Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2012

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LR (Cardiff) Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2012 Contents

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LR (Cardiff) Limited Company information for the year ended 30 September 2012

Directors

Mr L K Sebastian Mr G A Springer

Company secretary

Mr R N Luck

Registered office

Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

Registered number

01235394

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2012

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2012

Principal activities

The company acts as a commercial property investment company. The loss for the year has arisen as a result of the one-off impairment of an intercompany loan. On-going trading is expected to be profitable and therefore the directors consider the financial position at 30 September 2012 to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the fact that the company operates within a highly competitive market place. The directors of the group have reviewed the groups exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cashflow risk. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators

The company is managed by the directors in accordance with the strategies of its ultimate parent company, Loopsign Limited For this reason, the directors believe that key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. These strategies and key performance indicators are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

Results and dividends

The results for the financial year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 6. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2011 £nil)

Directors

The directors of the company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows

Mr L K Sebastian Mr G A Springer

Going concern

A long term inter-company loan from fellow group undertaking London & Regional Portfolio Finance Limited ("LRPF") matures in October 2013 LRPF itself has an external loan and a loan from a further group undertaking, London & Regional Debt Securitisation No 2 plc ("LORDS 2") that both mature in October 2013 LRPF's ability to repay its own liabilities when they fall due is dependent on the company's ability to repay the inter-company loan at the date of maturity

LRPF is commencing discussions with the existing lenders, as well as entering into negotiations with alternative lending institutions, to agree extensions to existing financing arrangements or to secure replacement financing facilities. If the above is not resolved, it may give rise to significant doubts as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern as the asset in the company is held as security against these debt facilities.

Whilst the directors remain extremely confident that a refinancing will be achieved, at the time of approving these financial statements there is no certainty that this outcome will occur. The directors have fully considered the relevant issues and is confident that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on the going concern basis (see Note 1 for further details)

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2012 (continued)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officer. Following shareholder approval, the company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the company secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

Independent auditors

In the absence of a notice proposing that their appointment be terminated, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to have been re-appointed as auditors for the next year

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

Company secretary
23 MAY 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the year ended 30 September 2012

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

Company secretary 23 MAY 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LR (CARDIFF) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of LR (Cardiff) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the director's report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2012 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Emphasis of Matter

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the going concern section of note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern

The company is reliant on the outcome of a fellow group undertaking's negotiations with its lenders and with alternative lending institutions, to agree extensions to existing financing arrangements or to secure replacement financing arrangements. There is no certainty that a satisfactory refinancing can be reached to enable the company to continue to fund its liabilities as they fall due.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Suzanne Woolfson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

23 MAY

2013

LR (Cardiff) Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Turnover	2	350,127	235,606
Cost of sales		(115,270)	(10,643)
Gross profit		234,857	224,963
Administrative expenses		(6,350)	(5,682)
Exceptional items Provision on loans to group undertakings		(457,518)	-
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(229,011)	219,281
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(160,143)	(159,956)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(389, 154)	59,325
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	(28,098)	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	13	(417,252)	59,325_

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There is no material difference between the (loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the (loss)/profit for the year stated above and their historical costs equivalents

LR (Cardiff) Limited Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 September 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(417,252)	59,325
Deficit on revaluation of investment properties	7	(400,000)	(250,000)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the ye	ar	(817,252)	(190,675)

LR (Cardiff) Limited Balance sheet as at 30 September 2012

Registered number 01235394

	Note		2012 £		2011 £
Fixed assets Investment properties	7		900,000		1,300,000
Current assets Debtors	8	6,030,780		6,490,132	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	(266,605)		(299,050)	
Net current assets			5,764,175		6,191,082
Total assets less current liabilities		_	6,664,175		7,491,082
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(2,617,558)		(2,627,213)
Net assets		_	4,046,617	- -	4,863,869
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		900,000		900,000
Revaluation reserve	12		(602,385)		(202,385)
Profit and loss account	13		3,749,002		4,166,254
Total shareholder's funds	14	_	4,046,617	<u>-</u>	4,863,869

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 MAY 2013 and signed on its behalf by

Mr G A Springer **Director**

23 MAY

2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of investment properties, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below

Going concern

As set out in note 10 the amount owed to fellow group undertaking, London & Regional Portfolio Finance Limited ("LRPF"), of £2 6 million is repayable in October 2013 LRPF itself has an external loan and an inter-company loan from fellow group undertaking, London & Regional Debt Securitisation No 2 plc ("LORDS 2"), that both mature in October 2013

LRPF's ability to repay its loan facilities when they fall due is dependent on the company's ability to repay the inter-company loan at the date of maturity. The company may not have the ability to repay the inter-company loan when it falls due and therefore this would lead to LRPF and LORDS 2 being unable to repay their own liabilities. The asset within the company is held as security against the loan facilities held by LRPF and LORDS 2 and therefore if LRPF defaults the lenders may be able to exercise their right to initiate the disposal of the property which would cast doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

LRPF is commencing discussions with its existing lenders, as well as entering into negotiations with alternative lending institutions, to agree extensions to existing financing arrangements or to secure replacement financing facilities. Whilst the directors remain extremely confident that a refinancing will be achieved, at the time of approving these financial statements there is no certainty that this outcome will occur.

Material uncertainty over going concern

The directors have concluded that these circumstances indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that, therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. It is on this basis that the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result should the company cease to be a going concern.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19 'Accounting for investment properties', investment properties are revalued by the directors annually on an open market basis and independently valued when required by SSAP 19. Any changes in the market value of investment properties are taken to the statement of total recognised gains and losses and transferred to the revaluation reserve, unless a deficit (or its reversal) on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account of the year.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. The Companies Act 2006 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this requirement conflicts with SSAP 19, and the director considers that to depreciate would not give a true and fair view.

