Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2005



Report and financial statements 2005

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is that of residential property development. The directors do not foresee that there will be any change in the company's activities during the current year.

Review of business and results

The directors regard progress as satisfactory. The results are set out on page 4. No dividends were paid during the year (2004: £nil).

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year and to date are set out below:

S C Casey

J B Cousins

S J Gough

R J Lotherington

G A Malton

The directors had no interests in the company during this year or the prior year. S C Casey and G A Malton are also directors of the ultimate parent company, Fairview Holdings Limited. Directors' interests in the ultimate parent company are detailed in the group financial statements.

Auditors

Pursuant to section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 an elective resolution has been passed to dispense with the requirement to reappoint auditors annually, therefore Deloitte & Touche LLP remain as auditors.

By order of the board

D K Tipping Secretary

27JUNE 2006

Registered office: 50 Lancaster Road

Enfield Middlesex

EN2 OBY

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; and
- 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 the system of internal control, 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 Fairview New Homes (Friern Barnet) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Fairview New Homes (Friern Barnet) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 13. 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

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, 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 other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 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 judgments 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, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

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London

28 June 2006

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	1	(2)	10
Gross (loss)profit		(2)	10
Administrative expenses		-	-
Operating (loss)/profit and (loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(2)	10
Tax credit on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	3	51	34
Profit for the financial year	9	49	44

All activities derive from continuing operations. There are no recognised gains or losses or movements in shareholders' funds for the current or preceding financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account.

Balance sheet 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Current assets Land and buildings in the course of development Debtors	1,4 5	3,349 92	3,293 71
		3,441	3,364
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,795)	(2,767)
Net assets		646	597
Capital and reserves Called up equity share capital	8	-	-
Profit and loss account	9	646	597
Total equity shareholders' funds		646	597

Approved by the board

G A Malton Director

27 JUNE 2006

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below, which have been consistently applied throughout the current and previous year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover comprises:

- (i) the net proceeds of properties sold to third parties, together with the sale proceeds of both partially developed and undeveloped sites. Sales of units and undeveloped sites are recognised at the time of legal completion; and
- (ii) the value of the freehold title in respect of units sold under leasehold terms. This is recognised at the time of legal completion of the individual leasehold units occupying the respective freehold.

All turnover arises in the United Kingdom.

Land and buildings in course of development

Land and buildings in course of development and land upon which development has not yet commenced are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquiring land, development expenditure to date and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenditure.

In considering net realisable value, it is assumed that sites will be fully developed and completed residential units sold in the ordinary course of the company's business and that sites will not be placed on the market for immediate sale in their existing state.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on all timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised 1996) not to provide a cash flow statement, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking.

2. Operating (loss)/profit

The company has had no employees during the current or preceding year, other than directors. None of the directors has received any emoluments or other benefits during the current or preceding year. Auditors' remuneration has been borne by another group company in both the current and preceding years.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

3. Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
United Kingdom corporation tax at 30% Deferred tax	(59)	(30) (4)
	(51)	(34)

Reconciliation of current tax credit

The standard rate of current tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 30% (2004: 30%). The tax credit for both the current and previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(2)	10
Tax (credit)/charge on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities at 30% Factors affecting (credit)/charge:	(1)	3
Movement in short term timing differences	(8)	4
Notional interest on intra-group balances	(50)	(37)
Current tax credit	(59)	(30)

4. Land and buildings in course of development

At 31 December 2005 the company held approximately £3.3 million of land included within land and buildings in the course of development which had not received appropriate residential planning consent.

It is the nature of the company's business activities that negotiations with local authorities to obtain planning consent often continue for a number of months and delays in resolution of these negotiations can occasionally occur. The directors have assessed the status of negotiations with local authorities on the sites currently without planning permission and are of the opinion that the underlying value of the site is at least equal to the value shown in the financial statements.

5. Debtors

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Group relief receivable	59	30
Deferred tax (note 6)	33	41
	92	71

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

6. Deferred tax asset

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Opening deferred tax asset Profit and loss account	41 (8)	37 4
At 31 December	33	41

The deferred tax asset relates to rental income included in land and buildings in the course of development which has already been subject to corporation tax.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Amount owed to group undertakings	2,792	2,765
Accruals and deferred income	3	2
	2,795	2,767
. Called up equity share capital		

8.

Authorised share capital:	Number	£
At 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2005	100	100
Called up, allotted and fully paid: At 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2005	2	2

9. Profit and loss account

	£'000
At 31 December 2004	597
Retained profit for the year	49
At 31 December 2005	646

10. Guarantees

The company has given cross guarantees in respect of bank loan facilities totalling £175 million (2004: £230 million) available to other group companies.

11. Contingent liabilities

Other than the guarantee referred to in note 10, the company has no contingent liabilities other than those arising in the normal course of business.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exception granted by paragraph 3 (c) of FRS 8 not to disclose related party transactions with greater than 90% owned companies within the group.

13. Ultimate parent company

At 31 December 2005 the ultimate parent company and controlling party was Fairview Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain. The immediate parent company is Fairview New Homes Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts to 31 December 2005 are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Fairview Holdings Limited. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from 50 Lancaster Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 0BY.