Report and Financial Statements

3 March 2007

02/11/2007

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

JP Prentis C Wilson

SECRETARY

M Chilton

REGISTERED OFFICE

Equity House Irthingborough Road Wellingborough Norrthamptonshire NN8 1LT

BANKERS

Bank of Scotland 55 Temple Row Birmingham B2 5LS

SOLICITORS

Allen & Overy One Bishops Square London E1 6AO

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants Cambridge

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is operating as a delivered wholesaler using sophisticated, proprietary technology in the grocery wholesale sector

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Turnover for the 52 week period ended 3 March 2007 was £53 4m (53 week period 2006 - £76 0m)

Adjusted operating loss before exceptional items* was £3 0m (53 week period 2006 - £5 2m)

Gross margin was 5 4% (53 week period 2006 - 55%) and total overhead costs (administrative expenses and distribution costs) before operating exceptional costs as a percentage of sales was 10.9% (2006 - 12.4%) Operating exceptional costs in the year were £1 7m (2006 - nil) The loss before and after tax was £5 5m (2006 - £5.6m)

Whilst the year's performance reflected a continuation of losses announced in prior periods, the latter part of the year saw the beginnings of a real change in fortunes with losses significantly reducing as the benefits of the restructuring began to bear fruit

Reverse takeover of Giant Topco Limited by Booker Group plc (formerly known as Blueheath Holdings plc)

The Board of the parent company Booker Group plc (formerly known as Blueheath Holdings plc), announced on 9 May 2007 a proposed reverse takeover by Giant Topco Ltd, which at the time was the ultimate parent company of Booker Ltd This was approved on 1 June 2007 and the shares re-admitted on 4 June 2007 The enlarged group will be one of the UK's leading food wholesalers and will be able to enhance customer service through an increased choice of both product and delivery format

Re-structuring

The Board of Booker Group plc (formerly known as Blueheath Holdings plc) carried out a full strategic review of all the Group's businesses in the year. This review examined unprofitable trading accounts, the group's delivery model, pricing achitecture, central costs and buying model. The Group's board reported excellent progress had been made with cost savings and margin improvements in line with expectations.

Operational performance

The company suffered over the period due to the logistics restructuring. During the period, the business closed its warehouse facility at Tamworth, moving stock holding and logistical operations to its two sister companies. This action resulted in exceptional costs of £1.7m but has since reduced fulfilment costs considerably

Headcount reduced from 59 at the start of the financial period to 15 at the end

Outlook

The Board believe that the reverse takeover of the parent company by Giant Topco Limited will form the UK's leading food wholesaler and combine Booker's scale, customer base, catering expertise, coverage and brands with Blueheath's technology and delivery expertise

The Board believes that this combination will allow the enlarged group to enhance customer service through a larger choice of products and delivery methods, whilst improving efficiency and so we look to the future with great confidence

^{*} Adjusted operating loss before exceptional items is equivalent to the retained loss excluding interest and exceptional items

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (53 week period ended 4 March 2006 - £nil)

DIRECTORS

The directors who served throughout the year unless otherwise stated were

D Gurr (resigned 31 August 2006) S Mindham L Watts (resigned 31December 2006) M Aylwin (appointed 1 September 2006) R S Rose (appointed 23 January 2007)

RISK MANAGEMENT

Currency risk

The Company's principal functional currency is pound sterling (GBP) During the period there were no transactions denominated in foreign currencies

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash and trade and other debtors

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of provisions for doubtful debts. A provision is made where there is an identified loss which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers

The Company has sterling loans with fixed and floating rate interest terms and accordingly is exposed to interest rate movements. Details of these borrowings are contained in Note 12

Commercial risk

The Company faces increased competition from the grocery multiples as they move into the convenience store sector. The Competition Commission is currently reviewing the food wholesale market and it is uncertain what the results will be of the review. The Directors believe that there is also significant direct competition to the Company from other cash and carry, delivered grocery and food service and catering supply companies.

The Company's business is dependent on relations with third party suppliers, warehouses and distributors. In turn, the Group's customers place great importance on produce availability and on the timely delivery of products. If there is any interruption to the products or services provided by third parties the Company's business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Company relies to a significant degree on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its computer and communications systems and those of third parties including the internet. Any failure of current or new systems could impair the value of orders, the processing and storage of data and the day to day management of the business

The sale of cigarettes, which accounted for approximately 57% of Blueheath Direct Ltd's turnover in the period is subject to extensive regulation. Further modification to existing legislation and/or regulation or the introduction of new legislative or regulatory initiatives (including the smoking ban which was introduced in Wales on 2 April 2007 and England on 1 July 2007) is a relative unknown, but could have a significant adverse affect on markets and demand for such products

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 1985) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s234ZA of the Companies Act 1985

A resolution to appoint KPMG Audit plc as the company's auditors and to authorise the directors to determine the auditors' remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

