Registered number 03355430

Cornice Properties Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2010

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Cornice Properties Limited Company information for the year ended 30 September 2010

Director Mr R J Livingstone

Company secretary Mr R N Luck

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

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

Registered number 03355430

Cornice Properties Limited

Director's report for the year ended 30 September 2010

The director presents his annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2010

Principal activities

The company acts as a commercial property investment company. The director considers the financial position at 30 September 2010 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

Cornice Properties Limited is managed by the director in accordance with the strategies of its ultimate parent company, Loopsign Limited. For this reason, the director believes that further 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 year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 6. The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2009. £nil)

Director

The following person served as a director during the year

Mr R J Livingstone

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains liability insurance for its director and officer. Following shareholder approval, the company has also provided an indemnity for its director 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

The director 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

Cornice Properties Limited Director's report for the year ended 30 September 2010 (continued)

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

 $\mathsf{Mr}\,\mathsf{R}\,\mathsf{N}\,\mathsf{Luck}$

Company secretary

21 April 2011

Cornice Properties Limited Statement of Director's Responsibilities for the year ended 30 September 2010

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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

21 April 2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CORNICE PROPERTIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cornice Properties Limited for the year ended 30 September 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses 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 director's responsibilities, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

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 2010 and of its profit for the
 year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's 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

Suzanne Woolfson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

21 April 2011

Cornice Properties Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Turnover	2	512,642	573,895
Cost of sales		(68,440)	(66,488)
Gross profit		444,202	507,407
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(36,777)	(36,917) 1,364
Operating profit	3	407,425	471,854
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4	(396,418)	403 (397,638)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		11,007	74,619
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		11,007	74,619

All amounts relate to continuing operations

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

Cornice Properties Limited Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 September 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Profit for the financial year		11,007	74,619
Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment properties	5 7	548,395	(952,798)
Total recognised gains and (losses) for the year		559,402	(878,17 <u>9</u>)

Cornice Properties Limited Balance sheet as at 30 September 2010

Registered number 03355430

	Note		2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets Investment Properties	7		5,495,597	4,947,202
Current assets Debtors	8	1,519,719		1,505,702
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	(175, <u>9</u> 89)		_ (164,342)
Net current assets			1,343,730	1,341,360
Total assets less current liabilities			6,839,327	6,288,562
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(6,510,680)	(6,519,317)
Net assets/(liabilities)		_	328,647	(230,755)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	11		2	2
Revaluation reserve	12		1,364,042	815,647
Profit and loss reserve	13	<u>.</u> .	(1,035,397)	(1,046,404)
Total shareholder's funds/(deficit)	14	_	328,647	(230,755)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2011 and signed on its behalf by

Mr R J Livingstone
Director
APY i L 2011

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. For the year ended 30 September 2010, recoverable property expenses have been grossed up (see note 2) and consequently prior year turnover of £135,571 and administrative expenses of £66,488 have been reclassified for comparative purposes. There is no impact on profit for the prior financial year. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the period, are set out below.

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19, 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 period

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

Finance costs

Finance costs, including issue costs which are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument, are amortised over the period of the loans in accordance with FRS4

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in the Financial Reporting Standards No 1 (Revised 1996) 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

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

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.

2 Turnover

	Net rental income	2010 £	2009 £
	Rental income Recoverable property expenses	447,200 65,442	438,324 135,571
	Turnover	512,642	573,895
	Recoverable property expenses	(65,974)	(66,488)
	Property outgoings	(65,974)	_ (66,488)
	Net rental income	446,668	507,407
3	Operating profit	2010 £	2009 £
	Operating profit is stated after charging Auditors' remuneration		
	Auditors' remuneration has been borne by London & Regional Pro	perties Limited	
4	Interest payable and similar charges	2010 £	2009 £
	Interest payable to group undertakings	396,418	397,638

5 Director's emoluments

The director did not receive any emoluments in respect of his services to the company (2009 £nil) The company has no employees (2009 none) other than the director

The above details of director's 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 2010 amounted to £19,540 (2009 £11,800), 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. Mr Livingstone is a director of the parent company and a number of fellow subsidiary companies. The total emoluments of Mr Livingstone are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments included in the financial statements of the parent company.

6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

No tax has been provided for due to the availability of losses through group relief

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows

	2010	2009
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	11,007	£ 74,619
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	28%	28%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	3,082	20,893
Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses	(3,082)	(20,893)
Current tax charge for period		<u> </u>

The company has utilised the benefit of tax losses amounting to £11,007 (2009 £74,619) from fellow subsidiary undertakings without making a payment

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions to the UK corporation tax rate were announced in the June 2010 Budget. The changes, which were enacted on 30 September 2010 reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 24% by 1 April 2014. These changes have no impact on these financial statements.

7 Investment properties

	Freehold Land and Buildings
Valuation	2010 £
At 1 October 2009 Surplus on revaluation	4,947,202 548,395
At 30 September 2010	5,495,597
Cost	4,131,555

The investment properties were valued by the director after taking independent advice from a professional valuer on an open market value basis at 30 September 2010. The valuation has been made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom.

The investment properties have been charged to secure the bank loan made to a fellow subsidiary company

8	Debtors	2010	2009
		£	£
	Trade debtors	21,506	41,086
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,482,370	1,440,711
	Other debtors	2	2
	Prepayments and accrued income	15,841	23,903
		1,519,719	1,505,702

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

Other debtors relates to unpaid share capital of £2 (2009 £2)

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010 £	2009 £
	Trade creditors	-	3,117
	Other taxes and social security costs	22,245	16,442
	Accruals and deferred income	153,744	144,783
		175,989	164,342
10	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,510,680	6,519,317

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% (2009 5 53% and 6 16%)

11	Called up share capital		
		2010	2009
	Authorised	£	£
	1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,500 ordinary driards of 21 ddon		1,000
	2010 2009	2010	2009
	Number Number	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each 2 2	2	2
12	Revaluation reserve		2010
			£
	At 1 October 2009		815,647
	Arising on revaluation during the year		548,395
			-
	At 30 September 2010		1,364,042
13	Profit and loss reserve		2010
			£
	At 1 October 2009		(1,046,404)
	Profit for the financial year		11,007
	At 30 September 2010		(1,035,397)
14	Reconciliation of movement in shareholder's funds/(deficit)	2010	2009
		£	£
	At 1 October	(230,755)	647,424
	Profit for the financial year	11,007	74,619
	Other recognised gains and losses	548,395	(952,798)
	At 20 Southernhor	200.647	(220.755)
	At 30 September	328,647	(230,755)

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 2010. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2010. 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