ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2006

Company No 4833390





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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in commercial property

2 REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The results for the year are shown on page 4 of the annual report. During the year approval for the redevelopment of the company's building, (subject to agreement to the section 106 works and payments), was received from the local authority planning committee.

3 DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not propose a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2006 (2005 nil)

4 DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company during the year were as follows

Mr T J Thomson

Mr J Sellar

Mr P H Turpin

Mr P H Sjoberg (appointed 26th January 2006)

Ms F M Leonard (appointed 19th December 2005)

Mr G T Brown (appointed 19th December 2005)

Mr D M Baverstam (resigned 26th January 2006)

Mr K E Chapman (resigned 26th January 2006)

Mr B Ostle (resigned 26th January 2006)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 (CONTINUED)

5 STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report and Accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Company at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for the 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,
- 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. The Directors also have general responsibility for taking steps to safeguard assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Each Director has confirmed that

- So far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware,
- He has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information 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

6 AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint Eagle Partnership Ltd as auditors to the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

REGISTERED OFFICE

Mr P Sjoberg

Director

26th Floor Portland House Bressenden Place London

> SW1E 5BG England

02 August 2007

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW LONDON BRIDGE HOUSE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of New London Bridge House Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

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 financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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 report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors Report is consistent with the financial statements. We also 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 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 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.

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 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year 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

Eagle Partnership Ltd

Chartered Certified Accountants and Registered Auditors London

Eagle Partirly Linded

02 August 2007

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

ON THE TEAM ENDED OF BESCHBER 2000	NOTES	2006 £	2005 €
Rental income Service charge expenditure recovered Other income		3,417,212 724,155 1,442	3,416,108 879 155 12,435
Turnover	(1)	4,142 809	4,307,698
Service charge expenditure		(675,215)	(799,243)
		3 467,594	3,508,455
Administrative expenses		(140,041)	(88 219)
Operating profit		3,327,553	3,420,236
Interest receivable and similar income		4,657	31
Interest payable and similar charges	(2)	(3,221,334)	(2,499,409)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		110,876	920,858
Tax on profit on ordinary activities - ordinary - deferred	(5) (5)	(122,533) (23 308)	(224,020) (31,078)
(Loss)/profit for the financial period	(12)	(34,965)	665 760
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOS	SES	2006 £	2005 €
(Loss)/profit for the financial period		(34,965)	665,760
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of property		79,570,599	1,083,084
Total recognised gain for the year		79,535,634	1,748,844

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

All items included in the above profit and loss account are part of continuing operations

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	NOTES	2006 €	2005 €
FIXED ASSETS Tangible fixed assets	(6)	130,000,000	48,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year Debtors amounts falling due within one year Total debtors Cash at bank and in hand	(7) (7)	297,380 297,380 297,380	95,441 271,014 366,455 968,246
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	(8)	2,216,976	1,334,701
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		129,248,194	(3,229,110)
CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	(9)	(40,484,606)	(36,555,815)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	(10)	(110,800)	(87,492)
NET ASSETS		88,652,788	8,127,583
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Share Premium Revaluation Reserve Profit and loss account	(11) (12) (12) (12)	1,575 988,998 86,050,920 1,611 295	1,002 6,480,321 1,646,260
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		88,652,788	8,127 583

These mancial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 02 August 2007 and signed on its behalf by

/ / DIREC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

1 PRINCIPAL 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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of land and buildings and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 as a cash flow statement has been prepared for the CLS Group, for which the results of this company have been proportionately consolidated. The Company is a joint venture owned 33.3% by House Lux Sarl, 33.3% by Sellar Properties (London Bridge) Ltd, and 33.3% owned by New London Bridge Investments Limited.

12 Tangible fixed assets

Investment properties are revalued annually. Completed investment properties are stated at their open market value. Investment properties in the course of development are stated at open market value in their existing state. Surpluses or deficits arising on revaluation are reflected in the revaluation reserve. Revaluation deficits in excess of the amount of prior revaluation surpluses are charged to the profit and loss account.