2 October 2007

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

Secretary

M. Chill

M Chilton

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). The financial statements are required by law to 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable 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 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 1985. 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUE HEATH DIRECT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Blue Heath Direct Limited for the 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of movement in reserves and reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 20 These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. The other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 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 judgments 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUE HEATH DIRECT LIMITED (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 3 March 2007 and of its loss for the 52 weeks then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Debotte * Tuche Les

Cambridge, United Kingdom

9.10.2007

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

	Note		52 weeks ended 3 March 2007 £	53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2		53,387,671 (50,506,418)	76,004,100 (71,787,336)
Gross profit			2,881,253	4,216,764
Distribution costs Administrative expenses - Other - Exceptional items	4	(2,649,227) (1,658,403)	(3,194,491)	(5,289,134)
Total administrative expenses			(4,307,630)	(4,102,333)
OPERATING LOSS	5		(4,620,868)	(5,174,703)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	6		42,965 (945,078)	347,305 (788,120)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7		(5,522,981)	(5,615,518)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION BEING LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	16		(5,522,981)	(5,615,518)

All activities derive from continuing operations

There are no recognised gains or losses for the current financial period and preceding financial period other than as stated in the profit and loss account above

BALANCE SHEET 3 March 2007

	Note	3 March 4 March 2007 2006 £ £
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible assets	8	42,729 103,021
CURRENT ASSETS		
Stocks	9	- 1,816,262
Debtors	10	6,748,161 9,128,640
Investments	11	750,000 -
Cash at bank and in hand		5,693,537 1,525,816
		13,191,698 12,470,718
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	12	(5,809,788) (8,714,850)
William Olic year	12	(5,565,766)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,381,910 3,755,868
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,424,639 3,858,889
CREDITORS: amounts falling due		
after more than one year	13	(24,501,108) (15,412,377)
NET LIABILITIES		(17,076,469) (11,553,488)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital	15	257,684 257,684
Share premium account	16	18,742,238 18,742,238
Profit and loss account	16	(36,076,391) (30,553,410)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	16	(17,076,469) (11,553,488)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 atober 2007.

They were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by

Director
JP Prentis

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the principal accounting policies is set out below

Basis of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows

Plant and machinery 20%-33% per annum Computer equipment 33% per annum Fixtures and fittings 20% per annum

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stock

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

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 assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. Deferred tax assets and habilities are not discounted.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis

Web site development costs

Design and content development costs are capitalised only to the extent that they lead to the creation of an enduring asset delivering benefits at least as great as the amount capitalised. If there is insufficient evidence on which to base reasonable estimates of the economic benefits that will be generated in the period until the design and content are next updated, the costs of developing the design and content are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred

Cash flow statement

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised), the company has taken advantage of the exemption for subsidiary undertakings, whose 90% or more voting rights are controlled within a group, from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement, as the consolidated financial statements in which the company is included are publicly available

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

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 loss, all of which arise in the United Kingdom, are attributable to the company's principal activity Revenue is recognised on delivery of good to the customer.

3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	52 weeks ended 3 March 2007	53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 £
Directors' remuneration		
Fees Perment for loss of office	252,707 22,500	245,167
Payment for loss of office		
	275,207	245,167
No director received any pension contribution from the company (53 weeks ended 4	March 2007	£nıl)
The amount in respect of the highest paid director is as follows		
Fees	90,625	80,750
	No	No
Average number of persons employed		
Sales and distribution	15	30
Administration (including directors)	39	36
	54	66
	£	£
Staff costs during the period (including directors)		
Wages and salaries	1,135,792	1,556,883
Social security costs	194,889	235,437
	1,330,681	1,792,320

4. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

During the period the company incurred costs of £1,658,403 (53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 $\,$ £nil) in respect of reorganising the warehouse operations of the company

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

5. OPERATING LOSS

5.	UPERATING LUSS		
		52 weeks ended 3 March 2007	53 weeks ended 4 March 2006
		£	£
	Operating loss is after charging:		
	Depreciation		
	Owned assets	61,615	189,754
	Operating lease rentals	co =0=	115000
	Plant and machinery Other	69,787 97,850	115,389 93,504
	The analysis of auditors' remuneration is as follows	<u></u>	
	Audit fees Forge margh to the common via such tors for the gods		
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	50,000	50,000
	or the company 5 annual accounts		
	Non-audit fees		
	Corporate finance services	25,000	-
	Other services	-	6,864
	Total non-audit fees	25,000	6,864
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended 3	ended 4
		March	March
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Bank interest on overdraft Other loan interest	50,242 894,836	91,458 696,662
		945,078	788,120
7.	TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
. •			
	Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities		
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended 3	ended 4
		March 2007	March 2006
		2007 £	2006 £
	United Kingdom corporation tax at 30% (53 weeks	•	*
	ended 3 March 2006 - 30%) based on the loss for	-	-
	the period		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

7. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

11 Factors affecting current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 30% (53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 - 30%) The differences are explained below

