TMC TATTENHAM NO. 2 PLC ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003



Company number: 3701693

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R G Baker

M McDermott C F Holmes

SPV Management Limited

Secretary G M Wellman

Company Number 3701693

Registered Office Sir William Atkins House

Ashley Avenue

Epsom Surrey KT18 5AS

Registered auditors KPMG Audit Plc

1 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5AG

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

Financial Services and Structured Finance Team

PO Box 544 54 Lombard Street

London EC3P 3AH

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

The directors present their report on the affairs of the company, together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2003.

Principal activity and business review

The company was established for the sole purpose of issuing floating rate notes secured by pools of residential mortgages.

The principal activity during the period was the ownership of pools of residential mortgages.

On 30th June The Mortgage Corporation ("TMC"), the original servicer of the company delegated its servicing responsibilities to the Mortgage Trust group of companies ("MTL"). MTL are remunerated for this service under an administration agreement with TMC and are not remunerated directly by the company.

The results for the year are set out in detail on page 5. The directors recommend a proposed dividend for the year of £1,619,618 (2002: £2,126,670).

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

R G Baker C F Holmes M McDermott SPV Management Limited

A J Ward and P R Rogers both resigned as alternate directors to R G Baker and C F Holmes on 20 June 2003. K C Barrett is an alternate director to C F Holmes.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zophonus Limited, of which R G Baker, C F Holmes, SPV Management Limited, M McDermott and K C Barrett (as an alternate director for C F Holmes) are directors.

According to the Register of Directors' Interests none of the directors had, at any time during the period, any interests in the share capital of the company or group. R G Baker and M McDermott are directors of SPV Management Limited. Under the terms of a Corporate Services Agreement, SPV Management Limited is contracted to receive fees of £12,000 per annum.

Creditor payment policy

The company's policy concerning the payment of its trade creditors is to pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

Due to the nature of the business, the main creditors are the noteholders. Principal and interest is repaid monthly on the due date in accordance with the agreements in place.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint KPMG Audit Plc as auditors to the company will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

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 as at the end of the financial year 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 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 have 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.

By order of the Board

For and on behalf of SPV Management Limited

Director

28 January 2004

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TMC TATTENHAM NO. 2 PLC

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 15.

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 are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 3, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by 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 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.

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 affairs of the company as at 31 December 2003 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG Audit Plc Chartered Accountants

LARG Aucht l'E

Registered Auditor
1 Canada Square

Canary Wharf London E14 5AG 28 January 2004

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

Continuing operations	Notes	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Turnover	3	5,751	8,168
Cost of funding	4	(3,782)	(5,655)
Gross Profit		1,969	2,513
Administrative expenses		(119)	(101)
Operating profit		1,850	2,412
Interest receivable	5	<u>311</u>	389
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	2,161	2,801
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(642)	(848)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		1,519	1,953
Dividends	8	(1,620)	_(2,127)
Retained loss for the financial year	12	<u>(101)</u>	(174)

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than those above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

ASSETS	Notes	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Mortgage advances Mortgage advances	9	72,334	105,158
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand Total assets LIABILITIES	10	71 <u>6,504</u> <u>6,575</u> <u>78,909</u>	57 <u>8,482</u> <u>8,539</u> <u>113,697</u>
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Equity shareholders' funds Creditors Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after more than one year Total liabilities and capital	11 12 13 14 15	2,300 	12

The financial statements on pages 5 to 15 were approved by the Board on 28 January 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

For and on behalf of SPV Management Limited

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

1. Restriction on operations

The company was established for the sole purpose of issuing floating rate notes secured by pools of residential mortgages.

The ability of the company to engage in any activity other than those associated with the purchase and servicing of the pool of mortgages is restricted by agreements entered into by the company with, among others, TMC and Chase Manhatten Trustees Limited in its capacity as Trustee for the noteholders.

Under the terms of the servicing agreement, the company and the Trustee each appointed TMC to service the mortgages under the floating rate notes.

The assets of the company are subject to a fixed and floating charge in favour of the Trustee for the noteholders.

2. Principal accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

Format of financial statements

The cost of funding heading within the profit and loss account has been adapted from that prescribed by Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 in view of the nature of the business.

Turnover

Turnover represents interest receivable on mortgage loans.

Servicing fees

Servicing fees are payable by the company to the servicer under the terms of a servicing agreement. The servicing fee is calculated on the outstanding mortgage portfolio as defined in the servicing agreement.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all material timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS19.