13 Depreciation

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 no depreciation is provided on completed freehold investment properties. The requirement of the Companies Act 1985 is to depreciate all properties, but that requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principle set out in SSAP 19. The Directors consider that, as these properties are not held for consumption but for investment, 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. Depreciation or amortisation is one of many factors influencing a property valuation and if depreciation or amortisation might have been charged, it is not possible to identify or quantify this separately.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises the total value of rents and service charge receivable under operating leases including reverse premiums paid by tenants on surrender of leases and property-related services provided during the year excluding VAT. Where there is a material rent free period and the amount is considered to be recoverable, the income is spread evenly over the period to the date of the first break. Rents received in advance are shown as deferred income in the balance sheet.

1.5 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of timing differences arising from differences in the treatment for accounts and tax purposes of transactions or events recognised in the financial statements except that

- Provision is not made in respect of property revaluation gains or losses
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that suitable taxable profits are considered sufficiently certain to arise which could be set against these assets when they reverse

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 (CONTINUED)

1 6 Interest Rate Caps

The premium paid for interest rate caps used to hedge borrowings is held within debtors on the balance sheet and amortised over the period of the cap

17 Loan Costs

Issue costs relating to new loans are capitalised and amortised to follow the profile of the loan principal Unamortised amounts at the balance sheet date are deferred against the loan liability

2	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2006 £	2005 £
	On bank loan Interest payable on loans from participating interests Amortisation of refinancing and arrangement fees Amortisation of interest rate caps Interest on late payment	1,869 833 616,342 612,608 122 551	1,878,118 505,334 60,552 37 811 17,594
		3,221,334	2,499,409

3 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS & EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The Directors of the Company received no emoluments during the year. The Company had one employee during the year (2005 one)

2006 2005 £ £ This is stated after charging 1,950 2 750 Auditors remuneration 2004 2006 TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES £ £ 122,533 224,020 UK corporation tax at 30% (2005 30%) Deferred tax charge 23,308 31,078 Origination and reversal of timing differences

145,841

255.098

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 (CONTINUED)

5	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)	2006 £	2005 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by		
	the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 30% (2005–30%)	33,263	276,257
	Effect of.	(07.500)	(10.775)
	Marginal small company relief	(27,500)	(18,775)
	Differences due to expenses non-deductible and items not included in profit for tax purposes	140,045	-
	Differences between capital allowances and depreciation	(23,308)	(31,078)
	Adjustment on respect of prior periods	33	(2,384)
	Current tax charge in profit and loss account	122 533	224 020
6	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2006	2005
		£	£
	Freehold investment property		
	At 1 January	48,000,000	45,000 000
	Additions	2,429,401	1,916,916
	Surplus on revaluation	79,570 599	1,083,084
	Valuation at 31 December	130,000,000	48,000,000

At 31 December the property was revalued to an estimate of its open market value by independent valuers, Allsop & Co Chartered Surveyors. The historical cost of the investment property included at valuation was £43,949,079.

7	DEBTORS	2006 £	2005 €
	Amounts falling due within one year Trade debtors Amounts due from participating interests Prepayments & accrued income Other debtors	280,532 16,848 -	232,617 - 38,397
		297,380	271,014
	Amounts falling due after more than one year: Other debtors		95,441
8	CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year	2006 €	2005 €
	Bank toans Unamortised arrangement fees and finance fees Trade creditors Amounts owed to participating interests Other taxes and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	(438,381) 273,631 - 269,071 628 797 2,235,664	1,300,000 (57,310) 491,606 273,302 835,699 - 1,720,514
		2,968,782	4,563,811

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 (CONTINUED)

