SENIOR HARGREAVES LIMITED

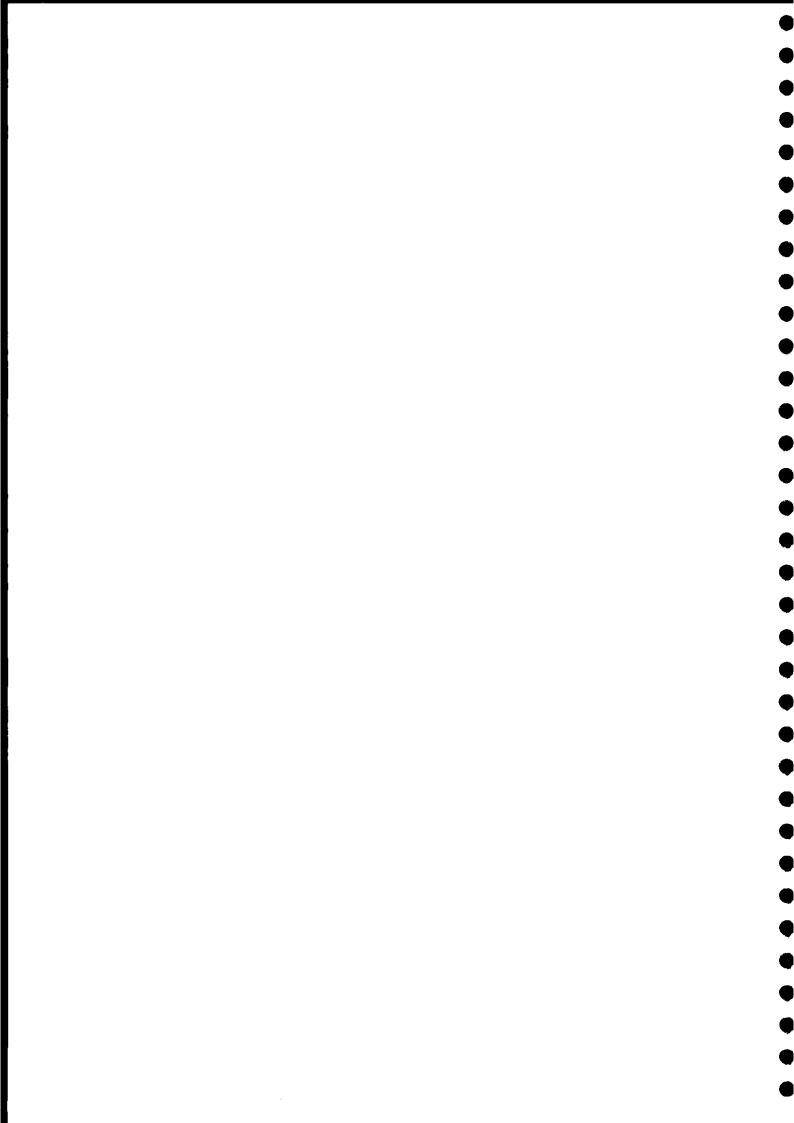
Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2002

TATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

AC7
COMPANIES HOUSE

0817 4/06/03

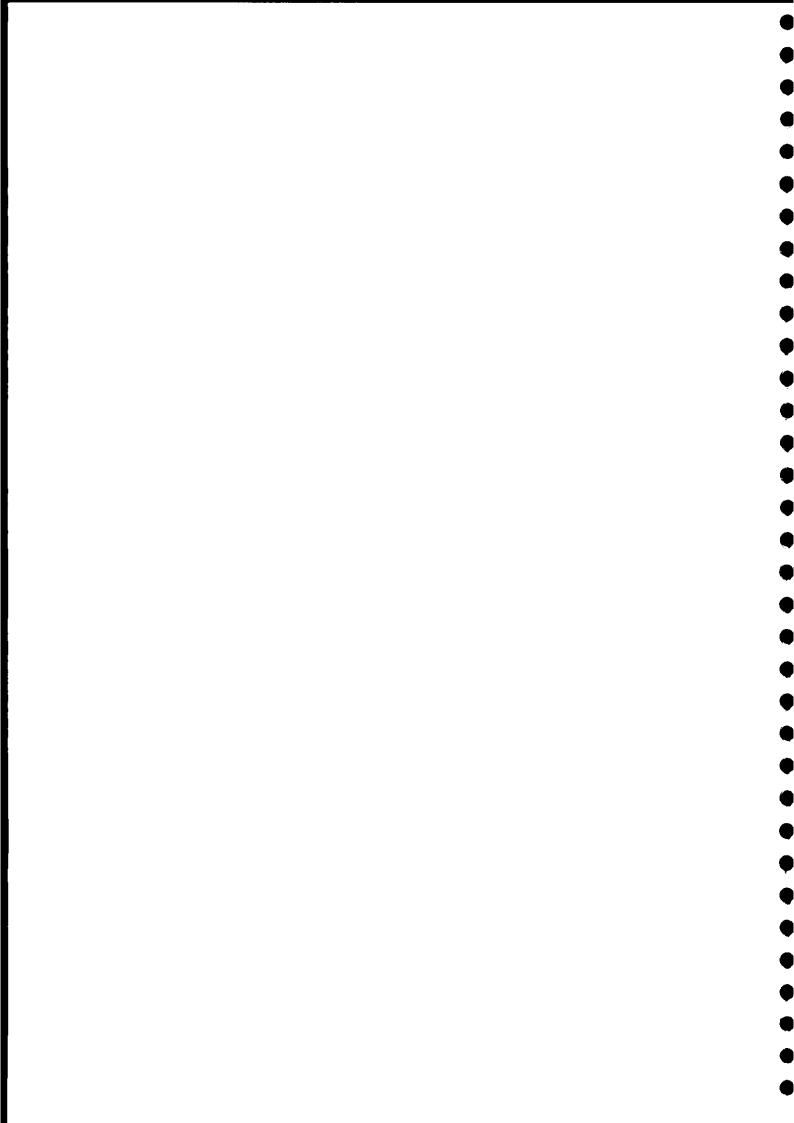


SENIOR HARGREAVES LIMITED

Deloitte & Touche

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002

CONTENTS	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	5
Independent auditors' report	6
Profit and loss account	7
Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the accounts	10



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

Mr B G Ward

Mr K White

Mr G Menzies

Mr M Rollins

SECRETARY

Mr B G Ward

REGISTERED OFFICE

Lord Street

Bury

Lancashire BL9 ORG

BANKERS

HSBC PLC

8 Canada Square

London

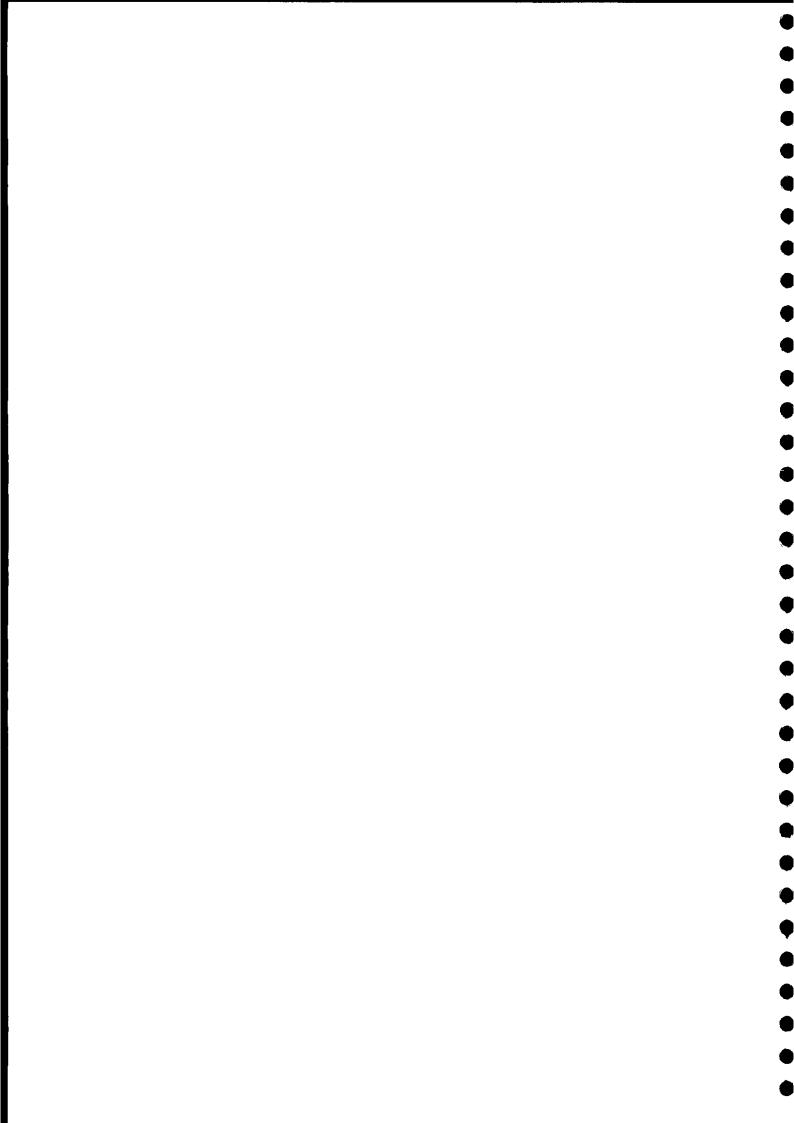
E14 5HQ

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche

Chartered Accountants

Birmingham



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2002.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and installation of air conditioning equipment and air handling units.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

Turnover from continuing activities increased from £21,444,000 to £22,897,000. Operating profit from continuing operations increased from £446,000 to £653,000.

