

Report and Financial Statements

For the period 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996

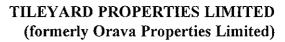
Deloitte & Touche Hill House 1 Little New Street London EC4A 3TR





REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1996

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1996

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

A M Sugar C T Sandy

SECRETARY

C T Sandy

REGISTERED OFFICE

Brentwood House 169 Kings Road Brentwood Essex CM14 4EF

BANKERS

Merita Bank 19 Thomas More Street London El 9YW

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants Hill House 1 Little New Street London EC4A 3TR



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is the holding of investment properties. On 30 August 1995 the company changed its name to Tileyard Properties Limited.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

The profit and loss account for the period is set out on page 5.

DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (1995 - £nil). The accumulated deficit is shown on page 5.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

There are no planned changes to the company's activities.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who held office during the period are listed below:

K Vütala (resigned 1 October 1995)
S A T Fagerhold (resigned 1 December 1995)
M Sarnela (resigned 1 December 1995)
P M Q Mobsby (resigned 1 December 1995)
A M Sugar (appointed 1 December 1995)
C T Sandy (appointed 1 December 1995)

The following director who held office at 30 April 1996 had interests in the shares of the company.

Ordinary shares of £1 each 1996 1995

A M Sugar 41,490,000

None of the other directors had any interests in the shares of the company during the period ended 30 April 1996.

AUDITORS

On 1 February 1996 our auditors changed the name under which they practise to Deloitte & Touche and, accordingly, have signed their report in their new name. A resolution for the reappointment of Deloitte & Touche as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and agreed on behalf of the Board

Secretary

160 April 1997





STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 as at the end of the financial period and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. 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;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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. 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.



Chartered Accountants

Deloitte & Touche Hill House 1 Little New Street London EC4A 3TR Telephone: National 0171 936 3000 International + 44 171 936 3000 Telex: 884739 TRLNDN G Fax (Gp. 3): 0171 583 8517

LDE: DX 599

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILEYARD PROPERTIES LIMITED (formerly Orava Properties Limited)

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 9 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on page 7.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards 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.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 1996 and of its profit for the period 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996 then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

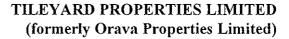
Deloi We & Touche Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

16 April 1997

Aberdeen, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Crawley, Dartford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Milton Keynes, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, St Albans and Southampton.

Principal place of business at which a list of partners' names is available: Stonecutter Court, 1 Stonecutter Street, London EC4A 4TR.

Authorised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales to carry on investment husiness





PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the period 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996

	Note	16 month period ended 30 April 1996 £	Year ended 31 December 1994 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	356,536 (205,055)	280,525 (159,087)
Gross profit		151,481	121,438
Administrative expenses		(108,953)	(36,627)
Other operating income Loss on disposal of property Release of provision/(provision) against		138,438	(105,780)
property		1,480,000	(3,192,967)
		1,509,485	(3,335,374)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	4	1,660,966	(3,213,936)
Income receivable and similar income		23,599	15,934
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(506,111)	(525,155)
		(482,512)	(509,221)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	1,178,454	(3,723,157)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD/YEAR		1,178,454	(3,723,157)
Accumulated deficit brought forward		(36,656,280)	(32,933,123)
Accumulated deficit carried forward		(35,477,826)	(36,656,280)

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There is no difference between the reporting profit on ordinary activities after taxation and the equivalent historical cost amount.

There were no recognised gains or losses in the period or preceding year except for the profit/(loss) for the financial period/year.



BALANCE SHEET 30 April 1996

Note	30 April 1996 £	31 December 1994 £
7	5,980,000	4,500,000
8	13,204	213,207
	83,422	711,487
	96,626	924,694
9	(64,452)	(90,731)
	32,174	833,963
	6 012 174	5,333,963
	0,012,174	3,333,703
10		(7,990,243)
	6,012,174	(2,656,280)
		-
11	41,490,000	34,000,000
	(35,477,826)	(36,656,280)
12	6,012,174	(2,656,280)
	7 8 9	1996 £ 7

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6th April 1997.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the period from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Compliance with SSAP 19 "Accounting for investment properties" requires departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 relating to depreciation and an explanation of the departure is given below. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain freehold properties.

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19, investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to revaluation reserve. Any diminution in value which is believed to be permanent is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it arises No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

The Companies Act 1985 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principles set out in SSAP 19. The directors consider that, as these properties are not held for consumption, but for their investment potential, to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view, and that it is necessary to adopt SSAP 19 in order to give a true and fair view.

If this departure from the Act had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been reduced by depreciation. However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified because depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

2. TURNOVER

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. The turnover and pretax profit, all of which arises in the United Kingdom, is attributable to one activity, rental of commercial property.

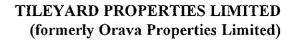
3. STAFF COSTS

The company has no employees (1994 - nil). The directors received no emoluments during the period (1994 -£nil).

4. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The audit fee for the period was £500 (1994 - borne by fellow group company).

Remuneration of the company's auditors for provision of non-audit services was £950 (1994 - £4,415).





NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the period from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

16 mo	nth	Year
per	iod	ended
enc	led	31
30 A _I	ril	December
19	996	1994
	£	£
Bank loans wholly repayable within five years 506,	111	525,155

6. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

There is no taxation charge for the current period as there were no taxable profits. The release of the provision against property is not a taxable item.

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Freehold £
At 1 January 1995 Net surplus on valuation during the period	4,500,000 1,480,000
At 30 April 1996	5,980,000

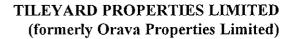
The investment property was valued at £5,980,000 as at 30 April 1996 by the directors on an open market basis.

8. DEBTORS

	30 April 1996	31 December 1994
	£	
Trade debtors	11,108	_
Management company	1,501	-
Other debtors	394	213,207
Prepayments and accrued income	201	
	13,204	213,207

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30 April	31 December
	1996 £	1994
		£
Accruals and deferred income	64,452	90,731





NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the period from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

30 April 1996	31 December 1994
£	£
-	7,990,243
-	7,990,243
	1996 £

The bank loans consisted of drawings in sterling which were repaid during the period. Interest was charged at LIBOR plus 0.4%, fixed at various intervals.

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	30 April 1996	31 December 1994
	7.7	£ £
Authorised 50,000,000 (31 December 1994 - 40,000,000)		
ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000,000	40,000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
41,490,000 (31 December 1994 - 34,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	41,490,000	34,000,000

During the period, 7,490,000 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued for consideration of £7,490,000 to enable the company to repay its bank borrowings.

12. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	ended 30 April
	1996 £
At 1 January 1995 Profit retained for the period Allotment of share capital	(2,656,280) 1,178,454 7,490,000
At 30 April 1996	6,012,174

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no significant capital commitments at 30 April 1996 (31 December 1994 - £nil).

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no significant contingent liabilities of the company at 30 April 1996 (31 December 1994 -£nil).

15. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is owned by A M Sugar.

16 month period