2322861

WOOD STREET INVESTMENTS LIMITED

31 March 2001



Member of Lloyds TSB Group

WOOD STREET INVESTMENTS LIMITED 203 Blackfriars Road London SE1 8NH

DIRECTORS

D P Pritchard - Chairman

M J Green

R S King (alternate: A B Vowles)
P B Miles (alternate: A R Foad)

F M P Riding R R Seggins

SECRETARY

S O'Connor

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

REGISTERED OFFICE

71 Lombard Street London EC3P 3BS

REGISTERED NUMBER

2225861

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is investment in properties which are leased out under finance leases.

At the end of the year the cost of leased assets owned was £74,514,000.

RESULTS

The profit after taxation for the year ended 31 March 2001 amounted to £6,225,000 as set out in the profit and loss account on page 5.

An interim dividend of £6,225,000 will be paid in June 2001.

DIRECTORS

The following changes in directors have taken place during the year:

Director's name	<u>Appointed</u>	Resigned
A J Cumming *	5 June 2000	5 March 2001
F M P Riding	5 March 2001	
A B Vowles*	5 March 2001	

^{*} alternate director to R S King

All the directors are also directors of Lloyds TSB Leasing Limited, the immediate parent company, and reference to the interests of those who were directors at the end of the year in the capital of Lloyds TSB Group plc, the ultimate parent company, and its subsidiaries is made in the report and accounts of Lloyds TSB Leasing Limited.

POLICY AND PRACTICE ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The company follows "The Better Payment Practice Code" published by the Department of Trade and Industry, regarding the making of payments to suppliers. A copy of the code and information about it may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, No. 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H OET.

The company's policy is to agree terms of payment with suppliers and these normally provide for settlement within 30 days after the date of the invoice, except where other arrangements have been negotiated. It is the policy of the company to abide by the agreed terms of payment, provided the supplier performs according to the terms of the contract.

As the company owed no amounts to trade creditors at 31 March 2001, the number of days required to be shown in this report, to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, is nil.

On behalf of the board

900 har

S O'Connor Secretary

4 June 2001

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF WOOD STREET INVESTMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 9 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 4.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report. As described below, this includes responsibility for preparing the financial statements, in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. 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 year and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. 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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors have responsibility for ensuring the company keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and which 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.

Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, by the Auditing Practices Board and our profession's ethical guidance.

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 United Kingdom Companies Act. 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 is not disclosed.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 2001 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. Pricenterhousehopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers **Chartered Accountants** and Registered Auditors

Southwark Towers 32 London Bridge Street

London SEI 9SY

4 June 2001

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in compliance with the Companies Act 1985 and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The company is exempted from producing a cash flow statement since a consolidated cash flow statement prepared in accordance with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) is included in the accounts of its ultimate parent company. In addition advantage has been taken of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose details of transactions with Lloyds TSB Group plc or other group or associated undertakings as the consolidated accounts of Lloyds TSB Group plc in which the company is included are publicly available.

(a) Accounting presentation

A property investment company has no equivalent to cost of sales or gross profit. Consequently, the directors consider adaptation of the Companies Act 1985 profit and loss account format to be appropriate. Amortisation of leased assets is the charge or credit to the profit and loss account necessary to comply with the company's policy on income recognition for finance leases. Net interest income has been shown above administration expenses since this reflects more meaningfully the nature of interest expense within the context of a property investment business. Operating expenses include administration expenses, management fees payable to the parent company and such other expenses as may be incurred as overheads during the normal conduct of the company's business.

(b) Income recognition - finance leases

Income and expenses are included in the profit before taxation on the basis of the amounts actually payable or receivable, without any adjustment to reflect a notional amount of tax that would have been paid or relieved in respect of the transaction if it had been taxable, or allowable for tax purposes on a different basis. In order to preserve the recognition of profit after tax in accordance with the actuarial after tax method, tax equalisation adjustments are made on those transactions which include permanent tax differences resulting from income and expenses subject to non standard rates of tax.

Post-tax profits on leases are allocated to the profit and loss account in proportion to the net cash invested in each period taking into account the effects of taxation so as to give a constant periodic rate of return. The taxation charge and pre-tax profits are determined by reference to the post-tax profit allocated and the effective rate of tax applicable to the lease for the period.

