Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2002

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25/01/03

Company information

Directors M R Kay

Н Кау

N I Hole P J Goodes

A P Cutler

C Fayers

Resigned 25 May 2001

Appointed 21 January 2002

Appointed 21 January 2002

Appointed 21 January 2002

Secretary P J Goodes

M R Kay

Company number 1758817

Registered office Mamhead House

Mamhead Exeter Devon EX6 8HD

Auditors Thompson Jenner

1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2002

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company was the letting of investment properties.

On the 17th April 2001 the company changed its name from Rockeagle Estates Limited to Eagle One Estates Limited.

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year and their interests in the company are as stated below:

 31/03/02
 01/04/01

 or date of appointment

 M R Kay

 H Kay

 N I Hole
 Resigned 25 May 2001

 P J Goodes
 Appointed 21 January 2002

 A P Cutler
 Appointed 21 January 2002

 C Fayers
 Appointed 21 January 2002

None of the directors had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the company at any time in the period. Messrs M R Kay, P J Goodes, A P Cutler and C Fayers are also directors of the company's ultimate holding company, Eagle One Investment Holdings Limited. Their interests in the shares of the holding company is disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

Directors' responsibilities

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

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

This report is prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

This report was approved by the Board on

and signed on its behalf by

Ordinary shares

P J Goodes
Secretary

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Eagle One Estates Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Eagle One Estates Limited for the year ended 31 March 2002 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and 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.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom 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 to you 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 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 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 March 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Thompson Jenner Registered auditors

28 OCTOBER 2002

1 Colleton Crescent Exeter

Devon EX2 4DG

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2002

		Continuing operations	
		2002	2001
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	954,051	920,879
Cost of sales		(49,203)	-
Gross profit		904,848	920,879
Administrative expenses		(26,364)	(30,983)
Operating profit	3	878,484	889,896
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 5	- (526,819)	109 (636,228)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	351,665	253,777
Retained profit for the year		351,665	253,777
Retained profit brought forward		661,355	407,578
Retained profit carried forward		1,013,020	661,355

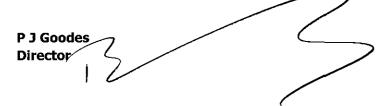
There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit or loss for the above two financial years.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2002

		2	002	2	001
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		10,410,000		10,410,000
Investments	8		4		4
			10,410,004		10,410,004
Current assets					
Stocks	9	1,350,000		1,350,000	
Debtors	10	79,288		109,050	
Cash at bank and in hand		705		20,497	
		1,429,993		1,479,547	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	11	(272,305)		(266,938)	
Net current assets			1,157,688		1,212,609
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due			11,567,692		11,622,613
after more than one year	12		(10,554,572)		(10,961,158)
Net assets			1,013,120		661,455
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account	15		1,013,020		661,355
Equity shareholders' funds	16		1,013,120		661,455

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 25 OCTOBER 2002 and signed on its behalf by



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement because it is a small company.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total amount receivable by the company as retail income, excluding value added tax.

1.3 Investment properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 19, certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment and are included in the Balance Sheet at their open market values. The surplus or deficit on revaluation of such properties are transferred to the investment property revaluation reserve. Depreciation is not provided in respect of freehold investment properties. Leasehold investment properties are not amortised where the unexpired term is over twenty years.

This policy represents a departure from statutory accounting principles, which require depreciation to be provided on all fixed assets. The directors consider that this policy is necessary in order that the Financial Statements may give a true and fair view because current values and changes in current values are of prime importance rather than the calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

1.4. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

1.5. Stock and work in progress

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value where cost comprises direct materials and labour costs. Specific provisions are made where necessary to reduce the value of the work in progress to the net realisable value in the ordinary course of business. Long term work in progress is valued at cost incurred, less that which is transferred to the profit and loss account, less provision for foreseeable losses.

