Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

10/09/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information

Directors

P Ekas R Prince

Company secretary

Paul Hastings Adminstrative Services Limited (resigned 31 January 2014) HaysMacintyre Company Secretaries Limited (appointed 31 January 2014)

Registered office

26 Red Lion Square

London WC1R 4AG

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the ownership of hotels in the UK and to provide operating leases to other Group companies operating hotels in the UK.

It is the intention of the directors that the company will continue operating in this capacity. The directors view the results and the future prospects of the company as satisfactory.

Results and dividends

The profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the year ended 31 December 2013 was £2,770,000 (2012: £2,138,000).

An impairment review of the company's assets was undertaken at the year end by comparing the underlying asset value of each hotel with its discounted cashflows. Any potential reduction in value has been reflected in the financial statements. No adjustment has been made for any potential increase in value of individual hotels above historic cost.

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

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year were as follows:

P Ekas

R Prince

Small company provisions statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006 including the exemption from preparing a Strategic report.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements are being made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 0/6/14 and signed on its behalf by:

R/Prince Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of HI (Reading South) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 15. 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).

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 (set out on page 3), 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

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 directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 31 December 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

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:

- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report or from preparing the Strategic report; or
- 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.

Timothy Steel ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Tim Sans

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London United Kingdom

Date: 11th June 2014

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

| | Note | 2013 £ 000 | 2012 £ 000 |
|---|------|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover | 2 | 750 | 750 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | | (271) | (304) |
| Impairment reversal tangible fixed assets | | 2,347 | 1,759 |
| Operating profit | 3 | 2,826 | 2,205 |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | | 2,826 | 2,205 |
| Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities | 5 | (56) | (67) |
| Profit for the financial year | 11 | 2,770 | 2,138 |

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

P Ekas Director

R Prince Director

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

| | Note | 2013 £ 000 | 2012 £ 000 |
|--|------|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 6 | 10,526 | 8,386 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | 6,090 | 4,311 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | (2,487) | (1,261) |
| Net current assets | | 3,603 | 3,050 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 14,129 | 11,436 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 9 | (338) | (415) |
| Net assets | _ | 13,791 | 11,021 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | 100 | 100 |
| Share premium reserve | 11 | 24,162 | 24,162 |
| Profit and loss account | 11 | (10,471) | (13,241) |
| Shareholders' funds | 12 | 13,791 | 11,021 |

The financial statements of HI (Reading South) Limited, (registration number: 4721028) were approved by the Board of Directors on 192.6...... and signed on its behalf by:

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

They have been drawn up to comply with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, which have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior period.

Going concern

The company is part of the LRG Holdings Limited group ("the Group") and the Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the financial statements of LRG Holdings Limited.

The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements from normal trading activities through its 61 hotels.

In May 2013, agreement was reached with a consortium of lenders whereby new senior debt of £585m and additional junior debt of £35m were secured and the existing senior debt was redeemed. The new senior debt term is for five years maturing in August 2018 and the new junior debt ranks equally with the existing junior debt maturing in September 2018.

At the same time as the agreement was reached with the consortium of lenders, new interest rate swap and cap agreements were put in place to limit the risk of higher interest rates being payable on the Group's loans. As a result 100% of the Group's debt subsequent to the refinancing is at a rate which is either fixed, swapped into a fixed rate or capped.

The Group's financial forecasts, taking account of the revised loan terms and current trading performance, show that the Group will be able to operate within the level of its current and future facilities and remain in compliance with the terms of its loan agreements.

The company is dependent on continuing finance being made available by its parent undertaking to enable it to continue operating and to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The company is in receipt of a letter from its parent company confirming that it will provide continuing support and the directors have made enquiries to form a reasonable expectation that the parent company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and provide support for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Cash flow statement

The company is exempt from preparing a cash flow statement as 90% or more of the voting rights are held within the group and its ultimate parent publishes consolidated financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

Impairment of fixed assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The impairment review is completed on a income-generating unit basis.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less the costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects a market assessment of the time value of money.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or income-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or income-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or income-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or income-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Leasehold buildings

Non core assets (including building surface finishes and services)
Plant and machinery
Furniture and equipment

Depreciation method and rate

over the shorter of 50 years and their remaining lease periods periods up to 25 years between 5 and 15 years between 3 and 20 years

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no binding contract to dispose of these assets. 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.

Operating leases

Rents receivable under operating leases are credited to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held for use in operating leases are included as a separate category in fixed assets at cost and depreciated over their useful life.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

Taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate.

The taxation liabilities of certain group undertakings are reduced wholly or in part by the surrender of losses by fellow group undertakings. The tax benefits arising from group relief are recognised in the financial statements of both the surrendering and recipient companies, being paid at a rate of 23.25% of the losses surrendered.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Turnover

Turnover, which is stated in the profit and loss account net of value added tax, represents rent receivable from another group entity.

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company and all within the United Kingdom.

