# GREYCOAT MOOR HOUSE LP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

Company No. 4137909 (England and Wales)

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COMPANIES HOUSE 25/11/2005

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** PA Thornton

CN Strickland MA Poole AM Craven

Secretary NC Brown

Company Number 4137909

**Registered Office** 9 Savoy Street

London WC2E 7EG

**Auditors** Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

The directors present their report together with the audited accounts for the year ended 30 June 2004.

# Principal Activities and Review of Business

The principal activity is property investment.

The Company held a beneficial interest of one third in The Moor House Limited Partnership.

In September 2004, the company transferred its interest in The Moor House Limited Partnership to two fellow subsidiary undertakings and realised a profit of £6,145,892 against the carrying value of the investment at 30 June 2004.

The Company's principal activity is expected to continue in the future.

### Results and Dividends

The company's loss on ordinary activities before and after taxation was £2,492,542 (2003: £12,305,530).

The directors are unable to recommend a final dividend (2003: £nil).

### Directors

The directors who served during the year and subsequent to that date were:

PA Thornton C Strickland MA Poole AM Craven

None of the directors had any interest in the share capital of the company during the year. Messrs PA Thornton, C Strickland, MA Poole and AM Craven are also directors of Greycoat Estates Limited, which was the ultimate parent undertaking at 30 June 2004, in whose accounts their interests in the share capital of that company and other group undertakings are shown.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

### Directors' Responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs and of the profit or loss for that year. In preparing these accounts the directors:

- 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 accounts; and
- Prepare the accounts 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 enable them to ensure that the accounts 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.

### Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP will be re-appointed as the company's auditor in accordance with the elective resolution passed by the company under section 386 Companies Act 1985.

NC Brown, Secretary

24 November 2005

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GREYCOAT MOOR HOUSE LP LIMITED

We have audited the company's accounts for the year ended 30 June 2004 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 11. These accounts have been prepared on the basis of 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

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the accounts, if 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 transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, 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 accounts 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 accounts.

### Opinion

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 June 2004 and of the loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young LLP Registered Auditor

London

24 November 2005

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2004 £	Year ended 30 June 2003 £
Provision against fixed asset investments Provision against amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	4 5	(1,774,966) (13,958)	(12,254,465)
Operating Loss Finance Costs Interest Receivable	2	(1,788,924) (781,780) 78,162	(12,254,465) (51,065)
Loss from ordinary activities before taxation Taxation	3	(2,492,542)	(12,305,530)
Retained loss for the year Retained (loss)/result brought forward		(2,492,542) (12,305,530)	(12,305,530)
Retained loss carried forward		(14,798,072)	(12,305,530)

# Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

There were no recognised gains or losses in the year other than those included in the profit and loss account (2003: £nil).

The notes on pages 6 to 9 form part of these accounts.

# **BALANCE SHEET**

MA Poole Director

AS AT 30 JUNE 2004

	Notes	£	30 June 2004 £	£	30 June 2003 £
Fixed Assets					
Investments	4		11,445,606		10,610,572
Current Assets			,,		-,,-
Debtors	5	2		2	
Cash at bank		1,000		2,664,606	
			1,002	<del></del>	2,664,608
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			11,446,608		13,275,180
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due	6		(26,244,678)		(25,580,708)
After One Year			$\overline{(14,798,070)}$		(12,305,528)
					<del></del> ,
Capital and Reserves					
Share capital	7		2		2
Profit and loss account			(14,798,072)		(12,305,530)
Shareholders' Funds			$(\overline{14,798,070})$		(12,305,528)
					<del></del>

These accounts were approved by the board on 24 November 2005 and signed on its behalf.

The notes on pages 6 to 9 form part of these accounts.

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

### 1 Accounting Policies

### **Basis of Accounting**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost accounting convention and comply with the Companies Act 1985. The accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirements to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that its results have been included in the consolidated accounts of its ultimate parent undertaking, Greycoat Estates Limited.