1.6. Deferred taxation

Provision is made for taxation deferred as a result of material timing differences between the incidence of income and expenditure for taxation and accounts purposes using the liability method, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 19 (Accounting for Deferred Taxation) full provision is provided.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

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2. Turnover

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The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

3.	Operating profit	2002 £	2001 £
	Operating profit is stated after charging: Auditors' remuneration		1,255
4.	Interest receivable and similar income	2002 £	2001 £
	Bank interest		109
5.	Interest payable and similar charges	2002 £	2001 £
	Included in this category is the following:		
	On loans repayable between two and five years	526,819	636,228

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

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6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Analysis of charge in period	2002 £	2001 £
Current tax UK corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax charge		-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	 -	-

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%). The differences are explained below:

	2002 £	2001 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	351,665	253,777
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (31 March 2001: 30%)	105,500	76,133
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Utilisation of tax losses brought forward Tax losses not utilised carried forward	(4,877) (100,623)	(6,502) (73,136) 3,505
Current tax charge for period	 -	-

7	Tangible fixed assets	Investment Properties Total £ £
	Cost At 1 April 2001	10,410,000 10,410,000
	At 31 March 2002	10,410,000 10,410,000
	Net book values At 31 March 2002	10,410,000 10,410,000
	At 31 March 2001	10,410,000 10,410,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

continued		

Investment properties were valued at 31 March 2002 by a director, Mr M R Kay, Chartered Surveyor, at £10,410,000. These were based on professional valuations undertaken by King Sturge, independent valuers, amounting to £1,050,000 in May 1999 and £7,100,000 in March 1999 and internal valuations amounting to £2,260,000.

8.	Fixed asset investments	Other unlisted investments £
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2001	
	At 31 March 2002	4
	Net book values	
	At 31 March 2002	4
	At 31 March 2001	4

The fixed asset investments represent holdings in the ordinary shares of The Square Management Company (Bath) Limited (18.75%) and King Street Management Company (Bristol) Limited (16.67%)

9.	Stocks	2002 £	2001 £
	Work in progress	1,350,000	1,350,000
10.	Debtors	2002 £	2001 £
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	31,363 47,925 79,288	54,113 54,937 109,050
	Amounts falling due after more than one year and included in debtors are:		
	Prepayments and accrued income	19,912	37,425

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

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11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2002 £	2001 £
	Trade creditors Other taxes and social security costs Accruals and deferred income	50 50,495 221,760	,
		272,305	266,938
12	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2002 £	2001 £
	Bank loan Amount owed to group companies	1,954,572	8,600,000 2,361,158 10,961,158
	Analysis of Loans		
	Loans Amount owed to group companies	1,954,572	8,600,000 2,361,158 10,961,158
	Maturity of debt		
	Repayable between one and two years Repayable between two and five years		2,361,158 8,600,000
		10,554,572	10,961,158

The loan is secured on the investment properties and work in progress.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

ued

13. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is analysed over the following timing differences:

	No	ot		
	provided		Prov	ided
	2002	2001	2002	2001
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	181,727	-	-	-
Tax losses available	19,609	-	=	-
	162,118	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation			~	
of property	844,932	803,325	-	-
	1,007,050	803,325		-

The amount unprovided represents a contingent liability at the balance sheet date and is calculated using a tax rate of 30%.

14.	Share capital	2002 £	2001 £
	Authorised equity		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
15.	Equity Reserves	Profit and loss	
	• •	account £	Total £
	At 1 April 2001 Retained profit for the year	661,355 351,665	661,355 351,665
	recarried profit for the year		JJ1,003
	At 31 March 2002	1,013,020	1,013,020

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002

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16.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2002 £	2001 £
	Profit for the year	351,665	253,777
	Opening shareholders' funds	661,455	407,678
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,013,120	661,455

17. Related party transactions

Exemption has been taken of the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that the company is included in publicly available consolidated accounts.

18. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's parent company is Eagle One Limited, a company incorporated in England.

The company's ultimate parent company is Eagle One Investment Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England.

19. Controlling interest

The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr M R Kay.