FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2003



DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

HC Boucher

JRC Boucher

PD Norman

NC Camp

SECRETARY

PD Norman

COMPANY NUMBER

2646033

(England and Wales)

Chairman

REGISTERED OFFICE

152 Staplehurst Road Sittingbourne Kent ME10 1XS

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly Chartered Accountants Lancaster House 7 Elmfield Road Bromley Kent BR1 1LT

Baker Tilly

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the financial statements of Walker Residential Limited for the year ended 31 March 2003.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was house building.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company experienced another difficult year due to the lack of sales, although the results were above budgeted expectations.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading loss for the year after taxation was £186,631.

The directors are precluded from the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office since 1 April 2002:

HC Boucher

Chairman

JRC Boucher

PD Norman

NC Camp

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Directors' interests in the shares of the company, including family interests, were as follows:

Ordinary shares
of £1 each
2003 2002

HC Boucher 2,500,000 2,500,000 JRC Boucher - -

PD Norman

NC Camp

- - -

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that Baker Tilly be reappointed for the ensuing year will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

PD Norman Secretary

14 November 2003

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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 requirements of 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 WALKER RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 14.

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 auditor's 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

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

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 other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of 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 director 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 at 31 March 2003 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

BAKER TILLY
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Lancaster House
7 Elmfield Road

Bromley Kent BR1 ILT

14 November 2003

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 March 2003

	Notes	2003 £000	2002 £000
TURNOVER	1	3,571	4,741
Other operating expenses (net)	2	(3,716)	(4,876)
OPERATING LOSS		(145)	(135)
Interest receivable	3	10	9
Interest payable	4	(52)	(86)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(187)	(212)
Taxation	6	-	-
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	13	(187)	(212)

The operating loss for the year arises from the company's continuing operations.

No separate statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Baker Tilly

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2003

	Notes	2003	2002
	Notes	£000	£002
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	7	46	43
CURRENT ASSETS Property in the course of development Debtors Cash in hand	8	2,820 297 579 3,696	3,182 36 481 3,699
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,641)	(333)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,055	3,366
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,101	3,409
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	-	(1,121)
		2,101	2,288
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	2,500 (399)	2,500 (212)
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	14	2,101	2,288

Approved by the board on (3 Nov 2003

Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2003

	Notes	2003	2002
		£000	£000
Cash flow from operating activities	15a	139	1,648
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	15b	(42)	(77)
Taxation (paid)/recovered Capital expenditure and financial investment	15b	(27)	(28) 55
	-		
CASH OUTFLOW BEFORE FINANCING		70	1,598
Financing	15b	28	(912)
INCREASE IN CASH IN THE PERIOD	15e	98	686
RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT	IN		
NET DEBT (Note 14c)			£000
Increase in cash in the period			98
Change in net debt resulting from financing			(36)
MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT IN THE PERIOD			62
NET DEBT AT 31 March 2002			(640)
NET DEBT AT 31 March 2003	15c		(578)

Baker Tilly

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Plant and equipment

15% - 50%

PROPERTIES IN THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT

Properties held in the course of development have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Properties held in the course of development represent the direct cost of land, materials and professional charges applicable to unsold units. Estimates have been made by the directors for these projections of realisable value based upon information currently available and market conditions currently prevailing.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

PENSIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

The costs of providing pensions for employees are charged in the profit and loss account over the average working life of employees in accordance with the recommendations of qualified actuaries. Any funding surplus or deficit which may arise from time to time is amortised over the average working life of employees.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the value of residential units developed, sales of which have been legally completed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

1 TURNOVER AND LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The company's turnover and loss before taxation were all derived from its principal activity. Sales were made wholly in the United Kingdom.

		2003	2002
2	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (NET)	£000	£000
	Decrease in properties in the course of development	362	1,336
	Properties purchased for development and dealing	2,835	2,862
	Directors and employees (note 4)	264	420
	Depreciation	25	52
	Other operating charges	230	206
		3,716	4,876
	Included in the above is the following:		
	Auditors remuneration -		
	as auditors	6	6
	for other services	1	3
		====	
		2003	2002
3	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	000£	£000
	Interest receivable on deposit held by solicitor	-	2
	Loan interest receivable	10	7
		10	9
			
	N MODE FOR DAY A DAY	2003	2002
4	INTEREST PAYABLE	£000	£000
	Bank loan and overdraft	52	86

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

5	EMPLOYEES	2003 No.	2002 No.
	The average weekly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:	6	01
		£000	£000
	Staff costs for the above persons: Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	237 18 9	381 26 13
		264	420
	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	2003 £000	2002 £000
	Other emoluments (including pension contributions and benefits in kind)	118	117
	Compensation for loss of office Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	5	81 14
		123	212
	Directors' fees and other emoluments disclosed above include amounts paid to the highest paid director:		
	Emoluments (including benefits in kind) Compensation for loss of office Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	75 - 2	20 81 11
	company contracts to money paromate person senente	77	112
	Pensions: The number of directors in respect of whom retirement benefits are accruing in the company money purchase scheme was as follows:	2	2
	accruing in the company money purchase scheme was as follows:		
6	TAXATION	2003 £000	2002 £000
	Based on the loss for the year: UK corporation tax on loss of the year	-	-
	Deferred taxation Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities		
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