DIVIDENDS AND RESULT FOR THE YEAR

The result for the year is shown on page 7.

The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend (2001 – £Nil).

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Demand for heavy gauge ductwork for the nuclear industry remains at 2002 levels albeit that some de-commissioning work is now being undertaken in 2003. It is expected to return to an increase in activity for 2004/5. In the meantime the company is concentrating on other contracts in the commercial sector. Additionally the company is focusing attention to its ductshop operation following the introduction of a new management structure.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who served during the year were as follows:-

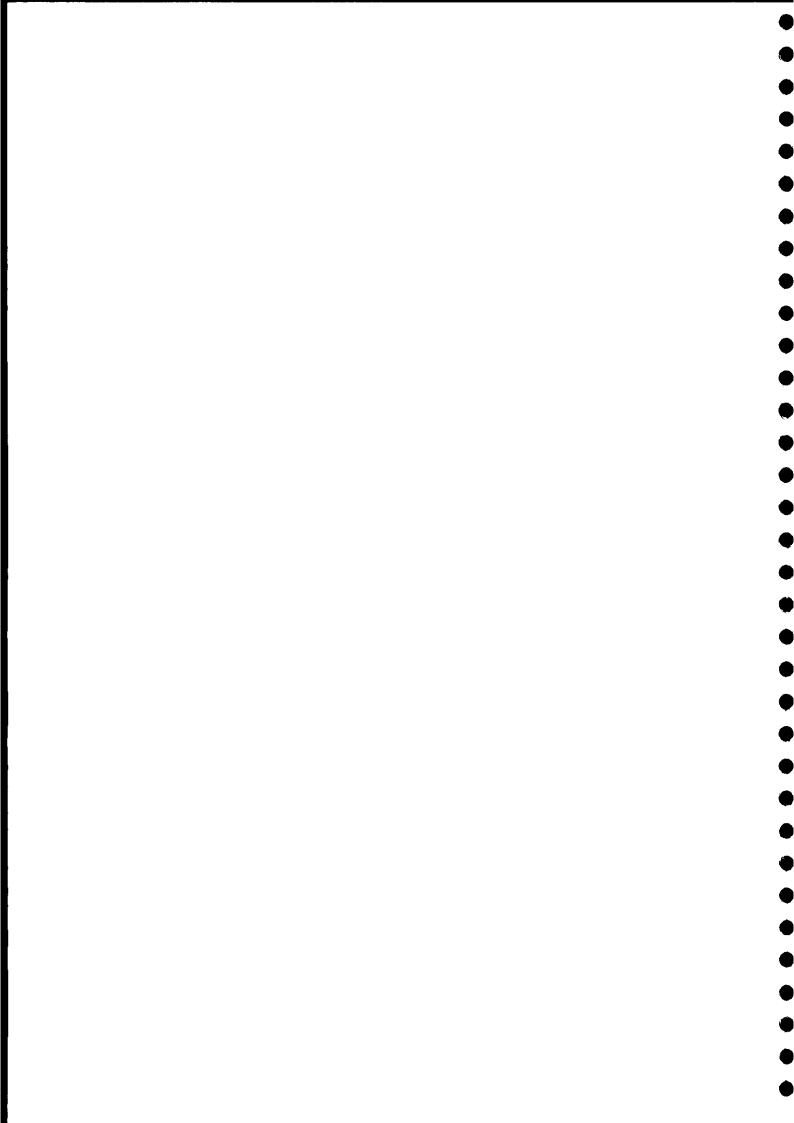
Mr B G Ward Mr K White Mr G Menzies

Mr M Rollins

The beneficial interests in the share capital of the ultimate parent company Senior plc for Mr G Menzies and Mr M Rollins, who are also directors of Senior plc, are shown in the accounts of Senior plc.

The directors who held office at the year end, other than those who were also directors of the ultimate holding company, and who held beneficial interests in the 10p ordinary shares of Senior plc at the year end or date of resignation were:-

	1984 Executive Share Option Scheme				
	2001	Granted	Lapsed	Exercised	2002
Mr B G Ward	22,596	-	22,596	-	-



DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS (continued)

	1999 Executive Share Option Scheme						
	2001	Granted	Lapsed	Exercised	2002		
Mr B G Ward	50,000	-	-	-	50,000		
Mr K White	30,000	-	-	-	30,000		
		Sharesave options					
	2001	Granted	Lapsed	Exercised	2002		
Mr K White	16,833	15,049	10,781	-	21,101		

The directors have no other interests required to be disclosed under Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1985.

SUPPLIER PAYMENT POLICY

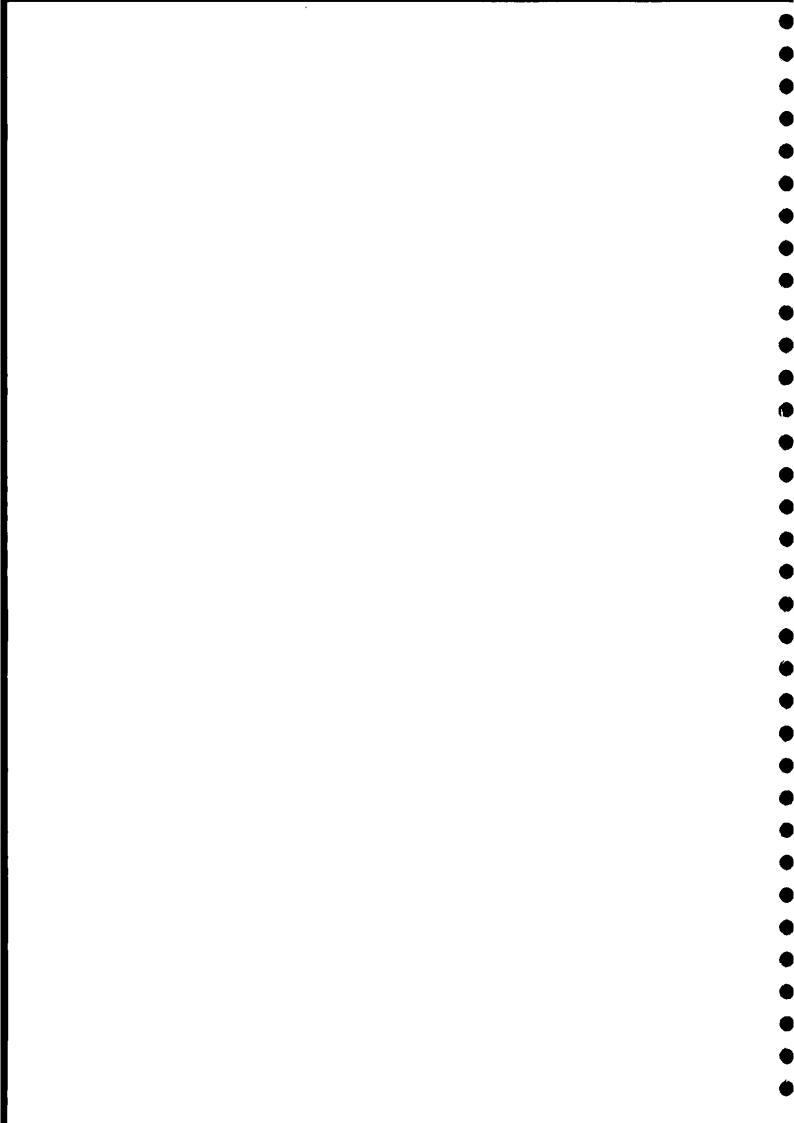
The company policy is to settle the terms of payments with its suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction and to seek to adhere to those terms. There were 46 trade creditor days outstanding at the year end (2001 - 60 days).

