**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 4233451** 

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2005.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company during the year was property investment in the United Kingdom.

The directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activity of the company.

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The results of the company for the year are shown on page 5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation was £40,762 (2004 - £40,742).

The following dividends have been paid:

	2005	2004
	£	£
		Restated
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	40,742	40,717

#### THE DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The directors who served the company throughout the year, except as noted, were as follows:

S J Curtis

R S Handley

J R Milne

S H R Musgrave

R C Williams

P S Vernon

#### (Appointed 7 April 2005)

None of the directors in office at 31 December 2005 had any interests in the securities of the company, Grosvenor Group Limited, its ultimate parent undertaking, or any of its fellow subsidiary undertakings which are required to be disclosed under the Companies Act 1985.

D J P Rawcliffe was appointed as a director on 1 February 2006.

R C Williams resigned as a director on 1 February 2006.

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss for the year then ended.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)**

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, for the system of internal control and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **AUDITORS**

The company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP shall be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors for a further term under the provisions of section 386(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

Signed by order of the Board

C M Tolhurst Company Secretary

3 1 MAR 2006

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 12 HOBART PLACE LIMITED YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

We have audited the financial statements of 12 Hobart Place Limited for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

#### **BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 12 HOBART PLACE LIMITED YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (continued)

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion:

the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended;

the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

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London, United Kingdom

3 1 MAR 2006

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# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Note	2005 £	2004 £ Restated
Turnover	2	50,050	50,061
Cost of sales		(9,123)	(9,186)
Gross profit		40,927	40,875
Administrative expenses		(165)	(133)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		40,762	40,742
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		_	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		40,762	40,742
Equity dividends	6	(40,742)	(40,717)
Retained profit for the financial year		20	25

All results are derived from continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

Profit for the financial year attributable to the shareholders	2005 £ 40,762	2004 £ 40,742
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investment properties	160,000	45,000
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	200,762	85,742

# 12 HOBART PLACE LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Note	2005 £	2004 £ Restated
Tangible fixed assets Investment properties	8	775,000	615,000
Current assets Debtors	9	92,967	92,915
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(611,704)	(611,672)
Net current liabilities		(518,737)	(518,757)
Total assets less current liabilities		256,263	96,243
Capital and reserves Called up equity share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	12 13 14	100 175,000 81,163	100 15,000 81,143
Equity shareholders' funds	15	256,263	96,243

These financial statements were approved by the Board on the  $\bf 3.1.MAR.2006$ , and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year with the exception of FRS21 'Events after the balance sheet date', the impact of which is explained in note 7.

#### (b) Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS1 'Cash flow statements' from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

#### (c) Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

#### (d) Depreciation

In accordance with SSAP19 (Revised) 'Accounting for Investment Properties' no depreciation is provided on freehold or on leasehold properties with an unexpired term exceeding twenty years. The directors consider that this departure from the requirement of the Companies Act 1985 for all properties to be depreciated is necessary for the financial statements to show a true and fair view, since depreciation is reflected in the open market valuation and cannot be quantified separately.

#### (e) Investment properties

Investment properties are valued annually at open market value by independent valuers. Any surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that if a deficit which is expected to be permanent and which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Investment properties under development are stated at cost, except where the directors consider that the value has fallen below cost, when they are revalued to the lower amount. The revaluation deficit is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless it is considered permanent, in which case it is charged to the profit and loss account.

Profits and losses on the disposal of investment properties are recognised on unconditional exchange of contracts and are calculated by reference to book value and are included in the profit and loss account. On the disposal or recognition of a provision for impairment of a revalued asset, any related balance remaining in the revaluation reserve is also transferred to the profit and loss account as a movement on reserves.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (f) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of timing differences between the recognition of income and expenditure for accounting and taxation purposes. Deferred taxation is not provided in respect of unrealised revaluation surpluses where there is no commitment to sell the asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### (g) Taxation

Current UK corporation tax is provided at a group level at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2. TURNOVER

Turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company in the United Kingdom.

