TLLC CMSUBPROPCO11 LIMITED

Company Registration Number 5173938

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2010

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

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Directors

S L Gumm N M Leslau

Secretary and registered office

S L Gumm, Cavendish House, 18 Cavendish Square, London W1G 0PJ

Company number

5173938

Auditors

BDO LLP, Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey KT17 1HS

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2010

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows a profit for the year of £277,370 (2009 £117,701)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2009 £nil)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of property investment in the United Kingdom

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during the year were

S L Gumm

N M Leslau

Principal risks and uncertainties - market factors

Since the summer of 2007, both the bank finance and property markets in the UK have experienced very turbulent conditions. Whilst conditions have improved, the environment is still somewhat fragile, in particular as a result of the limited amount of new bank finance available. The directors consider the properties owned by the company relatively well placed to withstand market fluctuations by virtue of the quality of the assets, strong tenant, and financing terms and believe that this has been borne out by the results of the company over that period

The properties are held in the financial statements at their 31 March 2010 internal valuation. We can confirm that the cash flow projections which supported this valuation at the year end are being achieved. It has to be recognised, however, that given the limited banking market and lack of depth in the property investment market, any accurate assessment of the value remains extremely difficult, as it has been over the course of the credit crisis. The directors consider that valuations should have remained stable or possibly improved since 31 March 2010.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 year. In preparing the 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,
- * 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2010

(continued)

Auditors

The directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company s auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information which has not been brought to the attention of the auditors.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to small companies exemption

On behalf of the Board

Director

17 November 2010

Independent auditors' report to the members of TLLC CMsubpropcol1 Limited

We have audited the financial statements ("the financial statements") of TLLC CMsubpropco11 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2010 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on therein. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom General 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 opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, 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 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.

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 31 March 2010 and of the 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 directors' 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, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime

Russell Field (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

Epsom, United Kingdom

17 November 2010

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Turnover	2	1,549,931	1,508,616
Direct property expenses		(2,237)	(2,237)
Gross profit		1,547,694	1,506,379
Administrative expenses		(15)	(15)
Profit on ordinary activities before interest		1,547,679	1,506,364
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1,270,309)	(1,388,663)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		277,370	117,701
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	•	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and retained profit for the year	11	277,370	117,701

All amounts relate to continuing activities

There were no differences between historical cost profit and reported profit on ordinary activities for either year

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Profit for the year	11	277,370	117,701
Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment properties in the year	11	1,101,000	(2,375,000)
Total recognised gains and losses for the year		1,378,370	(2,257,299)

The notes on pages 8 to 11 form part of the financial statements

Balance sheet at 31 March 2010

Registered number 5173938

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets Investment properties	8	26,035,000	24,934,000
Total assets less current liabilities		26,035,000	24,934,000
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(23,369,166)	(23,646,536)
Net assets		2,665,834	1,287,464
Capital and reserves			
- Called up share capital	10	1,490,001	1,490,001
Profit and loss account	11	(42,274)	(319,644)
Revaluation reserve	11	1,218,107	117,107
Shareholders' funds	12	2,665,834	1,287,464

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 17 November 2010

S L Gumm Director

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties, and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable during the year from the letting of commercial properties at invoiced amounts less value added tax

Investment properties

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value at the balance sheet date, on the basis of an annual valuation. Aggregate surpluses or deficits arising on revaluation are transferred to the revaluation reserve except where a deficit is deemed to represent a permanent diminution in the value, in which case it is charged directly to the profit and loss account

Additions to investment properties include only costs of a capital nature Costs such as interest and other property outgoings are treated as revenue expenditure and are written off as incurred

In accordance with SSAP 19 (as amended), no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold or long leasehold investment properties. This treatment is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, the group's investment properties are held not for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy is therefore necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified of quantified.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that

- * deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the group has entered into a binding sale agreement and is unable to utilise existing capital losses within the group of which it is a member, and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the group anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activities undertaken by the company during the year and arose solely within the United Kingdom

3 Employees

The average number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was nil (2009 nil)