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its previous practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees, and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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

B G Ward

Secretary



STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

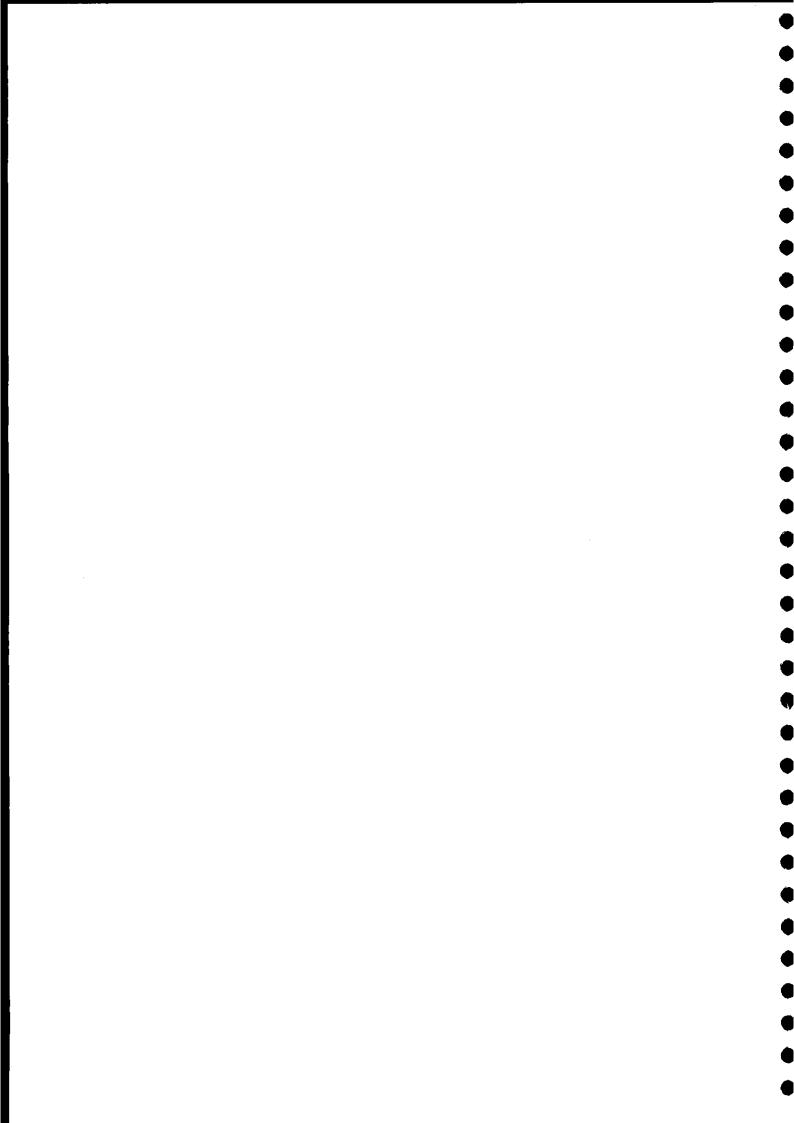
United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent

.

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed
- 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 SENIOR HARGREAVES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Senior Hargreaves Limited for the year ended 31 December 2002 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the related notes 1 to 20 and the note of historical cost profit and losses. 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

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 United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and auditing standards.

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 if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, 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 for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements.

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 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 31 December 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

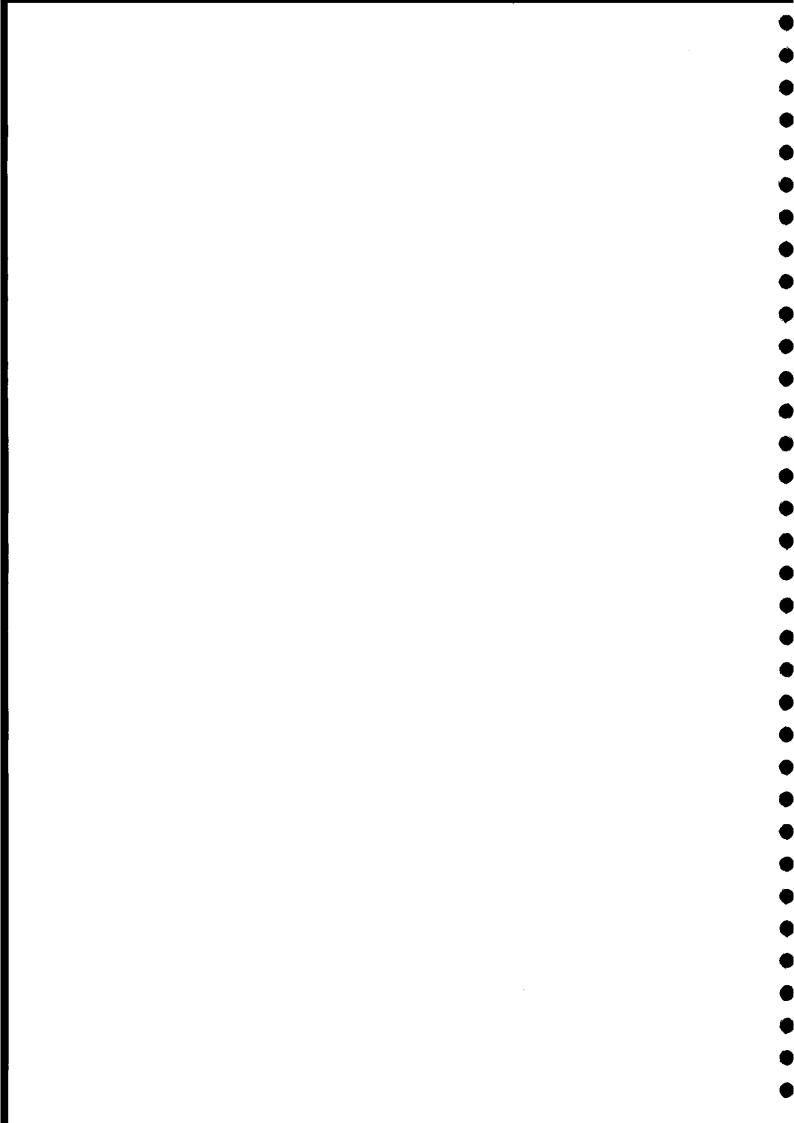
Deloitte & Touche

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

advot & Touche

Birmingham

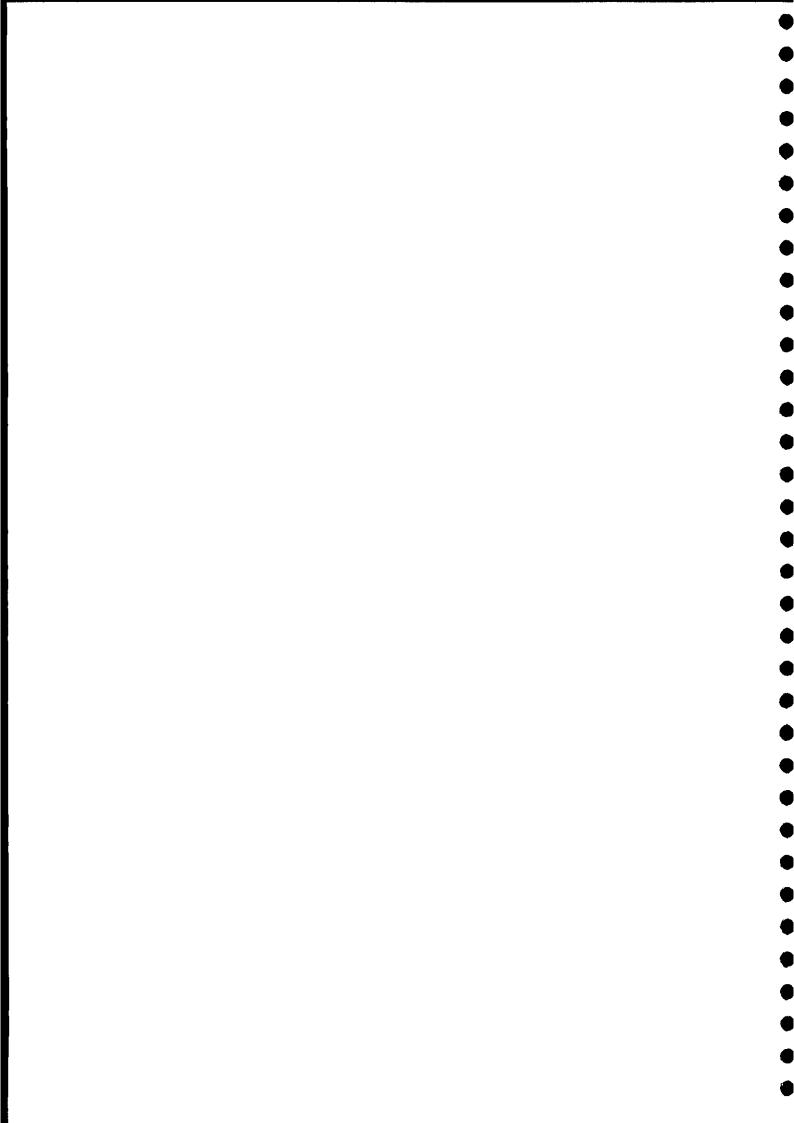
29 May 2003



PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2002

	Note	2002 £000	2002 £000	2001 £000	2001 £000
TURNOVER Continuing operations Discontinued operations		22,897		21,444 5,648	
TOTAL TURNOVER Cost of sales	2		22,897 (17,965)		27,092 (21,606)
Gross profit			4,932		5,486
Other operating expenses	4		(4,279)		(5,307)
OPERATING PROFIT Continuing operations Discontinued operations		653	653	446 (267)	179
TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT			653		179
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations					(1,041)
PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INTEREST			653		(862)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	5		341		107 (70)
PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6		994		(825)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	7		(247)		12
RETAINED PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14		747		(813)

There are no recognised gains and losses other than the profit for the current financial year and the loss for the preceding financial year. Accordingly, no statement of total recognised gains and losses is given.

