Hotel (PL Property) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2011

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Hotel (PL Property) Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2011 Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Director's report	2-3
Statement of director's responsibilities	4
Independent auditors' report	5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9-14

Hotel (PL Property) Limited Company information for the year ended 30 September 2011

Director Mr R J Livingstone

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

Registered number 04330919

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Hotel (PL Property) Limited Director's report for the year ended 30 September 2011

The director presents his annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2011

Principal activities

The company acts as a commercial property investment company. The director considers the financial position at 30 September 2011 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. Further discussion of the risks and uncertainties, in the context of the group as a whole, are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies approved by the board of directors. Further discussion of the financial risk management objectives and policies, in the context of the group as a whole, are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Key performance indicators

Hotel (PL Property) Limited is managed by the director in accordance with its ultimate parent company, Loopsign Limited. For this reason, the director believes 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 director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2010 £nil)

Director

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

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.

Hotel (PL Property) Limited Director's report for the year ended 30 September 2011 (continued)

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

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 February 2012

Hotel (PL Property) Limited Statement of director's responsibilities for the year ended 30 September 2011

The director is responsible for preparing the 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

23 February 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOTEL (PL PROPERTY) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Hotel (PL Property) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2011 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 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 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 annual 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 2011 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

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Hotel (PL Property) Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2011

-	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Turnover	2	- 14,847,701	13,985,140
Cost of sales		(485,005)	-
Gross profit		14,362,696	13,985,140
Administrative expenses		(215,433)	(231,650)
Operating profit	3	14,147,263	13,753,490
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4	99,674 (7,871,373)	(8,515,558)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		6,375,564	5,237,932
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year	15	6,375,564	5,237,932

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

Hotel (PL Property) Limited Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 September 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Profit for the financial year	-	6,375,564	5,237,932
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	14	12,700,000	4,800,000
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial	year	19,075,564	10,037,932

Hotel (PL Property) Limited **Balance sheet** as at 30 September 2011

Registered number 04330919

	Note		2011 £		2010 £
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	7 -		257, <u>7</u> 00,000		245,000,000
Current assets					
Debtors	8	435,998		410,940	
Creditors amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(11,019,388)		(16,052,333)	
Net current liabilities			(10,583,390)		(15,641,393)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	247,116,610	-	229,358,607
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(128,492,274)		(129,809,835)
Net assets		-	118,624,336	-	99,548,772
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		3,299,999		3,299,999
Share premium	13		599,998		599,998
Revaluation reserve	14		97,700,000		85,000,000
Profit and loss reserve	15		17,024,339		10,648,775
Total shareholder's funds	16	-	118,624,336	- -	99,548,772

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 February 2012 and signed on its behalf by

Mr R J Livengstone
Director

23 February 2012

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

Depreciation

Compliance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAP 19) "Accounting for Investment Properties" requires departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to depreciation and an explanation for the departure is given below

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19 'Accounting for investments 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

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 FRS 4 'Capital instruments'

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) 'Cash flow statements' 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, net of value added tax which is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis

2 Turnover

The total turnover for the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity, wholly undertaken in the UK

3	Operating profit	2011 £	2010 £
	Operating profit is stated after charging Auditors' remuneration		<u>-</u>
	Auditors' remuneration has been borne by London & Regional Pr	roperties Limited	
4	Interest payable and similar charges	2011 £	2010 £
	Other loans repayable after 5 years Amortisation of finance costs	7,750,668 120,705	8,394,853 120,705
		7,871,373	8,515,558

5 Director's emoluments

The director did not receive any emoluments in respect of his services to the company (2010 £nil) The company has no employees (2010 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 2011 amounted to £215,433 (2010 £209,777), 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

From 01 April 2011 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 28% to 26%, giving a blended average rate for the year of 27%

The tax assessed for the year is different (2010 different) than the blended/standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27%, (2010 28%) The differences are explained below

	2011 £	2010 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6,375,564	5,237,932
Blended/standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	27%	28%
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the blended/standard	£	£
rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27% (2010 28%)	1,721,402	1,466,621
Effects of		
Utilisation of tax losses	(1,721,402)	(1,466,621)
Total current tax charge		

The corporation tax charge for the year has been reduced by £1,721,402 (2010 £1,466,621) 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 director has 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 director considers 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 2011 Budget. The changes, which were enacted on July 19 2011 reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2014. These changes have no impact on these financial statements.