The depreciation (which would, had the provisions of the Act been followed, have been charged to the profit and loss account) is only one of the factors reflected in the valuation and the amount attributable to this factor cannot reasonably be separately identified or quantified

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of all timing differences that have originated, but not reversed, at the balance sheet date that give rise to an obligation to pay more or less tax in the future. Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless, by the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis. A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in the Financial Reporting Standards No 1 (Revised 1996) 'Cash flow statement' from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned and its ultimate parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and recoverable property expenses, net of value added tax. Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity, wholly undertaken in the UK.

Accrued income

Income from rental properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with amounts owed from tenants, but not invoiced at the year end held as accrued income

Deferred income

Income from properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with payments received in advance held as deferred income and credited to the the profit and loss when earned

2 Turnover

Net rental income	2012 £	2011 £
Rental income	234,668	224,963
Recoverable property expenses	115,459	10,643
Turnover	350,127	235,606
Net property (outgoings)/income	189	-
Recoverable property expenses	(115,459)	(10,643)
Property outgoings	(115,270)	(10,643)
Net rental income	234,857	224,963
3 Operating profit	2012 £	2011 £
Operating profit is stated after charging Auditors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	
Auditors' remuneration has been borne by London & Regional Properties Lii	mited	
4 Interest payable and similar charges	2012 £	2011 £
Interest payable to group undertakings	159,386	159,956
Other interest payable	757	<u>-</u>
	160,143	159,956

5 Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2011 £nil) The company has no employees (2011 none) other than the directors

The above details of directors' emoluments do not include the emoluments which are paid by a fellow subsidiary and recharged to the company as part of a management charge. This management charge, which in 2012 amounted to £6,350 (2011 £6,350), also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the fellow subsidiary on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of the director's emoluments. The directors are employees of a fellow subsidiary and their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of employee wages and salaries included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

6	Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	2012	2011
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of previous years	28,098	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

From 01 April 2012 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 26% to 24%, giving a blended average rate for the year of 25%

The tax assessed for the year is different (2011 different) than the blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25%, (2011 27%) The differences are explained below

	2012	2011
	£	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(389,154)	59,325
Blended rate of corporation tax in the UK	25%	27%
	£	£
Loss/(profit) on ordinary activities multiplied by the blended rate of		
corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2011 27%)	(97,289)	16,018
Effects of		
Non-deductible expenses	114,380	-
Utilisation of tax losses	(17,091)	(16,018)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	28,098	
Current tax charge for the year	28,098	

The corporation tax charge for the year has been reduced by £17,091 (2011 £16,018) because of losses surrendered by fellow subsidiary undertakings. No payment for this surrender is to be made by the company

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing the property to its open market value. The directors have no intention of selling the property, and therefore, at present, it is not envisaged that any tax will become payable in the forseeable future. The directors consider that it is too onerous to provide an estimate of the tax that would be payable if the property was sold at the value shown. Such a tax estimate is not considered meaningful as properties are often divested through the sale of companies.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions to the UK corporation tax rate were announced in the March 2012 Budget. The changes, which were enacted on 17 July 2012, reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 22% by 1 April 2014. These changes have no impact on these financial statements.

7 Investment pr	operties
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•	Freehold land and buildings £
Valuation At 1 October 2011 Unrealised deficit arising on revaluation during the year At 30 September 2012	1,300,000 _(400,000) _900,000
At cost	1,502,385

The investment property was valued by the director after taking independent advice from a professional valuer on an open market value basis at 30 September 2012. The valuation has been made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom.

8	Debtors	2012	2011
		£	£
	Trade debtors	55,505	25,288
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,965,630	6,454,785
	Prepayments and accrued income	9,645	10,059
	•	6,030,780	6,490,132

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand, and unsecured

9	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2012	2011
		£	£
	Trade creditors	45,847	3,303
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	125,298	187,838
	Corporation tax	15,150	-
	Other taxation	2,923	10,455
	Accruals and deferred income	77,387	97,454
		266,605	299,050

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand, and unsecured

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,617,558	2,627,213

The amounts owed to group undertakings are secured over the properties of the company, are repayable in October 2013 and bear interest at between 5 53% and 6 16% (2011 5 53% and 6 16%)

11	Called up share capital	2012 £	2011 £
	Authorised 900,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	900,000	900,000
	2012 2011 Number Numbe	2012 r £	2011 £
	Allotted and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each 900,000 900,000	900,000	900,000
12	Revaluation reserve		2012 £
	At 1 October 2011 Deficit on revaluation of investment properties At 30 September 2012		(202,385) _(400,000) _(602,385)
13	Profit and loss reserve		2012 £
	At 1 October 2011 Loss for the financial year At 30 September 2012		4,166,254 (417,252) 3,749,002
14	Reconciliation of movement in shareholder's funds	2012 £	2011 £
	At 1 October (Loss)/profit for the financial year Deficit on revaluation of investment properties At 30 September	4,863,869 (417,252) (400,000) 4,046,617	5,054,544 59,325 (250,000) 4,863,869

15 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 3(c) from the provisions of FRS 8, 'Related Party Disclosures', on the grounds that it is wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Loopsign Limited, whose financial statements are publicly available

16 Parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is London & Regional Group Securitisation No 2 Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales

The ultimate parent undertaking is Loopsign Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

London & Regional Group Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements as at 30 September 2012. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2012. The consolidated financial statements of Loopsign Limited can be obtained from the company secretary at

Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

The ultimate controlling parties are I M Livingstone and R J Livingstone through their joint ownership of Loopsign Limited