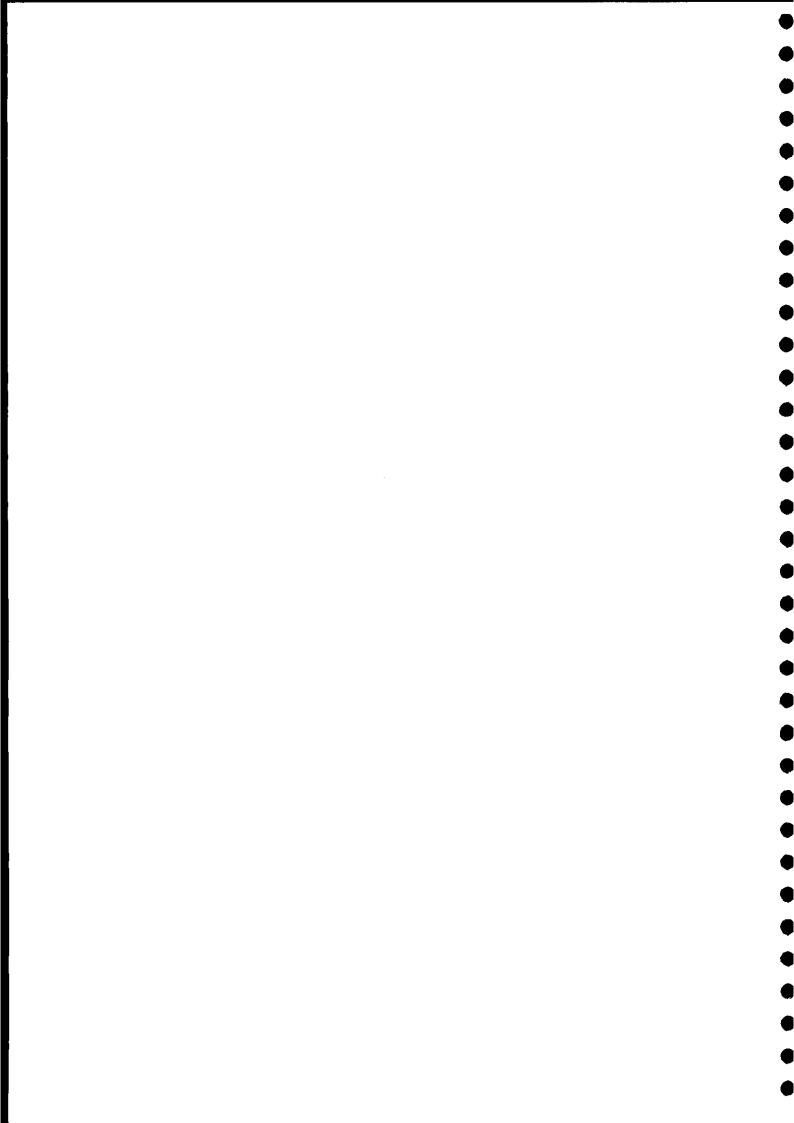


SENIOR HARGREAVES LIMITED

Deloitte & Touche

NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES Year ended 31 December 2002

	2002 £000	2001 £000
Reported profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	994	(825)
Difference between historical cost depreciation and actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount Historical cost profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	1,002	(814)
Historical cost profit / (loss) for the year retained after taxation and dividends	755	(802)



SENIOR HARGREAVES LIMITED

Deloitte & Touche

BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2002

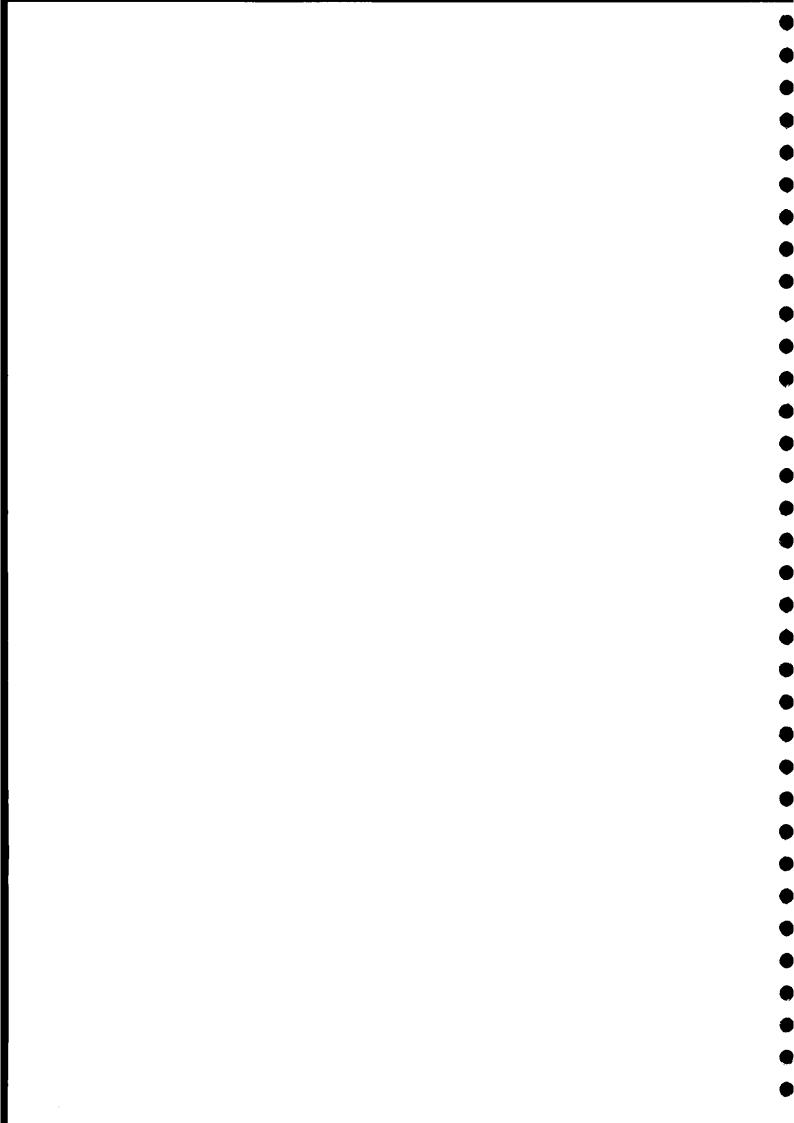
	Note	2002 £000	2001 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	8	2,141	2,157
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	9	1,188	946
Debtors	10	4,787	5,333
Cash at bank and in hand		5,444	190
		11,419	6,469
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	11	(4,529)	(2,767)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		6,890	3,702
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,031	5,859
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(7,413)	(4,988)
		1,618	871
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	3,000	3,000
Share premium account	14	3	3
Revaluation reserve	14	645	653
Other reserves	14	90	90
Profit and loss account	14	(2,120)	(2,875)
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	15	1,618	871

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

20/2/03.

K White

Director



1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings.

Tangible fixed assets

Freehold land and buildings are shown at original historical cost or subsequent valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Other tangible fixed assets are shown at cost less depreciation and any provision for impairment.