4 Directors

No director received any emoluments from the group during the year (2009 none)

5 Auditors' remuneration

6

The auditors' remuneration is borne by Prestbury Hotels Limited, an intermediate parent company Fees for the audit of the company were £760 (2009 £760)

The consolidated accounts of Prestbury Hotel Holdings Limited disclose details of non-audit fees that were paid to the company's auditors in the current year

Interest payable and similar charges	2010 £	2009 £
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	1,270,309	1,388,663
Taxation		
	2010	2009
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	£	£
UK corporation tax		
Current tax on profits of the year	 :	-
The tax assessed for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The	e differences are explained 2010 £	1 below 2009 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	277,370	117,701
Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate		
of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 - 28%)	77,664	32,956
Effects of		
Hotel building allowances	(56,518)	(84,781)
Net movement in losses available to carry forward	(21,146)	51,825
Current tax charge for the year		

No provision for UK corporation tax has been made for the year due to the availability of hotel building allowances and losses

At present it is not envisaged that any tax will become payable in the foreseeable future, due to the availability of losses within the group of which the company is a member

Deferred taxation

The company has an unprovided deferred tax liability/(asset) which is made up as follows	2010 £	2009 £
On the inherent capital gain arising on the carrying value of investment properties	1,485,681	1,425,520
Losses available to carry forward	(525,002)	(546,148)

Ordinary shares of £1 each

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

(continued)

					
3	Investment properties				
	The comment properties		Long		
			leasehold	Freehold	Total
			investment	investment	investment
			properties	properties	properties
			properties £	£	properties £
			L	*	•
	At valuation				
	At 1 April 2009		4,176,000	20,758,000	24,934,000
	Surplus on revaluation		178,000	923,000	1,101,000
		_			
	At 31 March 2010		4,354,000	21,681,000	26,035,000
	At 31 March 2010	=	4,354,000	21,081,000	20,033,000
	bank borrowings provided to Prestbury Hotels Li	mited, an intermediate par	ent company		
	Creditors amounts falling due after more tha	n one year			
				2010	2009
				£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings			23,369,166	23,646,536
	Amounts due to group undertakings			25,507,100	25,040,550
	The amounts due to group undertakings are unsinclude interest accrued of £8,040,749 (2009 £6.		% and have no fixe	ed repayment date Th	ne above amount
ı	Share capital				
		2010	2010	2009	2009
		Number	£	Number	£
	// I II I I I I I				
	Allotted, called up and fully paid				

1,490,001

1,490,001

1,490,001

1,490,001

11	Reserves	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account
	At 1 April 2009 Profit for the year Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties in the year	117,107 - 1,101,000	(319,644) 277,370
	At 31 March 2010	1,218,107	(42,274)
12	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Retained profit for the year	277,370	117,701
	Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment properties in the year	1,101,000	(2,375,000)
	Net movement in shareholders' funds	1,378,370	(2,257,299)
	Opening shareholders' funds	1,287,464	3,544,763
	Closing shareholders' funds	2,665,834	1,287,464

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to wholly owned subsidiary undertakings under Financial Reporting Standard 8, "Related Party Transactions", not to disclose details of any transactions with entities that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Prestbury Hotel Holdings Limited

14 Cash flow statement

The company has used the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 1, "Cash Flow Statements", not to prepare a cash flow statement as a consolidated cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of its ultimate parent company

15 Commitments and contingencies

The company, along with its current fellow group undertakings, has entered into an agreement with the bankers of Prestbury Hotels Limited, an intermediate parent company, to cross-guarantee the bank loans made to that company At 31 March 2010 these bank loans amounted to £429,157,891 (2009 £428,113,872)

16 Controlling party information

At 31 March 2010, the company's immediate parent company was TLLC CMpropool1 Limited and its ultimate parent company was Prestbury Hotel Holdings Limited Both of these companies were incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts of Prestbury Hotel Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the company secretary, Cavendish House, 18 Cavendish Square, London W1G 0PJ

Prestbury Hotel Holdings Limited is a joint venture company and is not controlled by any one individual or entity