	52 weeks ended 3 March 2007 %	53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 %
Standard tax rate for period as a percentage of losses	30	30
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Movement in short term timing differences	(4) (1)	(2) (1)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Tax losses not recognised	(1) (19)	(1) (19)
Group relief surrendered	(5)	(7)
Current tax rate for period as a percentage of losses		

In March 2007 the UK Government announced that they would introduce legislation that would reduce the corporation tax rate to 28% with effect from 1 April 2008. This legislation has been substantively enacted in June 2007. The effective tax rate for the next period is expected to reduce accordingly.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost	005 103	202 051	47.641	1 126 525
At 5 March 2006 Additions	805,183 32,043	323,751 12,450	47,641	1,176,575 44,493
Disposals	(488,408)	(336,201)	(47,641)	(872,250)
At 3 March 2007	348,818		-	348,818
Accumulated depreciation				
At 5 March 2006 Charge for the period	726,660 44,935	300,403 15,535	46,491 1,145	1,073,554 61,615
Disposals	(465,506)	(315,938)	•	(829,080)
At 3 March 2007	306,089		-	306,089
Net book value				
At 3 March 2007	42,729		<u>-</u>	42,729
At 4 March 2006	78,523	23,348	1,150	103,021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

9. STOCKS

3 March	4 March
2007	2006
£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,816,262

10. DEBTORS

	3 March 2007 £	4 March 2006 £
Trade debtors	2,847,131	5,676,839
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,504,816	2,525,770
Other debtors	110,049	119,137
Prepayments and accrued income	286,165	806,894
	6,748,161	9,128,640

11. INVESTMENTS

Investments represent bank deposits with an original maturity date of 30 days

12. CREDITORS. AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	3 March 2007	4 March 2006
	£	£
Bank loan	963,788	3,520,870
Trade creditors	195,004	3,767,236
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,945,457	-
Tax and social security	877,201	60,888
Other creditors	-	53,895
Accruals and deferred income	828,338	1,311,961
	5,809,788	8,714,850

The bank loan represents an invoice discounting facility which was secured by a debenture held by Lloyds TSB Commercial Finance Limited As part of the arrangement trade debt is assigned to Lloyds until funds are received. The loan is repayable on receipt, by the company, of the monies from the debtor. Interest is charged on borrowings at a rate of LIBOR plus 1 25% - 1 50%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

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

3 March	4 March
2007	2006
£	£
Intercompany loan 24,501,108	15,412,377

The intercompany loan is owed to the holding parent company. The loan does not have any fixed repayment terms and carries interest at Bank of England base rate minus 0.5%. The parent company has provided an undertaking that it will not require repayment of this loan without providing a minimum of 12 months notice.

14. DEFERRED TAXATION

The amounts provided in the financial statements and the amounts not provided are as follows

	Provided		Not provided	
	3 March 2007 £	4 March 2006 £	3 March 2007 ₤	4 March 2006 £
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	-	_	(71,508)	(46,965)
Short-term timing differences	-	-	(65,998)	(59,715)
Losses			(9,841,727)	(7,942,517)
		-	(9,979,233)	(8,049,197)

Factors that may affect the future tax charge

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to trading losses which may be available to carry forward as it is not more likely than not to be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £9,979,233 (4 March 2006 - £8,049,197). The asset could be recovered if the company was able to generate suitable taxable profits in the future.

In March 2007 the UK Government announced that they would introduce legislation that would reduce the corporation tax rate to 28% with effect from 1 April 2008. This legislation has been substantively enacted in June 2007. The deferred tax assets and liabilities, currently stated at 30% of the timing differences, will be restated at 28% of those amounts.

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	3 March 2007 £	4 March 2006 £
Authorised 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £0 01 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid 25,768,400 ordinary shares of £0 01 each	257,684	257,684

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 52 weeks ended 3 March 2007

16. STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN RESERVES AND RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	53 weeks ended 4 March 2006 Total
At 5 March 2006	257,684	18,742,238	(30,553,410)	(11,553,488)	(5,937,970)
Loss for the financial year	-		(5,522,981)	(5,522,981)	(5,615,518)
At 3 March 2007	257,684	18,742,238	(36,076,391)	(17,076,469)	(11,553,488)

17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 3 March 2007 the company had no capital commitments contracted for but not provided (4 March 2007 £nil)

18. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows

	Land and buildings		Other	
	3 March 2007	4 March 2006	3 March 2007	4 March 2006
	£	£	£	£
Operating leases which expire				
Within one year	-	-	9,950	9,950
Between two to five years	-	-	58,484	58,484
In more than five years	95,420	93,420	-	•
	95,420	93,420	68,434	68,434

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No 8, the company has taken advantage of the exemption for subsidiary undertakings, whose 90% or more voting rights are controlled within the group, from the requirement to disclosed related party transactions, as the consolidated financial statements in which the company is included are publicly available

20. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider that Booker Group plc (formerly known as Blueheath Holdings plc), a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, is the controlling party and ultimate parent company Booker Group plc is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which Blue Heath Direct Limited is a member

A copy of the financial statements of Booker Group plc can be obtained at Equity House, Irthlingborough Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 1LT