The transitional arrangements of FRS 15 are being adopted in the case of the freehold land and buildings. The company is not continuing the revaluation policy relating to these assets. Further details are given in note 8.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Freehold buildings

2% per annum

Leasehold buildings

Over the period of the lease

Plant, machinery and motor vehicles

10% - 33.33% per annum

Stocks, other than long term contracts

Stocks, other than long term contracts, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are based on:

Raw materials

Purchase cost on a weighted average basis, including

carriage

Work in progress and finished goods

Cost of direct materials and labour, plus an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal

levels of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

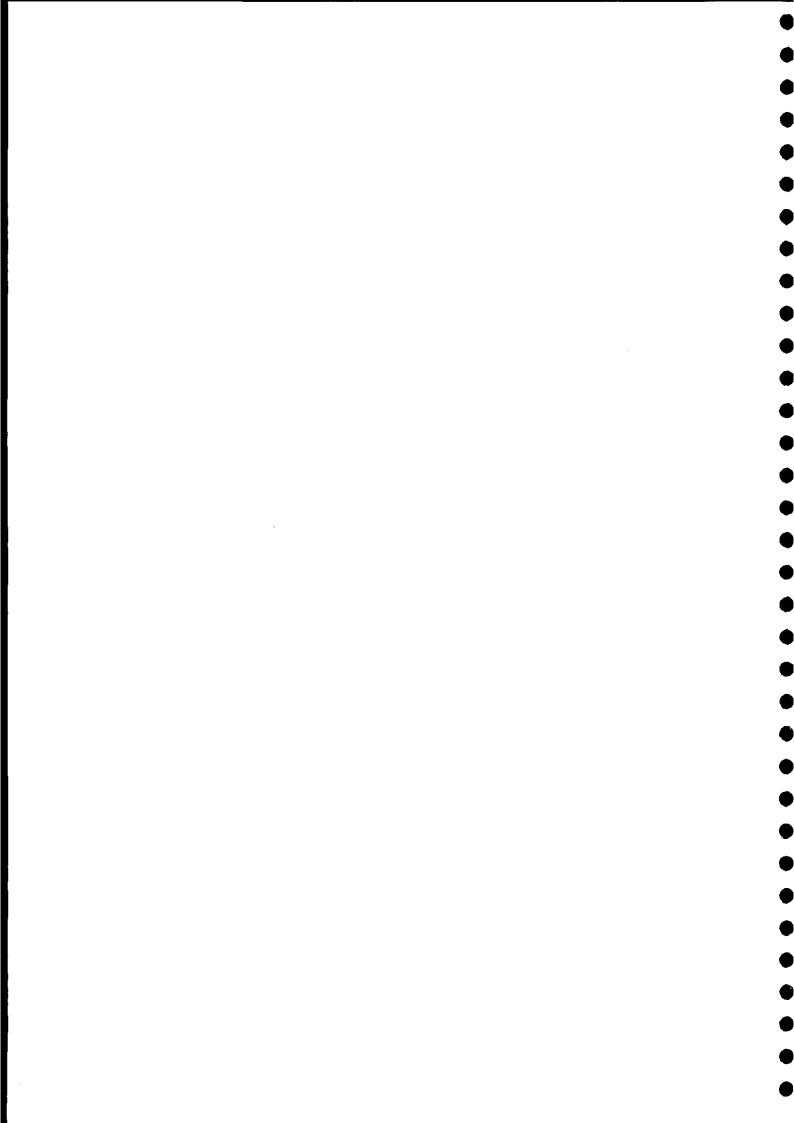
Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

Taxation

••••••

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate.

Provision is made for deferred tax in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No 19 "Deferred Tax" in respect of timing differences on a non-discounted basis.



1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Pension costs

For defined benefit pension schemes the company makes contributions at rates set by Senior plc on the advice of actuaries to discharge in full the company's pension obligations arising in the year. It is intended that the rates set reflect regular cost. Accordingly, the amount charged to the profit and loss account is the contribution payable in the year, and any variations from this cost are reflected in the accounts of Senior plc.

For the defined contribution scheme, the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the year.

Research and development

Costs are charged against revenue in the year in which they are incurred.

Turnover and long term contracts

Turnover, except that derived from long term contracts, comprises the external sales value of work invoiced during the year, excluding trade discounts and VAT.

Turnover on long term contracts and related long term contract balances are accounted for in compliance with SSAP 9.

Turnover on long term contracts represents the sales value of work completed during the year. The related costs are matched with this turnover resulting in the reporting of attributable profit proportionate to the contract activity. All known or anticipated losses are provided for in full as soon as they are foreseen.

Net costs incurred on excess of amounts transferred to cost of sales are classified as long term contract balances. Revenues recognised in excess of amounts billed are classified as amounts recoverable on contracts and included in debtors. Amounts billed in excess of revenues recognised to date are deducted from related long term contract balances with any residual balance being classified as payments on account and included in trade creditors. Long term contract balances are stated at contract cost incurred less amounts transferred to cost of sales, foreseeable losses, and payment on account.

Leases

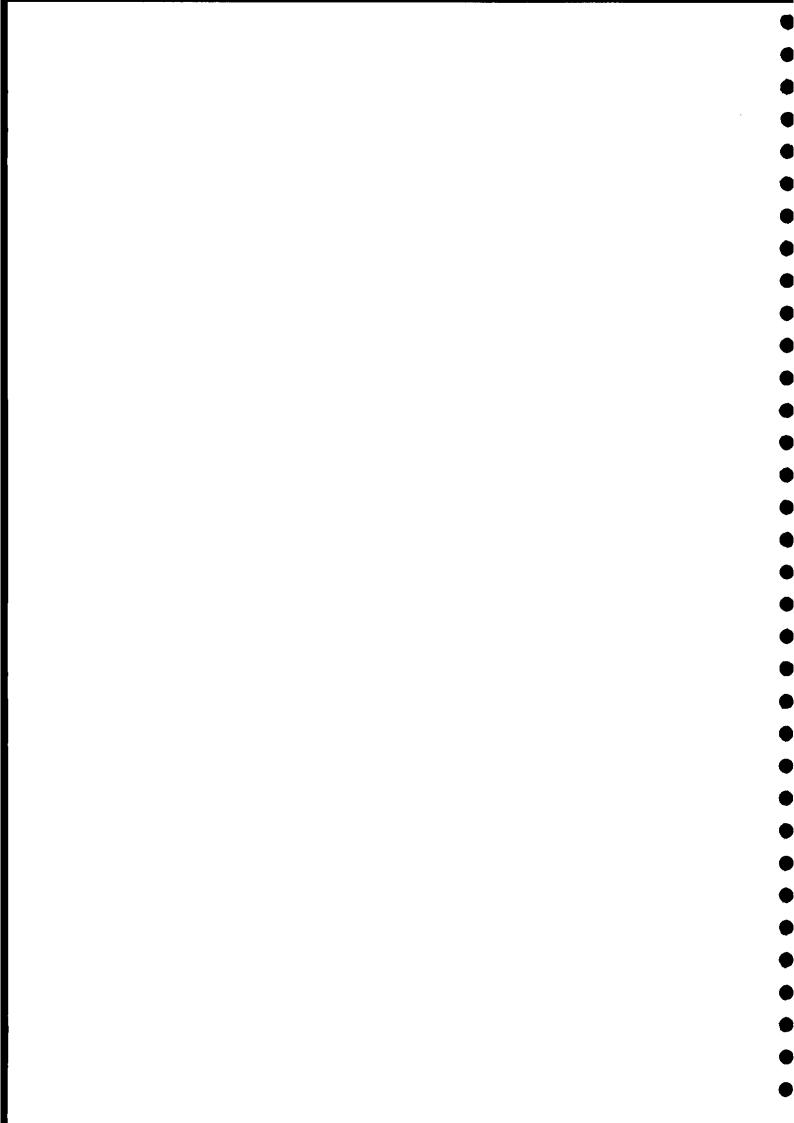
Rentals under operating leases are charge on a straight line basis over the lease term. Assets held under operating leases are not reported in the balance sheet.

Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

Revaluation reserve

Surpluses arising on the revaluation of individual fixed assets are credited to a non distributable revaluation reserve. Where depreciation charges are increased following a revaluation, an amount equal to such increase is transferred annually from this reserve to the profit and loss account below the profit for the financial year. On the disposal of a revalued fixed asset, any remaining revaluation surplus corresponding to the item is also transferred to the profit and loss account.



2. TURNOVER

Contributions to turnover by geographical area are as shown below:-

	£000	£000
UK Overseas	22,861 36	26,764 328
	22,897	27,092

The directors have taken advantage of provisions in the Companies Act 1985, not to disclose further segmental information, as they consider provision of further information would be prejudicial to the interests of the company.