6	TAXATION (continued)	2003 £000	2002 £000
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year: The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for small companies of 19%. The differences are explained below:		
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(187)	(212)
	Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax UK of 19% (2002: 20%) Effects of:	(36)	(42)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	2
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Trading losses carried forward	35	(6) 46
			-
7	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Plant and equipment
	Cost		
	1 April 2002 Additions		102 37
	Disposals		(23)
	31 March 2003		116
	Depreciation 1 April 2002		59
	Charged in the year		25
	Disposals		(14)
	31 March 2003		70
	Net book value 31 March 2003		46
	31 March 2002		43
8	DEBTORS	2003 £000	2002 £000
Ü		2000	2000
	Due within one year: Other debtors	34	28
	Prepayments and accrued income	13	8
	Loan to related company	250	-
		297	36
			=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

					
	CDCDVCODC A CALL LAND			2003	2002
	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		å	E000	£000
	Bank loan		1	,157	-
	Trade creditors			26	11
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income			444 14	292 30
			<u></u> 1	,641	333
	The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating of	charge over t	he assets o	of the comp	any.
		-		2003	2002
0	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due in more than one year	r		£000	£000
	Bank loans			-	1,121
	The bank loans were secured by first legal mortgages ov	er the proper	ty of the o	company.	
11	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	Provi	sion	Poter	itial
		2003	2002	2003	200
		£000 @ 30%	£000 @ 30%	£000 @ 30%	£00 @ 30%
		W 5070	W 30%	W 5070	(W 207
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	(7)	(
	Losses and other deductions	-	-	(162)	(6
				(169)	(7.
	The directors consider it prudent not to recognise the potential	ential deferre	d tax asset	in the balar	ice sheet.
				2003	2002
12	SHARE CAPITAL			£000	£000
	Authorised:				
	5,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each			5,000	5,000
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:		-		
	2,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		-	2,500	2,500
				2003	2002
13	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			£000	£000
	1 April 2002			(212)	-
	Loss for the financial year			(187)	(212)
	31 March 2003			(399)	(212)
			_		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

14	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2003 £000	2002 £000
	Loss after taxation Opening shareholders' funds	(187) 2,288	(212) 2,500
	Closing shareholders' funds	2,101	2,288
15	CASH FLOWS	2003 £000	2002 £000
a	Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash inflow from operating activities Operating loss Depreciation Profit on sale of fixed assets Decrease in properties held for and in the course of development (Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(145) 25 (1) 362 (261) 159	(135) 52 (25) 1,336 513 (93)
	Net cash flow from operating activities	139	1,648
b	Analysis of cash flows for headings netted in the cash flow		
	Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid Net cash outflow for returns on investment and servicing of income	10 (52) ————————————————————————————————————	9 (86) (77)
	Taxation paid	·	(28)
	Capital expenditure and financial investment Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets	(37) 10	(2) 57
	Net cash (outflow)/inflow for capital expenditure and financial investment	(27)	55
	Financing Loans taken out during the year Loans repaid	983 (955)	1,121 (2,033)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing	28	(912)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2003

15	CASH FLOWS (continued)			
С	Analysis of net debt	At		At
		1 April		31 March
		2002	Cash flow	2003
		£000	£000	£000
	Cash at bank	481	98	579
	Debt due within one year	u u	(1,157)	(1,157)
	Debt due after one year	(1,121)	1,121	
	Total	(640)	62	(578)

16 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company is a participating employer in the EPS 1990 Pension and Assurance Scheme, formerly the EPS Logistics Technology Limited Pension and Assurance Scheme. The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of employees. There is also a defined benefit section of the scheme. The scheme was last valued by a qualified actuary as at 6 April 1999, using the Current Unit Valuation method with principal assumptions of 8.0% per annum investment return, including 4.6% per annum equity dividend increases, the salary increases limited under the scheme to 5% per annum.

At that date, the scheme's assets had a market value of £12.7 million. The actuarial value of the assets of the scheme represented 98% of the value of liabilities, allowing for post-valuation changes in benefits.

The scheme is now being wound up and actuarial valuations carried out for close-down purposes indicate that there is a deficit to be funded. This deficit is accounted for in the financial statements of EPS Logistics Technology Limited.

The company makes contributions to the scheme in accordance with the scheme's regulations. The cost of pension contributions in these financial statements is £8,492.

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the following charges and loan repayments were made to EPS Logistics Technology Limited, a company under common control:

	50	47
Management fees Accommodation charges	31 19	31 16
Charges	2003 £000	2002 £000

At the year end EPS Logistics Technology Limited owed £250,000, in respect of the loan made in the year.