Rents receivable under operating leases in the year ended 31 December 2013 amounted to £750,000 (2012: £750,000).

3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 271 | 305 |
| Impairment reversal of tangible fixed assets | (2,347) | (1,759) |

Auditor's remuneration of £2,600 (2012: £2,600) has been borne by a fellow group undertaking in both the current and prior period.

4 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments in the current and prior period were nil.

There were no staff employed by the company in either the current or the prior period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

5 Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

| | 2013 £ 000 | 2012 £ 000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Current tax | | |
| Corporation tax charge | 133 | 132 |
| Adjustments in respect of previous years | <u> </u> | (3) |
| UK Corporation tax | 133 | 129 |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (28) | (28) |
| Deferred tax adjustment relating to previous years | 1 | 3 |
| Effect of changes in tax rates | (50) | (37) |
| Total deferred tax | (77) | (62) |
| Total tax on profit on ordinary activities | 56 | 67 |

Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax on profit on ordinary activities for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2012 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 23.25% (2012 - 24.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

| | 2013 £ 000 | 2012 £ 000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | 2,826 | 2,205 |
| Corporation tax at standard rate | 657 | 540 |
| Capital allowances in excess of depreciation | 28 | 29 |
| Non-taxable income | (552) | - |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | - - | (437) |
| Adjustment for prior periods | <u> </u> | (3) |
| Total current tax | 133 | 129 |

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

6 Tangible fixed assets

| | Freehold land and buildings £ 000 | Plant and machinery £ 000 | Fixtures and fittings £ 000 | Total £ 000 |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Cost | | | | |
| At 1 January 2013 | 20,111 | 2,723 | 3,332 | 26,166 |
| Additions | | 32 | 31 | 63 |
| At 31 December 2013 | 20,111 | 2,755 | 3,363 | 26,229 |
| Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2013 | 14,697 | 738 | 2,345 | 17,780 |
| Charge for the year | (24) | 72 | 222 | 270 |
| Impairment reversal | (2,347) | <u>-</u> | | (2,347) |
| At 31 December 2013 | 12,326 | 810 | 2,567 | 15,703 |
| Net book value | | | | |
| At 31 December 2013 | 7,785 | 1,945 | 796 | 10,526 |
| At 31 December 2012 | 5,414 | 1,985 | 987 | 8,386 |

All of the above fixed assets were held for use in operating leases.

The company's assets are held as security in respect of bank loans taken by LRG Acquisition Limited, an intermediate parent undertaking. The amount of the loans secured is stated in the accounts of LRG Acquisition Limited.

Fixed assets were reviewed for impairment in accordance with the company's accounting policy. As a result, a reversal of impairment was made in the year for £2,347,000 (2012: £1,759,000). The recoverable amount was based on the greater of net realisable value and value in use and was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 10.3% (2012: 10.0%) based on the estimate of the current market's assessment of the time value of money for an investment of equivalent risk. Net realisable value was determined by the directors informed by a desktop valuation of a sample of hotels by an independent valuer.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

7 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| • | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 6,087 | 4,309 |
| Other debtors | 3 | 2 |
| | 6,090 | 4,311 |

There are no specific repayment terms on amounts owed by fellow group undertakings and no interest is charged.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| • | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 2,487 | 1,261 |

There are no specific repayment terms on amounts owed by fellow group undertakings and no interest is charged.

9 Provisions for liabilities

capital allowances

| | | Deferred tax £ 000 |
|---|-------|-----------------------|
| At 1 January 2013 | | 415 |
| Credited to the profit and loss account | _ | (77) |
| At 31 December 2013 | = | 338 |
| Analysis of deferred tax | 2013 | 2012 |
| | £ 000 | £ 000 |

(338)

(415)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

10 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

| Allotted, called up and fully paid sl | hares | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | • | 201 | 13 | 2012 |
| | No. | | £ No. | £ |
| Ordinary share of £1 each | 100,001 | 100,00 | 100,001 | 100,001 |
| 11 Reserves | | | | |
| | Shar | e premium account £ 000 | Profit and loss account £ 000 | Total £ 000 |
| At 1 January 2013 | | 24,162 | (13,241) | 10,921 |
| Profit for the year | | | 2,770 | 2,770 |
| At 31 December 2013 | | 24,162 | (10,471) | 13,691 |
| 12 Reconciliation of movement in shar | reholders' funds | | | |
| | | | 2013 £ 000 | 2012 £ 000 |
| Profit attributable to the members of | the company | | 2,770 | 2,138 |
| Shareholders' funds at 1 January | | | 11,021 | 8,883 |
| Shareholders' funds at 31 Decembe | er | | 13,791 | 11,021 |

13 Commitments

Capital commitments

Shareholders' funds at 31 December

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £116,000 (2012: £26,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

14 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group on the basis that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary and that the ultimate parent company's accounts are publically available.

15 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is controlled by LRG Hotels Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is LRG Holdings Limited.

Consolidated financial statements of LRG Holdings Limited are available from: 26 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4AG