3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

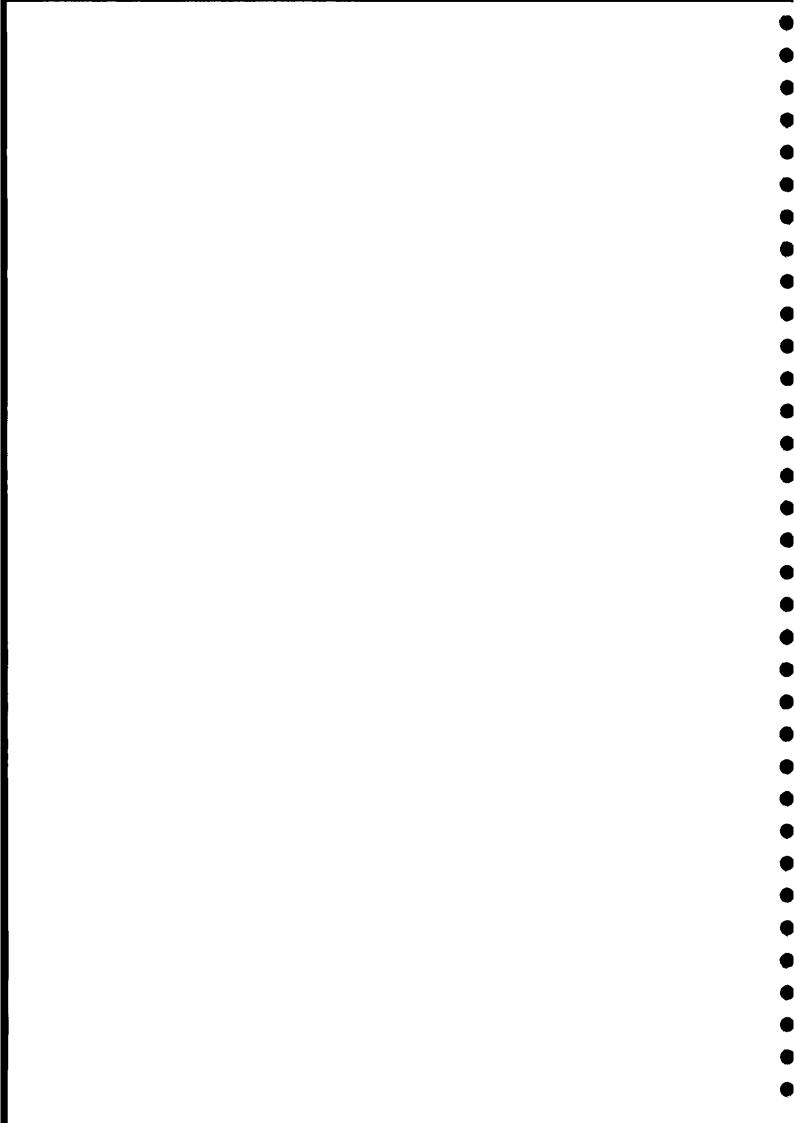
	2002 £000	2001 £000
Directors' emoluments Emoluments	267	214
	267	214

The above amounts do not include any gains made on the exercise of share options or the value of any shares or share options received under long-term incentive schemes. No director exercised share options during 2002 (2001 - nil).

The number of directors who were members of pension schemes was as follows:

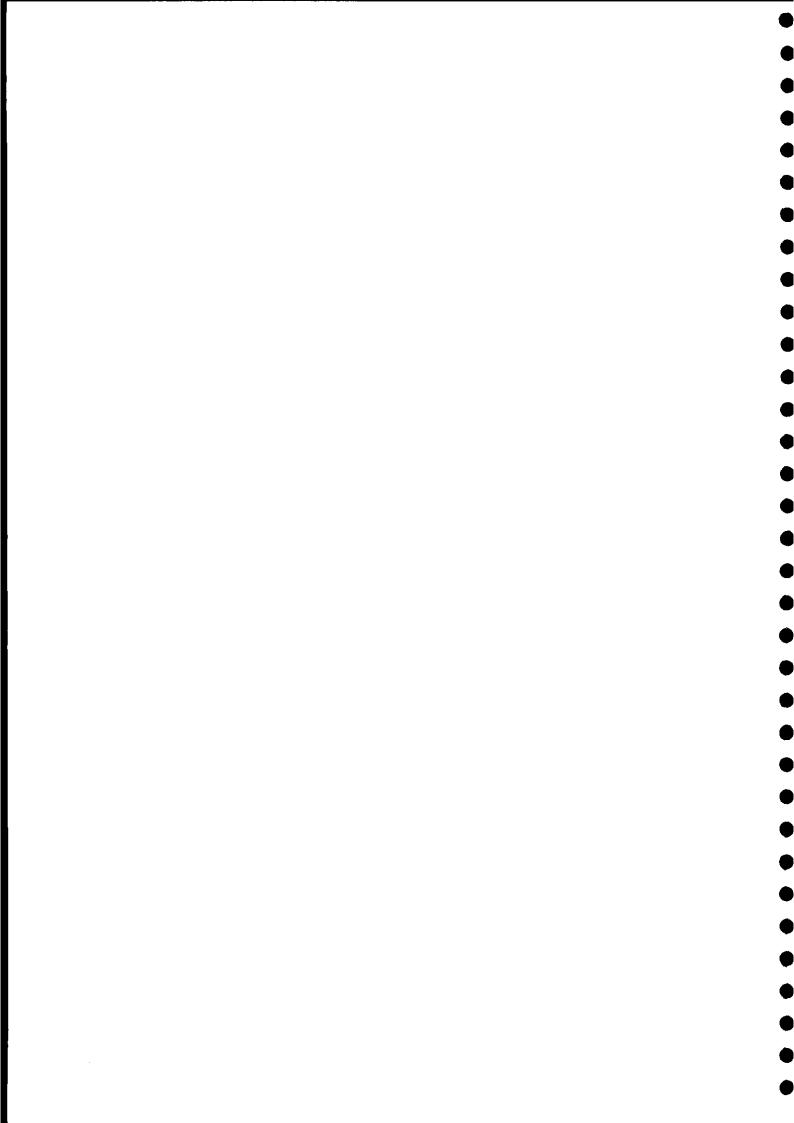
	2002 No	2001 No
Defined benefit schemes	2	3
The above amounts for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest	paid director:	
	2002 £000	2001 £000
Emoluments and long term incentive schemes	151	107

The accrued pension entitlement under the company's defined benefit scheme of the highest paid director at 31 December 2002 was £ 59,514 (2001 - £54,750).



3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES (continued)

	2002	2001
	No	No
Average monthly number of persons employed		
Production	293	385
Distribution	7	8
Selling and marketing	39	57
Administration	13	20
	352	470
	£000	£000
Staff costs during the year (including directors)		
Wages and salaries	7,916	9,102
Social security costs	612	706
Other pension costs	547	651
Redundancy costs	151	8
	9,226	10,467



5.

4. ANALYSES OF CONTINUING AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

	2002 Continuing £000	2002 Discontinued £000	2002 Total £000	2001 Continuing £000	2001 Discontinued £000	2001 Total £000
Turnover Cost of sales	22,897 (17,965)	- -	22,897 (17,965)	21,444 (16,969)	5,648 (4,637)	27,092 (21,606)
Gross profit	4,932		4,932	4,475	1,011	5,486
Net operating expenses: Distribution costs Selling and marketing costs Administrative expenses Exceptional Operating profit	181 1,582 2,516 	-	181 1,582 2,516 	117 1,400 2,506 6 4,029	(12) 313 973 4 ———————————————————————————————————	105 1,713 3,479 10 5,307
Operating profit		=		====		
INTEREST PAYABLE A	AND SIMILAR	R CHARGES				
					2002 £000	2001 £000
Bank overdraft					-	70

6. PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	2002 £000	2001 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	224	283
Rentals under operating leases		
Hire of plant and machinery	13	78
Other operating leases	155	391
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit services	17	16
Other services	13	9
Research and development costs	11	22

7. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(i) Analysis of tax charge / (credit) on ordinary activities

	2002 £000	2001 £000
UK corporation tax charge / (credit) at 30% on the profit / (loss) for the year	247	(12)
·	247	(12)

(ii) Factors affecting tax charge for the current period

The tax charge for the current period is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax of 30 % (2001 - 30%) to the profit before tax.

The differences are explained below:

	2002 £000	2001 £000
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	994	(825)
Tax charge / (credit) at 30% thereon:	298	(248)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Unutilised tax losses	5 (56)	23 (62) 275
Current tax charge / (credit) for the period	247	(12)

(iii) Factors that may affect the future tax charge

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to capital allowances and other short term timing differences as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £87,000. The asset would be recovered if the company makes sufficient profits from its trading activities in the future.

Deferred tax assets not recognised	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Tax effect of timing differences due to:		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences Losses	69 18 	96 (14) (82)
	87	_

