were previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Lexington in its Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 24, 2006.

Annex A-v

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

THIS AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER (this Agreement), dated as of July 23, 2006, is made by and among Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust (the Company), and Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation (NRT).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the parties wish to effect a business combination through a merger of NRT with and into the Company (the REIT Merger) on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement and in accordance with Title 3 of the Corporations and Associations Articles of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended (the MGCL) and Title 8 of the Corporations and Associations Articles of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended (the Maryland REIT Law);

WHEREAS, each of the board of trustees of the Company (the Company Board) and the Board of Directors of NRT (the NRT Board) has approved the REIT Merger on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement;

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WHEREAS, the Company Board has determined that this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of the Company and the holders of the Company Common Shares, and has unanimously voted to approve this Agreement, and recommend acceptance and approval by the holders of the Company Common Shares of, this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement;

WHEREAS, a special committee of the NRT Board has determined that this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of NRT and its stockholders, and has unanimously voted to approve this Agreement, and recommend acceptance and approval by the NRT Board of, this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the NRT Board has determined that this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of NRT and its stockholders, and has unanimously voted to approve this Agreement, and recommend acceptance and approval by NRT's stockholders of, this Agreement, the REIT Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement;

WHEREAS, for federal income tax purposes, it is intended that the REIT Merger shall qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and that this Agreement shall constitute a plan of reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code;

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to make certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in connection with the REIT Merger, and also to prescribe various conditions to such transactions;

WHEREAS, the Company owns 100% of the beneficial interests of Lex GP-1 Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (Lesh GP);

WHEREAS, Lesh GP is the sole general partner of each of Lepercq Corporate Income Fund L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the OP-1 Partnership), Lepercq Corporate Income Fund II L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the OP-2 Partnership), and Net 3 Acquisition L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the OP-3 Partnership and, together with the OP-1 Partnership and the OP-2 Partnership, the Company Partnerships);

WHEREAS, NRT is the sole general partner of The Newkirk Master Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership (NRT OP); and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution and delivery of this Agreement, certain stockholders of NRT and certain holders of the NRT OP Units (as defined herein) have each entered into a voting agreement for the benefit of the Company (each, a NRT Voting Agreement), pursuant

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to which such holders have agreed, among other things, to vote, or cause their shares of NRT Common Stock and NRT OP Units, as applicable, to be voted, to approve this Agreement, the REIT Merger and any other matter which requires their vote in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual representations, warranties, covenants and agreements contained herein, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1.01. Definitions.

(a) For purposes of this Agreement:

Action means any claim, action, suit, proceeding, arbitration, mediation or other investigation as to which written notice has been provided to the applicable party.

Affiliate of a specified Person means a Person who, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls, is Controlled by or is under common Control with such specified Person.

Ancillary Agreements means the NRT Advisor Termination, the Voting Trustee Agreement, the Amended and Restated Exclusivity Agreement, the Acquisition Agreement Amendment, Assignment and Assumption, the documents evidencing the

Annex A-2

assignment and assumption of the Existing Registration Rights Agreements provided for under Section 7.18, the WEM Registration Rights Agreement, the Property Management Agreement, the NRT Executive Employment Agreement, the Amended NRT OP Limited Partnership Agreement, the Waiver Agreement, the Transition Services Agreement, the Funding Agreement, the MLP Guaranty, the NRT Voting Agreement, and the REIT Merger Voting Agreements (each as defined herein).

Business Day means any day on which the principal offices of the SEC in Washington, D.C. are open to accept filings, or, in the case of determining a date when any payment is due, any day on which banks are not required or authorized to close in New York, New York.

Certificate means any certificate evidencing the Company Common Shares.

Company Acquisition Proposal shall mean any proposal or offer for any (a) merger, consolidation or similar transaction involving the Company, the Company Partnerships or any Significant Subsidiary of the Company (as defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X, but substituting 25% for the references to 10% therein), (b) sale, lease or other disposition, directly or indirectly, by merger, consolidation, share exchange or otherwise, of any assets of the Company or its Subsidiaries representing 25% or more of the consolidated assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries, (c) issue, sale or other disposition of (including by way of merger, consolidation, share exchange or any similar transaction) securities (or options, rights or warrants to purchase, or securities convertible into, such securities) representing 25% or more of the votes associated with the outstanding securities of the Company, (d) tender offer or exchange offer in which any Person or group (as such term is defined under the

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Exchange Act) shall acquire beneficial ownership (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), or the right to acquire beneficial ownership, of 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Company Common Shares or outstanding equity interest of the Company Partnerships, (e) recapitalization, restructuring, liquidation, dissolution, or other similar type of transaction with respect to the Company or the Company Partnerships or (f) transaction which is similar in form, substance or purpose to any of the foregoing transactions; provided, however, that the term Company Acquisition Proposal shall not include (i) the REIT Merger or the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement and (ii) any joint venture between the Company and ING.

Company Common Shares means the common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the Company, including, without restriction, the Company Restricted Shares.

Company Executives shall mean E. Robert Roskind, Richard J. Rouse, T. Wilson Eglin, Patrick Carroll and John B. Vander Zwaag.

