



Financial Statements

333 PIC Limited

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Registered number: 06416970

333 PIC Limited

Company Information

Directors	P Dyson A Langlands Pearse
Company secretary	P Dyson
Registered number	06416970
Registered office	17 Mossop Street London SW3 2LY
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Grant Thornton House Melton Street Euston Square London NW1 2EP

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Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2013

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of an intermediate holding company

Balance sheet date

In the prior period the company changed its balance sheet date from 30 September to 30 June to fall in line with its parent company. As a consequence the comparative figures relate to the 9 month period from 1 October 2011 to 30 June 2012. The current year period included within these financial statements is for the 52 weeks ending 30 June 2013.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £77,481 (2012 £89,031 profit)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2012 £nil)

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of the ultimate parent company, Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited. The directors have received confirmation that Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited intend to support the company for at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were

P Dyson
A Langlands Pearse

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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 directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that

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

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP were appointed as auditors during the period to fill a casual vacancy in accordance with Section 485(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 6 January 2014 and signed on its behalf



P Dyson
Director



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of 333 PIC Limited

We have audited the financial statements of 333 PIC Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 Auditor's 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm.

Opinion on 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 June 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of 333 PIC Limited

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, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' report

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Peter Smithson (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

London

Date *7 January 2014*

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 June 2013

		30 June 2013 £	9 month period ended 30 June 2012 £
	Note		
Turnover	1	-	10,895
Administrative expenses		(80,848)	(6,204)
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(80,848)	4,691
Exceptional items			
Net profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	4	-	81,819
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before interest		(80,848)	86,510
Interest receivable and similar income	3	3,367	2,521
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(77,481)	89,031
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	10	(77,481)	89,031

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2013

	Note	£	2013 £	£	2012 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		170		140
Current assets					
Debtors	7	59,399		161,443	
Creditors' amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,250)		(27,783)	
Net current assets			<u>56,149</u>		<u>133,660</u>
Net assets			<u><u>56,319</u></u>		<u><u>133,800</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200		200
Profit and loss account	10		<u>56,119</u>		<u>133,600</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u><u>56,319</u></u>		<u><u>133,800</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 6/1/14.



P Dyson
Director

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The company is the parent undertaking of a small group and as such not required by the Companies Act to prepare financial statements. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The company has received an undertaking of financial support from its parent company, sufficient to enable it to trade for the foreseeable future being at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on the financial support, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, the directors also consider that there can be no certainty in relation to these matters, which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amount and to provide for any additional liabilities that may arise.

1.3 Cash flow

The financial statements do not include a Cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents management charges receivable from subsidiaries during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. All revenue is derived from the United Kingdom.

1.5 Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment where necessary to reduce book value to recoverable amount. Cost is purchase price including acquisition expenses, but excluding any payment for accrued interest or fixed dividend entitlement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.6 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if 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 assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

1.7 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where contractual obligations of the financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet.

Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument.

1.8 Key accounting estimates and judgements

The following are the key judgements that management have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) Estimated impairment of investments

The company is required to review investments for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations or the fair value (market value), which are prepared on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates.

(b) Taxation

Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that they will be obtained. Tax provisions are made if it is probable that a liability will arise. The company reviews each significant tax liability or benefit to assess the appropriate accounting treatment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.9 Impairment of assets

The carrying values of investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and its value in use.

Net realisable value is assessed with reference to the current market value of each investment. Value in use is assessed by reference to the estimated future cash flows, which are discounted to present value using an appropriate pre tax discount rate. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging

	30 June 2013 £	9 month period ended 30 June 2012 £
Auditor's remuneration	3,250	2,000

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2012 - £NIL)

3. Interest receivable

	30 June 2013 £	9 month period ended 30 June 2012 £
Interest receivable from group companies	3,367	2,521

4. Exceptional Items

	30 June 2013 £	9 month period ended 30 June 2012 £
Profit on sale of investments	-	81,819

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

5. Taxation

	30 June 2013 £	9 month period ended 30 June 2012 £
UK corporation tax charge on (loss)/profit for the year/period	-	-

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2012	140
Additions	30
At 30 June 2013	170
Net book value	
At 30 June 2013	170
At 30 June 2012	140

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company

Name	Class of shares	Holding
County of Sussex Inns Limited	Ordinary	70%
County of Hampshire Inns Limited	Ordinary	100%

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 30 June 2013 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
County of Sussex Inns Limited	(297,711)	(164,123)
County of Hampshire Inns Limited	(32,292)	(45,000)

On 25 July 2012, the company acquired the remaining 30% of the share capital in County of Sussex Inns Limited for total consideration of £30

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

7. Debtors

	2013	2012
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,690	81,668
Other debtors	47,709	78,758
Called up share capital not paid	-	15
Social security and other taxes	-	1,002
	<u>59,399</u>	<u>161,443</u>

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

**8. Creditors:
Amounts falling due within one year**

	2013	2012
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	420
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	22,063
Other creditors	3,250	5,300
	<u>3,250</u>	<u>27,783</u>

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

9. Share capital

	2013	2012
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200</u>	<u>185</u>
Allotted, called up and not paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>

During the year the unpaid 15 Ordinary shares of £1 each were fully paid

10. Reserves

	Profit and loss account £
At 1 July 2012	133,600
Loss for the financial year	(77,481)
At 30 June 2013	<u>56,119</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions to 100% owned subsidiaries under Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned companies within the group

During the period the company charged management fees of £nil (2012 £4,831) to its subsidiary undertaking, County of Sussex Limited. At the balance sheet date the company was due £75,178 (2012 £75,178) from County of Sussex Limited and interest of £nil (2012 £1,645) was charged on this balance. A provision of £75,178 was made against this balance (2012 £nil).

12. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is 333 Holdings Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (Company registration number 07680490). The consolidated financial statements of Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited can be obtained from Companies House.

There is no single controlling party.