DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31st March 1995

Registered number: 2783384



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31ST MARCH 1995

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 1995.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company has invested in commercial property and it is intended to continue this activity.

2. STATEMENT OF 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 affairs of the company and of the profit or loss 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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis if appropriate 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 have a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

3. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

During the year, the company made a profit after taxation of £188,822 (period ended 31st March 1994 loss of £2,379) which has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (1994 £nil).

4. DIRECTORS

The following served as directors during the year:

HJM Price

HR Mould - appointed 21st November 1994

R D Maxted - resigned 31st December 1994

None of the directors had any interest in the shares of the company during the year.

The interests of the directors who held office at the end of the year in the shares of the parent company, Pillar Property Investments PLC, are shown in the report and accounts of that company.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Throughout the period the called up share capital of one £1 share was charged against the bank loan.

6. AUDITORS

On 6th February 1995 our auditors changed the name under which they practise to KPMG and accordingly have signed their report in their new name. In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985 a resolution for their reappointment as auditors is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

7. INSURANCE

The company has maintained liability insurance for its directors through a group wide scheme.

Lansdowne House Berkeley Square London W1X 6HQ

By Order of the P J Martin Secretary 17th July 1995

By Order of the Board

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PARDEV (MANCHESTER) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 3 to 7.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 1 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

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 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. 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 affairs of the company as at 31st March 1995 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

KPMG Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors London

17th July 1995

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1995

			Year ended 31st March 1995	25th Jan 1993 to 31st March 1994
		NOTE	£	£
TURNOVER	Rental income		1,410,642	381,222
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES			(143,944)	(154,522)
OPERATING PROFIT			1,266,698	226,700
BANK INTEREST RECEIVABLE			10,871	42,836
OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE			4,950	-
BANK INTEREST PAYABLE	On bank loans and overdrafts wholly repayable within five years		(916,452)	(251,351)
INTEREST PAYABLE TO PARENT AND FELLOW SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES			(177,245)	(20,564)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		2	188,822	(2,379)
TAXATION		9	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION			188,822	(2,379)
RESERVES BROUGHT FORWARD			(2,379)	-
RESERVES CARRIED FORWARD			186,443 =====	(2,379) =====
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES				
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD			188,822	(2,379)
UNREALISED SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTIES			2,077,631	5,359,244
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES RELATING TO THE PERIOD			2,266,453	5,356,865 ======

All items in the profit and loss account derive from continuing operations. There were no material differences in the historical cost profit and loss.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST MARCH 1995

		NOTE	1995 £	1994 £
FIXED ASSETS	Investment property	4	21,000,000	18,570,000
CURRENT ASSETS	Debtors	6	144,497	303,102
	Cash at bank and in hand	8	464,975	209,477
			609,472	512,579
CREDITORS(AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)		7	1,386,153	4,125,713
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(776,681)	(3,613,134)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			20,223,319	14,956,866
CREDITORS(AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR)	Borrowings	5	12,600,000	9,600,000
NET ASSETS			7,623,319 ======	5,356,866
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	Called up share capital	3	1	1
	Profit and loss account		186,443	(2,379)
	Revaluation reserve	12	7,436,875	5,359,244
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,623,319 ======	5,356,866 ======

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17th July 1995 and signed on its behalf by:

H.J.M.Price Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Convention

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are revalued annually on the basis of open market value. Surpluses and deficits on revaluation are taken to the revaluation reserve except those deficits expected to be permanent, which are included in the profit and loss account and then transferred to reserves. The Companies Act 1985 requires all fixed assets to be depreciated. However, in order to present a true and fair view, investment properties have not been depreciated as they are held for investment rather than consumption, and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. This accords with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 as amended. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the property valuations and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified. In accordance with FRS 3, surpluses and deficits realised on sales of properties, calculated by comparing net sales proceeds with book values, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of VAT, is derived from rental income from operations in Great Britain.

Costs of Obtaining Bank Finance

The costs of obtaining bank finance are amortised over the duration of the bank finance and the unamortised element is included within prepayments.

Deferred Taxation

Provision is made at the appropriate rates, using the liability method, for deferred taxation arising from timing differences, to the extent that it is probable that a liability will crystallise in the future.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking and the parent company, which is incorporated in Great Britain, prepares a cash flow statement.

2. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Directors' emoluments and audit fees are both nil (1994 nil). The company has no employees. Operating profit is stated after charging amortisation of financing costs of £107,246 (1994 £119,976).

3. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	1995 £	1994 £
100 ordinary shares of £1 each Issued, allotted, called up and fully paid	100 ====	100
1 ordinary share of £1 each	1 ===	1 ===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY			_
			Long Leasehold Land and Buildings
	At 31st March 1994 at valuation Additions Revaluation		£ 18,570,000 352,369 2,077,631
	At 31st March 1995 at valuation		21,000,000
	As at 31st March 1995, the company's investme basis of open market value by Richard Ellis, Chart The valuation was carried out in accordance with a Surveyors Statements of Asset Valuation Practice of the investment property was £13,563,125 (1985).	ered Surveyors, a he Royal Institution	======== valued on the at £21,000,000.
5. CREDITORS (AMOUNTS FALLING DUE IN MORE THAN ONE YEAR)	Borrowings comprise a bank loan, wholly repayal the investment property and the shares of the o charge over the assets of the company. The rate the loan repayable in more than five years is variable	ole after five year	
6. DEBTORS		1005	
	Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors	1995 £	1994 £
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	35,234 30,492 -	128,607 89,317 1,070
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	65,726	218,994
	Prepayments and accrued income	78,771 —	84,108
		144,497 =====	303,102
7. CREDITORS (AMOUNTS FALLING			
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)	Amount due to parent company Accruals and deferred income Taxation and social security	888,575 485,007 12,571	3,719,808 376,053 29,852
		1,386,153	4,125,713
8. Cash at Bank and in Hand	The cash held at 31st March 1995 was retained prir and was not readily available for other purposes.		

The corporation tax liability has been reduced to nil due to the receipt of group relief from the parent company for nil consideration.

9. TAXATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10.Deferred Taxation	The full potential deferred taxation liability not pro as follows:	vided in the financi	al statements is
		Amount not Provided	
		1995	1994
	Arising on revaluation of investment properties Interest timing differences	£ 2,454,169 (61,088)	£ 1,768,551 (38,335)
		2,393,081	1,730,216
		=======	=======
11.RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		1995 £	1994
	Profit/(loss) for the period Unrealised surplus on revaluation of	188,822	£ (2,379)
	Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment property Issue of share capital	2,077,631	5,359,244 1
	Opening shareholders' funds	2,266,453 5,356,866	5,356,866
	Closing shareholders' funds	7,623,319	5,356,866
12. REVALUATION RESERVE	At start of period Revaluation during the period	5,359,244 2,077,631	- 5,359,244
	At end of period	7,436,875	5,359,244
			======

13. PARENT COMPANY

The parent company is Pillar Property Investments PLC, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. A copy of that company's financial statements can be obtained from its registered office, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6HQ.