CREDITORS amounts falling due	2006	2005
after more than one year	£	£
Bank loans	32,676,188	29,500,000
Unamortised arrangement fees and finance fees	(308,670)	(224,259)
Amounts owed to participating interests and related parties	8,117,088	7,280,074
	40,484,606	36,555,815
An analysis of the maturity of the bank debt is as follows	2006	2005
	£	£
In one year or less, or on demand	(438,384)	1 242,690
In more than one year but not more than two years	32,367,518	1,346,278
In more than two years but not more than five years	-	4,363,067
In more than five years	-	23,566,396
	31 929,134	30,518,431

Interest is charged on the bank loan at the rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 2 0%. A debenture dated 15th September 2006 was issued during the year in favour of Nationwide Building Society, secured as a fixed and floating charge over the company's property and other assets and right to income. The capitalised arrangement fees for the year are £877,542 New London Bridge House Ltd and Teighmore Ltd are jointly and severally liable for the loan facility held with Nationwide Building Society in the amount of £172,667,741

Amounts owed to participating interests and related parties are repayable at such times and in such amounts as the Joint Venture Partners may from time to time agree. The amounts bear interest at variable rates as agreed by the joint venture partners.

10 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Deferred taxation is provided as follows	2006	2005	
	Provision	Provision	
	£	£	
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	110,800	87,492	
	110,800	87,492	
At 1 January	87,492	56 414	
Amount charged to profit and loss	23,308	31,078	
At 31 December	110,800	87,492	

No provision has been included in the financial statements for deferred taxation on revaluation as there are no plans to sell the investment property and therefore no liability is anticipated in the foreseeable future

11	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2006	2005
	Authorised ordinary shares of £1 each	£ 10,000	£ 1,002
	Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of E1 each	1,575	1,002

The authorised share capital has increased during the year to 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. During the year 573 shares of £1 each were issued at a premium of £1,727 per share. Consideration was satisfied by cash.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 (CONTINUED)

12 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Revaluation Reserve £	Profit & Loss Account £	2006 Total £	2005 Total £
At 1 January Share issue (Loss)/profit for the financial period Surplus on revaluation for the year	1,002 573 - -	988,998 - -	6,480,321 - - 79 570 599	1 646 260 - (34,965) -	8,127,583 989,571 (34,965) 79,570,599	6,378,737 2 665,760 1,083,084
Balance at 31 December	1,575	988,998	86,050,920	1,611,295	88,652,788	8,127,583

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the Directors opinion no contingent liabilities exist

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the company accrued development management fees to Sellar Property (London Bridge) Limited for a total of £270,000 (2005 £270,000) as they are responsible for the development management of the Company. At the balance sheet date the amount due to Sellar Property (London Bridge) Limited was £540 000 (2005 £270,000).

During the year the company accrued development management fees to CLSH Management Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent of one of the ultimate joint venture partners) for £270,000 (2005 £270,000) as they are responsible for development management and the rental & service charge collection for the Company. At the balance sheet date the amount due to CLSH Management Limited was £540,000 (2005 £270,000)

During the year the company also accrued development management fees to Seektask Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent of one of the ultimate joint venture partners) for £159,000 (2005 nil), as they are responsible for the development project. At the balance sheet date the amount due to Seektask limited was £159,000 (2005 nil)

As at the 31st December 2006 the company was owed £241,829 by Teighmore Limited a joint venture company with the same ultimate ownership as New London Bridge House Limited (2005 nil)

Interest payable on loans from participating interests and related parties (which are wholly owned subsidiaries of one of the joint venture partners or their respective ultimate undertakings) amounts to £616,342

15 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 21 March 2007 the Chancellor proposed a reduction in the Corporation tax rate in the UK from 30 per cent effective from 1 April 2008. In accordance with UK GAAP provisions, the existing rate of 30 per cent is still used as a basis for the calculation of the deferred tax stated. An estimate of the financial effect of this change cannot be made due to the uncertain timing of the reversal or crystalisation of the deferred tax provisions.