(c) Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts are based on a year-end appraisal of rentals receivable less income allocated to future periods.

(d) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided at the appropriate rates of taxation where there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 March 2001

		2	001	20	000
	Note	£000	£000£	£000	000£
TURNOVER	1		2,275		20,616
AMORTISATION OF LEASED ASSETS			260		18,164
			2,015		2,452
NET INTEREST INCOME	2		6,314		5,462
			8,329		7,914
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Administrative expenses Management fee payable to parent company	3	1 67		19 36	
			68		55
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION			8,261		7,859
TAXATION	4		2,036		1,299
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			6,225		6,560
PROPOSED DIVIDEND			6,225		6,550
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	8		-		10

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these accounts.

BALANCE SHEET at 31 March 2001

		20	01	200	00
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
DEBTORS					
Finance lease receivables within one year after more than one year			3,222 43,397		46,684
	5		46,619		46,684
Amounts owed by group companies Other debtors	6		118,197 80		123,196
			164,896		169,880
LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	7 8		144,206		144,206 87
	9		144,293		144,293
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	10		10,072		10,770
CREDITORS					
Amounts owed to group companies Other creditors	11	10,531		12,191 2,626	
			10,531		14,817
			164,896		169,880

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

I TURNOVER

Turnover represents gross rentals receivable in the year.

2 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2001 £000	2000 £000
Net interest income comprises:		
Interest receivable from group companies Less: Interest payable to group companies	6,314	5,463 (1)
	6,314	5,462

3 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Audit fees for the company are borne by an intermediate parent company for which no recharge is made. The company has no employees and the directors received no remuneration in respect of their services to the company.

4 TAXATION

1720111011		
	2001	2000
	£000	£000
Group relief payable (receivable) - current year	2,545	3,190
- prior year	189	(61)
Deferred taxation	(4,577)	(957)
Tax equalisation	3,879	(873)
	2,036	1,299

The taxation charge on the profit for the year has been based on a United Kingdom corporation tax rate of 30% (2000: 30%).

5 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES		
	2001	2000
	£000£	£000
Future rentals	97,458	107,498
Add (less):		
Rentals received in advance	126	(69)
Income allocated to future periods	(50,965)	(60,745)
		
Finance lease receivables	46,619	46,684
		

Finance lease receivables represent the cost of leased assets less rentals received in advance after providing for the following:

Accumulated amortisation	28,021	27,761

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

6 AMOUNTS OWED BY GROUP COMPANIES

AMOUNTO OWED DI GROOT COMPANDO	2001 £000	2000 £000
Bank deposits Interest receivable	117,903 294	122,402 794
	118,197	123,196
CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2001 £000	2000 £000
Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each	144,206	144,206

The company regarded by the directors as the ultimate parent company is Lloyds TSB Group plc, which is also the parent company of the largest group of companies for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member. Lloyds TSB Bank plc is the parent company of the smallest such group of companies. Copies of the group accounts of both may be obtained from the company secretary's office, Lloyds TSB Group plc, 71 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3BS.

8 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

			£000
	At 1 April 2000 Retained profit for the year		87
	At 31 March 2001		87
9	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	2001	2000
		£000	£000
	Profit for the year after taxation Dividend	6,225 6,225	6,560 6,550
	Net increase in shareholder's funds Shareholder's funds at beginning of year	144,293	10 144,283
	Shareholder 3 rands at obgaining or your		
	Shareholder's funds at end of year	144,293	144,293

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

0 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	Deferred taxation £000	Tax equalisation £000	Balance sheet amounts £000
At 1 April 2000 (Credit) charge for the year	9,969 (4,577)	801 3,879	10,770 (698)
At 31 March 2001	5,392	4,680	10,072
			

The deferred taxation balances at 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 represent full provision in respect of the potential liability of the company to taxation on the excess of capital allowances over related amortisation of leased assets.

11 AMOUNTS OWED TO GROUP COMPANIES

	2001	2000
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Sums due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	-	511
Management fee payable	67	36
Group relief payable	4,239	5,094
Interim dividend	6,225	6,550
	10,531	12,191

12 DATE OF APPROVAL

The directors approved the accounts on 4 June 2001.