7 Investment properties

	-	Freehold land and buildings
		2011 £
Valuation		£
At 1 October 2010		245,000,000
Surplus ansing on revaluation		12,700,000
At 30 September 2011		257,700,000
Cost		160,000,000

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 2011. 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	2011 £	2010 £
	Prepayments and accrued income	435,998	410,940
		435,998	410,940
9	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2011 £	2010 £
	Other loans (see note 11) Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,317,561 511,166 2,672,568 724,233 - 5,793,860	1,249,648 1,104 8,431,750 612,274 99,674 5,657,883
		11,019,388	16,052,333

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

The other loan is stated net of finance charges of £120,705 (2010 £120,705) to be allocated to the following year

10 Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	2011 £	2010 £
Other loans (note 11)	119,235,774	120,553,335
Shares classified as financial liabilities	9,256,500	9,256,500
	128,492,274	129,809,835

Other loans are stated net of finance charges of £583,410 (2010 $\,$ £704,115) to be allocated to the following year

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11	Loans	2011	2010
		£	£
	Loans not wholly repayable within five years		
F	Loan stock issued to a group undertaking	120,553,336	121,802,983
	Analysis of maturity of debt		
	Within one year or on demand	1,317,561	1,249,648
	Between one and two years	1,389,208	1,317,561
	Between two and five years	4,949,560	4,602,968
	After five years	112,897,007	114,632,806
		120,553,336	121,802,983

A loan for £121,257,450 is repayable from surplus rents and by a bullet in July 2017 and bears interest at an effective fixed rate of 6 36% per annum

The loans are secured by fixed and floating second charges over the company's assets. In addition the company has granted fixed and floating first charges over its assets pursuant to a bank loan made to a related undertaking.

12	Called up share capital			2011 £	2010 £
	Authorised			-	-
	A Ordinary shares of £1 each			3,000,000	3,000,000
	B Ordinary shares of £0 10 each			299,999	299,999
				3,299,999	3,299,999
	Preference shares of £1 each			9,256,500	9,256,500
				12,556,499	12,556,499
		2011	2010	2011	2010
		Number	Number	£	£
	Allotted and unpaid				
	A Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	B Ordinary shares of £0 10 each	2,999,990	2,999,990	299,999	299,999
	Preference shares of £1 each	9,256,500	9,256,500	9,256,500	9,256,500
		15,256,490	15,256,490	12,556,499	12,556,499
	Amounts presented in equity				
	A Ordinary shares of £1 each			3,000,000	3,000,000
	B Ordinary shares of £0 10 each			299,999	299,999
				3,299,999	3,299,999
	Amounts presented in liabilities				
	Preference shares of £1 each			9,256,500	9,256,500

To the extent that the company has distributable profits, the preference shareholders have the right to a fixed cumulative preference dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the nominal value of each share. The preference dividend accrues from the date of issue of the preference shares.

Subject to the payment of preference dividends, any distribution of profits is receivable pan passu and pro rata to the number of ordinary shares held by each of the A and B ordinary shareholders

The A shareholders are entitled to attend general meetings, but are not entitled to vote unless the resolution relates to certain reserved matters as set out in the Articles of Association of the company The B shareholders are entitled to vote on all matters at general meetings

13	Share premium		2011 £
	At 1 October and 30 September 2011		599,998
		_	
14	Investment revaluation reserve		2011 £
	At 1 October 2010		85,000,000
	Surplus arising on revaluation during the year		12,700,000
	At 30 September 2011		97,700,000
15	Profit and loss reserve		2011 £
	At 1 October 2010		10,648,775
	Profit for the financial year		6,375,564
	At 30 September 2011		17,024,339
16	Reconciliation of movement in shareholder's funds	2011 £	2010 £
	At 1 October	99,548,772	89,510,840
	Profit for the financial year	6,375,564	5,237,932
	Other recognised gains and losses	12,700,000	4,800,000
	At 30 September	118,624,336	99,548,772

17 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

18 Parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Hotel (PL Property) Holdco Limited

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party 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 2011. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2011. 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