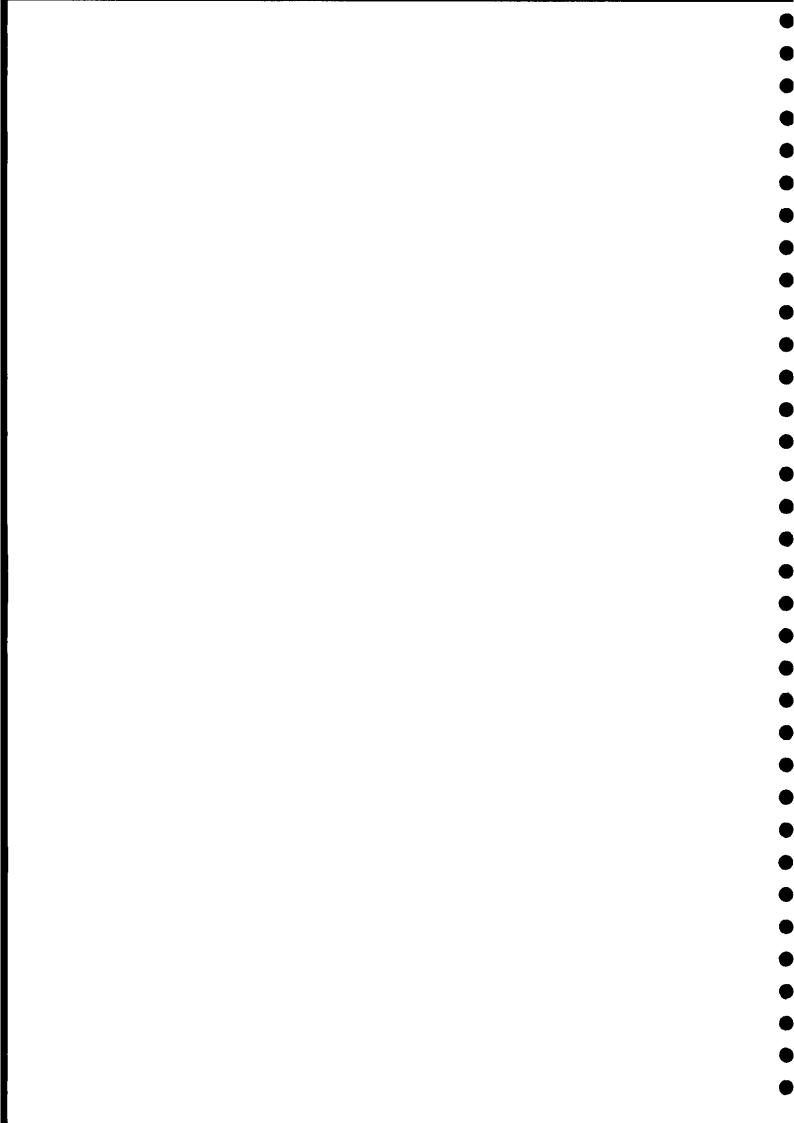
8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(a)	Freehold land and buildings £000	Leasehold land and buildings £000	Short leasehold improve- ments £000	Plant, machinery and motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2002	1,994	110	21	3,372	5,497
Additions	1	-	-	316	317
Disposals	(123)	-		(116)	(239)
At 31 December 2002	1,872	110	21	3,572	5,575
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2002	308	21	21	2,990	3,340
Charge for the year	40	2	-	182	224
Disposals	(26)			(104)	(130)
At 31 December 2002	322	23	21	3,068	3,434
Net book value					
At 31 December 2002	1,550	87	-	504	2,141
At 31 December 2001	1,686	89	_	382	2,157

- (b) The transitional arrangements of FRS 15 are being adopted in the case of freehold land and buildings. The company are not continuing the revaluation policy relating to these assets.
- (c) The freehold land and buildings were last revalued on 31 December 1988 on an existing use, open market basis by Chesterton, Chartered Surveyors and Property Consultants at £877,000 (including £225,000 relating to land).
- (d) Original cost, and aggregate depreciation based on cost, of land and buildings included at valuation comprises:

	2002 £000	2001 £000
Original cost Depreciation based on cost	394 (294)	449 (329)
	100	120

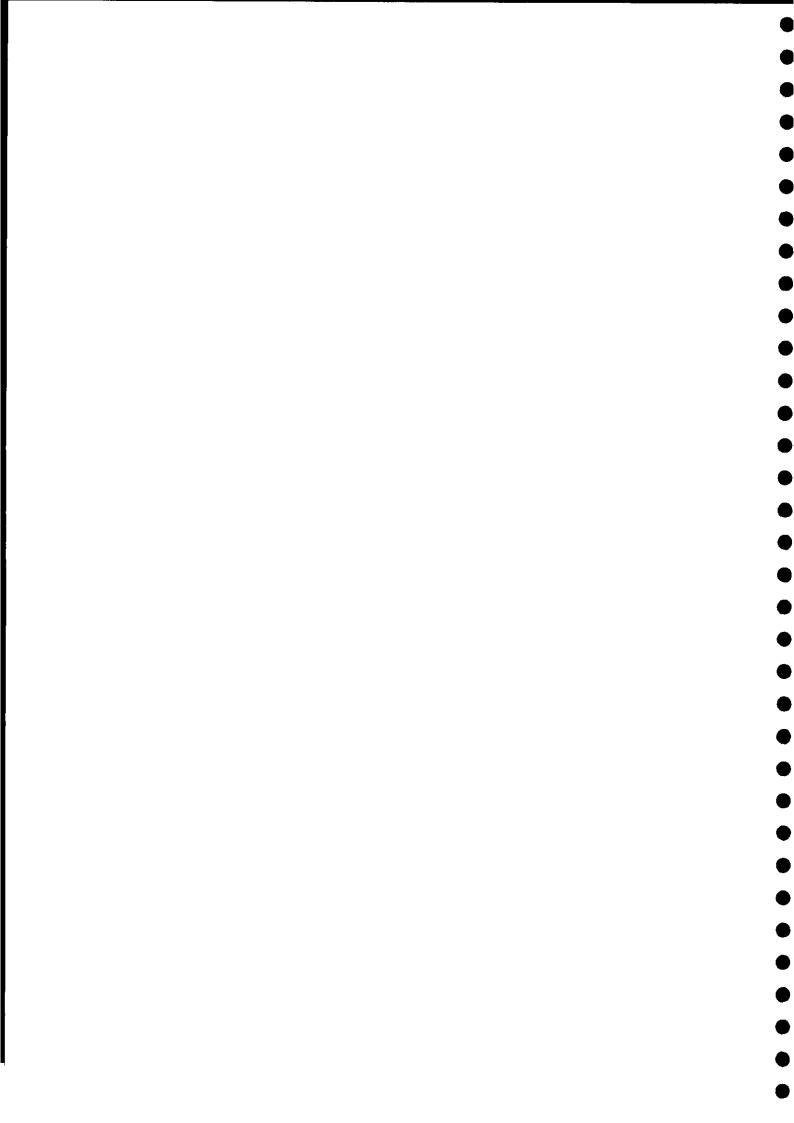
(e) The net book value of freehold land which is not depreciated is £225,000 (2001 - £250,000).



0	STOCKS
7.	SIUCIS

9.	STOCKS		
		2002 £000	2001 £000
	Raw materials	879	884
	Work-in-progress	309	62
	-	1,188	946
10.	DEBTORS		
		2002 £000	2001 £000
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2000	2000
	Trade debtors	594	2,529
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	3,317	2,237
	Group relief receivable	-	12
	Other debtors	291	50
	Prepayments and accrued income	361	275
		4,563	5,103
	Amounts falling due after more than one year	.,	-,
	Trade debtors	224	230
	- -	4,787	5,333
11.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2002	2001
		£000	£000
	Payments received on account	864	1.763
	Trade creditors	2,616	1,763 27
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	247	21
	Other taxation and social security	178	529
	Accruals and deferred income	624	448
		4,529	2,767
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2002	2001
		£000	£000
	Amount owed to ultimate parent company, not		
	repayable by instalments	7,413	4,988
	. , .,		

Senior plc does not intend to seek repayment of the interest free loan within the next twelve months and accordingly, the balance owed to the ultimate parent company has been treated as a non current liability.



13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2002 £000	2001 £000
Authorised 5,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid 3,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000

14. RESERVES

	Share premium account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Other reserves £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2002 Profit for the financial year Transfer of amount equivalent to additional depreciation on revalued	3 -	653	90	(2,875) 747	(2,129) 747
assets At 31 December 2002	3	(8)	90	(2,120)	(1,382)

15. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2002 £000	2001 £000
Profit / (loss) for the financial year	747	(813)
Shares issued	-	2,000
Net increase in shareholders' funds	747	1,187
Opening shareholders' funds / (deficit)	871	(316)
Closing shareholders' funds	1,618	871

16. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments

Leases which expire:	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000
Within one year	5	1	<u>.</u>	9
Within 2 to 5 years	134	-	119	5
After 5 years			36	
	139	1	155	14
				

16. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS (continued)

The company leases certain land and buildings under operating leases. The rents payable under these leases are subject to renegotiation at various intervals specified in the leases. The company pays all insurance, maintenance and repairs of these properties

Guarantees

(a) Private replacement loans

The company is a guarantor, jointly and severally, with certain other group companies of US\$75 million (2001 – US\$75 million) unsecured loan notes, under agreements dated 22 October 1998.

The company is a guarantor, jointly and severally, with certain other group companies, of US\$30 million (2001 – US\$30 million) unsecured loan notes under amended and restated agreements dated 31 October 1995 and 15 January 1999.

(b) Bank guarantees

The company is a guarantor, jointly and severally, with certain other UK group companies, of all indebtedness of these other group companies to one of the group's UK clearing bankers.

(c) Revolving credit facility

The company is a guarantor, jointly and severally, with certain other group companies of a committed five year £83.1 million (originally £100 million) multi currency revolving credit facility for the group dated 28 June 1999 and maturing June 2004. At 31 December 2002 the total amounts borrowed under the facility were £31.8 million (2001 - £63.3 million) comprising £4.0 million, Euros 28.9 million, US\$ 10.3 million, Danish and Swedish Kroner 35.0 million.