Company Permitted Liens means (i) Liens for Taxes not yet delinquent and Liens for Taxes being contested in good faith and for which there are adequate reserves on the financial statements of the Company (if such reserves are required pursuant to

Annex A-3

GAAP); (ii) inchoate mechanics and materialmen's Liens for construction in progress; (iii) inchoate workmen's, repairmen's, warehousemen's and carriers' Liens arising in the ordinary course of business of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries; (iv) zoning restrictions, survey exceptions, utility easements, rights of way and similar Liens that are imposed by any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction thereon or otherwise are typical for the applicable property type and locality; (v) with respect to real property, any title exception disclosed in any Company Title Insurance Policy provided or made available to NRT (whether material or immaterial), Liens and obligations arising under the Material Contracts of the Company (including but not limited to any Lien securing mortgage debt disclosed in Section 4.02(b) of the Company Disclosure Schedule), the Company Leases and any other Lien that does not interfere materially with the current use of such property (assuming its continued use in the manner in which it is currently used) or materially adversely affect the value or marketability of such property; (vi) easement agreements and all other matters disclosed on any Company Title Insurance Policy provided or made available to NRT; (vii) matters that would be disclosed on current title reports or surveys that arise or have arisen in the ordinary course of business, and/or (viii) other Liens being contested in good faith in the ordinary course of business.

Company Restricted Shares means restricted Company Common Shares issued pursuant to any Company Incentive Plan.

Company Shareholder Meeting means the meeting of the holders of the Company Common Shares at which such holders vote to determine whether Company Shareholder Approval is granted.

Company Subsidiaries means the Subsidiaries of the Company.

Company Superior Proposal means any Company Acquisition Proposal on terms which the Company Board determines in good faith (taking into account such factors as the Company Board deems appropriate, which factors may include any legal, financial and regulatory aspects of the proposal and the Person making the proposal) to be more favorable to the Company's shareholders than the REIT Merger, taken as a whole.

Control (including the terms Controlled by and under common Control with) means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, as trustee or executor, by contract or otherwise.

Environmental Laws means any applicable United States federal, state or local Laws in existence on the date hereof relating to Hazardous Materials or pollution or protection of the environment.

Hazardous Materials means (i) those substances defined in or regulated under the following federal statutes and their state counterparts, as each may be amended from time to time, and all regulations thereunder: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the

Annex A-4

Toxics Substances Control Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Oil Pollution Act, the Hazardous Material Transportation Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, the Atomic Energy Act and the Clean Air Act; (ii) petroleum and petroleum products, including crude oil and any fractions thereof; (iii) polychlorinated biphenyls, friable asbestos, mold, radon and infectious waste; (iv) any explosive or radioactive materials; and (v) any substance, material, or waste regulated by any Governmental Authority pursuant to any Environmental Law.

Indebtedness means, without duplication, any amount owed for (i) borrowed money, (ii) capitalized lease obligations or (iii) obligations under interest rate agreements and currency agreements; provided, however, that notwithstanding the foregoing, Indebtedness shall not be deemed to include any intercompany indebtedness between the Company and any of its Subsidiaries, between any of the Company Subsidiaries, between NRT and any of its Subsidiaries, or between any of the NRT Subsidiaries, or any accounts payable incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Intellectual Property means (i) United States, international, and foreign patents, patent applications and statutory invention registrations, (ii) trademarks, service marks, trade dress, logos, trade names, corporate names and other source identifiers, and registrations and applications for registration thereof, (iii) copyrightable works, copyrights, and registrations and applications for registration thereof, and (iv) confidential and proprietary information, including trade secrets and know-how.

Joint Venture means any of (i) Lexington Acquiport Company, LLC, (ii) Lexington Acquiport Company II, LLC, (iii) Lexington/Lion Venture L.P., (iv) Triple Net Investment Company LLC, (v) Lexington Columbia L.L.C., (vi) that certain tenancy in common referred to as Oklahoma City in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K included in the SEC Reports, (vii) LXP Olympe Investments S.à.r.l. and (viii) Lexington Strategic Asset Corp.

Joint Venture Agreements shall mean the operating and/or partnership agreements, as applicable, which govern the operations of the Joint Ventures.

Joint Venture Interests shall mean the equity interests held by each of the partners in each of the Joint Ventures.

Knowledge of the Company or Company's Knowledge means the actual knowledge of the Company Executives.

Knowledge of NRT or NRT's Knowledge means the actual knowledge of Michael Ashner, Peter Braverman, Lara Sweeney Johnson, Carolyn Tiffany and Thomas Staples.

Liens means with respect to any asset (including any security), any mortgage, claim, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset.

Annex A-5

Material Adverse Effect means any event, circumstance, change or effect that is materially adverse to the financial condition or results of operations of the Company and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or NRT and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as applicable; provided,

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however, that Material Adverse Effect shall not include any event, circumstance, change or effect arising out of or attributable to (i) any decrease in the market price, or change in the trading volume, of the Company Common Shares or NRT Common Stock, as applicable, or any failure to meet publicly announced revenue or earnings projections, (ii) any events, circumstances, changes or effects that affect the real estate ownership and leasing business generally, (iii) a