#### 3. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' remuneration for 12 Hobart Place Limited has been borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking for both the current and preceding year.

#### 4. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the directors of the company during either the current or the preceding year in respect of their services to the company. The directors are paid by Grosvenor Estate Management Limited. There were no employees of the company for the current or preceding year.

#### 5. TAXATION

The taxation charge will be borne by the intermediate holding company, Grosvenor Limited, both in the current and preceding year.

#### 6. DIVIDENDS

	2005 £	2004 £
		Restated
Dividend paid on equity shares	40,742	40,717

Refer to note 7 for the effect of the adoption of FRS21 'Events after the balance sheet date' on the dividends paid in the current and preceding year.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 7. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

The company has adopted FRS21 'Events after the balance sheet date' in the current year. In accordance with this standard, when dividends are declared after the balance sheet date, the entity shall not recognise these dividends as an asset or a liability at the balance sheet date. The balance sheet and profit and loss account at 31 December 2004 have been restated to reflect this change in accounting policy. The impact is to reduce creditors, increase retained profit for the year and increase net assets by £40,742 being the proposed dividend for that year.

#### 8. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Long leasehold £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2005 Revaluation	615,000 160,000
At 31 December 2005	775,000
Net book value At 31 December 2005	775,000
At 31 December 2004	615,000

#### Revaluation of fixed assets

Long leasehold investment properties were valued at 31 December 2005 by CB Richard Ellis on the basis of open market value as defined in the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Manual.

The historical cost of properties was £600,000 (2004 - £600,000).

The taxation on capital gains which would be payable on the surplus arising on the revaluation of fixed assets, in the event of their sale at valuation, is estimated to be approximately £172,000 (2004 - £125,000).

#### 9. DEBTORS

2005	2004
£	£
88,609	90,818
2,260	_
2,098	2,097
92,967	92,915
	2,260 2,098

2005

2004

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### 10. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2005	2004
	£	£
•		Restated
Amounts owed to group undertakings	600,000	600,000
Accruals and deferred income	11,704	11,672
	611,704	611,672

#### 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has applied the exemption granted by FRS8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with Grosvenor Group Limited, fellow subsidiaries of Grosvenor Group Limited, or any undertaking in which any member of the group holds an investment which would otherwise qualify as related parties.

Accordingly, during the period under review there were no transactions or balances with related parties which require disclosure in these financial statements.

#### 12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

<b>Authorise</b>	d share	capital:
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Prior year adjustment (note 7)

Restated balance at 1 January

At 31 December

Retained profit for the financial year

	Authorised share capital:		
		2005	2004
	100 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	£ 1 <u>00</u>	£ 100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
		2005	2004
	100 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	£ 100	£ 100
13.	REVALUATION RESERVE		
		2005 £	2004 £
	At 1 January	15,000	(30,000)
	Revaluation of fixed assets	160,000	45,000
	At 31 December	175,000	15,000
14.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
		2005 £	2004 £ Restated
	Original balance at 1 January	40,401	40,401

40,742

81,143

81,163

20

40,717

81.118

81,143

25

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 15. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2005 £	2004 £ Restated
Profit for the financial year Dividends	40,762 ( <u>40,742</u> )	40,742 ( <u>40,717</u> )
Other net recognised gains and losses	20 160,000	25 45,000
Net addition to funds Opening equity shareholders' funds as previously stated Prior year adjustment (see note 7)	160,020 55,501 40,742	45,025 10,501 40,717
Opening equity shareholders' funds as restated	96,243	51,218
Closing equity shareholders' funds	256,263	96,243

#### 16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Grosvenor Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales which is wholly owned by trusts and members of the Grosvenor family, headed by the Duke of Westminster.

The ultimate parent undertaking heads the largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Grosvenor Limited, an intermediate holding company, heads the smallest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Grosvenor West End Properties is the immediate holding company.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Grosvenor Group Limited and Grosvenor Limited can be obtained from Companies House, 3 Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.