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis because the ultimate holding company, Greycoat Estates Ltd has confirmed that it will continue to support the company by agreeing not to demand repayment of amounts owed to it for a period until 12 months from the date of approval by the directors of these accounts. In addition, as disclosed in note 11, after the balance sheet date, the company realised a profit of £6,145,892 against the carrying value of the investment in The Moor House Limited Partnership at 30 June 2004.

Some of the proceeds of the sale were used to part repay loans made by Greycoat Management and Finance Limited in liquidation. The balance of these outstanding loans were subsequently assigned by the liquidator of Greycoat Management and Finance Limited to Greycoat Estates Limited.

### **Group Accounts**

The company is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts in accordance with Section 228 of the Companies Act 1985. The accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company's results are consolidated in the accounts of Greycoat Estates Limited.

### Investments

Investments are included at cost less amounts written off. Profits or losses arising from disposals of fixed asset investments are treated as part of the result from ordinary activities.

### **Deferred Taxation**

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which 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 tax computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the accounts. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of tangible fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset. 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.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

Finance Costs	Year ended	Year ended
	30 June	30 June
	2004	2003
	£	£
Interest payable to a fellow subsidiary undertaking	781,780	51,065
Taxation	<del></del>	
There is no tax charge for the year (2003: £nil). There is a for deferred taxation in respect of the company.	no provision, or additior	nal potential liab
to deferred taxation in respect of the company.	Year ended	Year ended
	30 June 2004 £000	30 June 2003 £000
UK corporation tax	-	
Tax charge for the year		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Factors effecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%). The differences are explained below:		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,492,542)	(12,305,530
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2003: 30%)	(747,763)	(3,691,659
Expenses not deductable for tax purposes	536,677	3,676,340
Tax on share of income less expenses in The Moor House Limited Partnership	(317,669)	(309,888
Losses available for surrender to other group companies	528,755	325,208
Current tax charge for the year		

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

4	Fixed Asset Investments	Share of Joint Ventures £
	At cost less provisions	~
	At 1 July 2003	10,610,572
	Additions	2,610,000
	Provision	(1,774,966)

At 30 June 2004 11,445,606

The company owned a beneficial interest of one third in The Moor House Limited Partnership. The Partnership is involved in property investment and development and has a financial year end of 31 December. During the year, the company accounted for income of £nil from this investment.

### 5 Debtors

Debiois	30 June 2004 £	30 June 2003 £
Amounts due from immediate parent undertaking	2	2

Included within debtors is £13,958 due from Greycoat Management and Finance Limited which is in liquidation. Full provision has been made against the recoverability of this amount.

# 6 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After One Year

	30 June 2004 £	30 June 2003 £
Amounts due to Greycoat Management & Finance Ltd Amounts due to Greycoat Estates Ltd	14,853,999 11,390,679	14,190,029 11,390,679
	26,244,678	25,580,708

Post year end, part of the amounts owed to Greycoat Management and Finance Limited were repaid and the balance assigned to Greycoat Estates Limited.

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2004

7	Share Capital		
	•	30 June	30 June
		2004	2003
		£	£
	Authorised	~	~
	Equity Shares		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, Issued, and Fully Paid		
	Equity Shares		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2 Ordinary shares of all each	<b>4</b>	2
		<del></del>	
8	Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds		
		30 June	30 June
			2003
		2004	
		£	£
	Loss for the year	(2,492,542)	(12,305,530)
	•		
	Decrease in shareholders' funds	(2,492,542)	(12,305,530)
	Shareholders' funds brought forward	(12,305,528)	2
	Shareholders' funds carried forward	$\overline{(14,798,070)}$	(12,305,528)
	Charenoteors railed carried for raile	(14,720,070)	(12,505,520)
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### 9 Immediate and Ultimate Parent Undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at 30 June 2004 is Greycoat Estates Limited, registered in England and Wales, and copies of its accounts are available from 9 Savoy Street, London, WC2E 7EG.

# 10 Related Parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to it not to disclose transactions with other group undertakings which are at least 90% owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent undertaking.

### 11 Post Balance Sheet Event

In September 2004, the company transferred its interest in The Moor House Limited Partnership to two fellow subsidiary undertakings and realised a profit of £6,145,892 against the carrying value of the investment at 30 June 2004.