17. PENSION COSTS

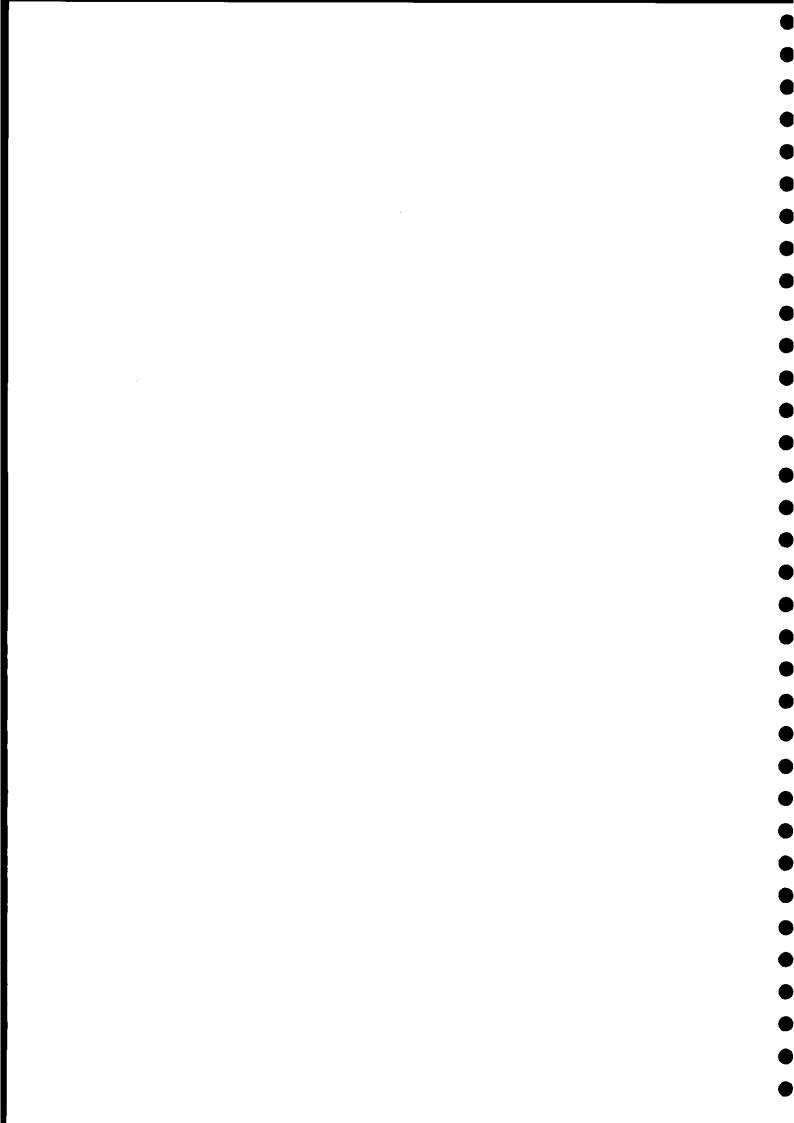
Pension arrangements

The company continues to account for pension costs in accordance with SSAP 24 "Accounting for Pension Costs" and the disclosures given in (a) below are those required by that standard. Whilst the timetable for the full implementation of Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 "Retirement Benefits" has been delayed by the Accounting Standards Board, the supplementary transitional disclosures it requires are included in (b) below.

(a) SSAP 24

The company contributes the regular cost of providing pension benefits for its employees to the group pension schemes. Any variation from this regular contribution is reflected in the accounts of the ultimate parent company, Senior plc.

The pension cost charge for the year was £547,000 (2001 - £651,000). Outstanding contributions of £75,000 (2001 - £71,236) at the end of the year are shown in the balance sheet within creditors (accruals) falling due within one year. Further details of the group schemes and the actuarial valuations are given in the accounts of the ultimate parent company, Senior plc.



17. PENSION COSTS (continued)

(b) FRS 17

The company participates in the Senior plc Group Retirement Benefit Scheme. This is a defined benefit multiemployer scheme, the assets and liabilities of which are held independently from the group. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme and accordingly accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

Contributions to the scheme for the period were £547,000 (2001 - £651,000) and the agreed contribution rate for the next 12 months is 10.7% (2001 - 10.4%).

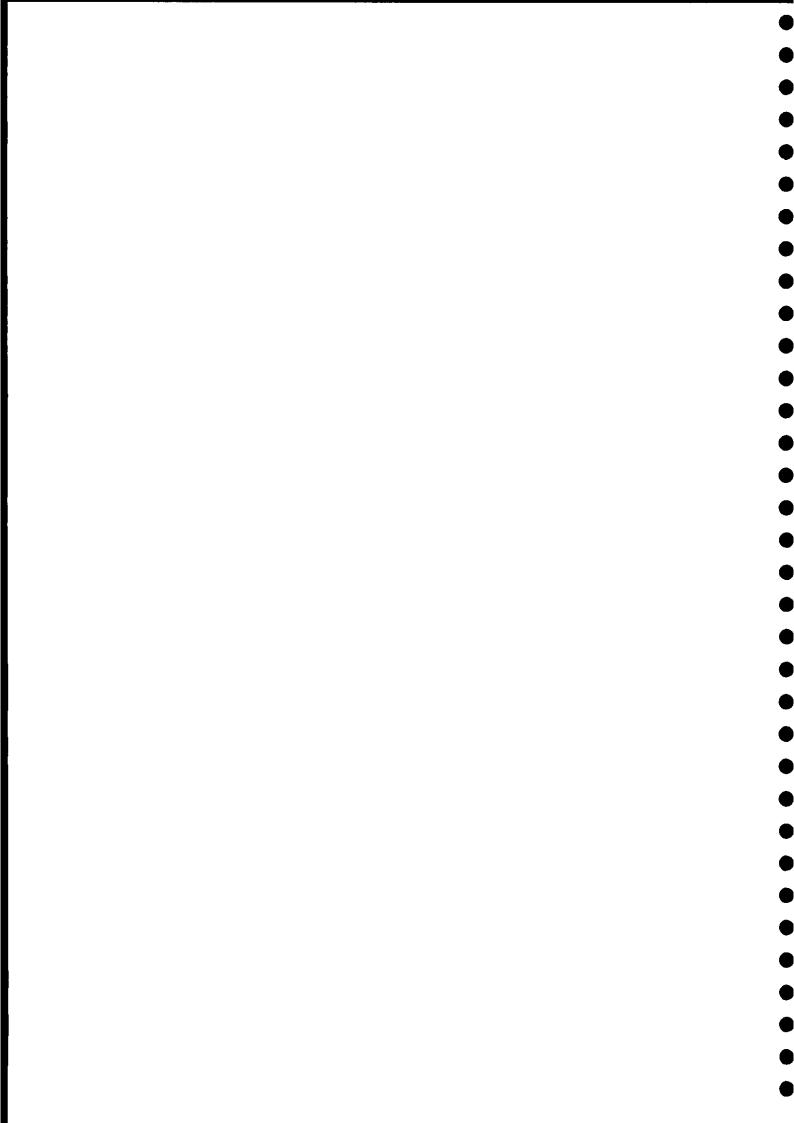
As stated in the Senior plc Group financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2002, the most recent actuarial valuation was updated in order to assess the position of the scheme at 31 December 2002 and showed that the fair value of the scheme's assets was £97.1 million (2001 - £111.1 million) and that the actuarial value of these assets represented 73.8% (2001 - 95.4%) of the benefits that had accrued to members.

The assets in the scheme and the expected rates of return at 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2001 were:

	2002	2002 Expected	2001	2001 Expected
	Fair value £m	rate of return	Fair value £m	rate of return
Equities	45.4	7.0%	57.0	7.5%
Bonds	19.0	5.0%	16.8	5.5%
Gilts	30.2	4.0%	30.9	4.5%
Cash and other	2.5	3.0%	6.4	3.5%
Total fair value of assets	97.1	5.6%	111.1	6.1%
Present value of scheme liabilities	(131.5)		(116.5)	
Deficit in the scheme	(34.4)		(5.4)	

The figures shown above were calculated on the basis of the following assumptions (per annum %).

	2002	2001
Inflation	2.25%	2.5%
Increase in salaries	3.25%	3.5%
Increase in pensions	2.25%	2.5%
Increase in deferred pensions	2.25%	2.5%
Rate used to discount plan liabilities	5.5%	6.0%
Average future investment returns	5.6%	6.5%



18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent and controlling company is Senior Engineering Investments Limited.

The company's ultimate parent and controlling company, which prepares consolidated accounts incorporating the company's results, is Senior plc, whose registered office is at 59/61 High Street, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire WD3 1RH. The consolidated accounts of the group are available to the public and may be obtained from the aforementioned address.

19. CASHFLOW STATEMENT

As permitted by Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised), the company has not produced a cashflow statement, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Senior plc, which has produced a group cashflow statement in its accounts.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with group entities are not disclosed as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company which produces consolidated accounts that are publicly available.