Cashflow statement

The company is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of SeaHorse Limited and the cashflows of the company are included in the consolidated group cashflow statement of SeaHorse Limited. Consequently the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 ("FRS1") (Revised) from publishing a cashflow statement.

Related party disclosures

Under the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 ("FRS8"), the company has taken advantage of the exemption provided (for subsidiary undertakings whose voting rights are more than 90% controlled within the group) from disclosing group related party transactions. The consolidated financial statements of SeaHorse Limited, in which these results are included, are publicly available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Mortgage advances

Mortgage advances comprise loans that are secured by way of mortgages over freehold and leasehold residential properties located in England and Wales and assignment of the related life assurance policies. The mortgages over the properties and the related endowment life assurance policies are subject to a fixed charge in favour of the Trustee for the noteholders.

Losses arising from the possession and subsequent sale of properties are partly borne by third party insurers.

Mortgage advances have been presented separately on the face of the balance sheet rather than as part of current assets. In the opinion of the directors, this departure from the format of Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 1985 is required to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs, since to present mortgage advances as part of current assets would not fairly reflect the liquidity of these assets.

Floating rate notes

The floating rate notes' outstanding principal balance declines over time as the proceeds from redemptions on mortgage advances are used to repay noteholders, along with accrued interest, on each monthly interest payment date. Costs relating to the issue of the floating rate notes are deducted from the principal balance on the notes. These costs are charged to the profit and loss account in line with the expected redemptions of the underlying floating rate notes. Costs are fully amortised by the earliest date at which the option to redeem the floating rate notes may be exercised.

The floating rate notes fall due for repayment in full in November 2028 and comprised, at issue, of £96.75m Class A1 notes, £156.65m Class A2 notes and £18.6m Class M notes. The Class A1 notes bear interest at a margin of 13 basis points over one month sterling LIBOR until May 2002 when the interest is adjusted to that of the Class A2 notes. The Class A2 notes bear interest at a margin of 26 basis points over one month sterling LIBOR until June 2005 when the interest is adjusted to a margin of 52 basis points over one month sterling LIBOR. The Class M notes bear interest at a margin of 70 basis points over one month sterling LIBOR until June 2005 when the interest is adjusted to a margin of 140 basis points over one month sterling LIBOR. Interest is determined monthly on the last business day of each month in each year for the next succeeding month.

Subordinated loan

The company has entered into a subordinated loan agreement with TMC, the funds of which were used to pay the costs associated with its purchase of a pool of mortgages and issuance of floating rate notes.

The loan may be repaid in whole or in part provided that the company has sufficient assets to meet its obligations on the floating rate notes and other liabilities. The loan shall be repaid in full in June 2028, provided that all payments then due in respect of the floating rate notes have been paid or otherwise provided for in full. If, in June 2028, the company has insufficient funds after paying the floating rate notes in full, it shall only be obliged to repay the loan to the extent of funds available and the company shall thereafter be released from any further obligation to make any further repayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

3. Turnover

Contributions to turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation were derived from the company's principal activity, which was carried out in England and Wales.

4. Cost of funding

	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Interest charged on floating rate notes	3,667	5,467
Issue costs	89	173
Other funding costs	26	15
-	_3,782	<u>5,655</u>

5. Interest receivable

Interest receivable comprises interest earned on short term deposits.

6. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2003	2002
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Servicing fees	88	124
Corporate service fee – SPV Management Limited	12	12
Auditors' remuneration - audit	5	5
Auditors' remuneration - other services	3	3

The company has no employees and, other than the fee noted above, the directors received no remuneration during the period.

7. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is based on the profit for the year and comprises:	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
UK Corporation tax at 30% (2002: 30%)	648	849
Over provision of tax in prior year	<u>(6)</u>	$\underline{}$ (1)
	<u> 642</u>	<u>848</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The current tax charge for the year is lower than (2002: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%, 2002: 30%). The differences are explained below:

	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax:	<u>2,161</u>	2,801
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate tax of 30% (2002: 30%)	648	840
Effects of: Other timing differences	-	9
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior years	<u>(6)</u>	(1)
Total current tax charge	<u>642</u>	<u>848</u>

2002

£',000

105,158

2003 £'000

8. Dividends

	Final dividend – proposed	<u> 1,620</u>	<u>2,127</u>
9.	Mortgage advances		
		2003	2002
		£'000	£'000
	The movement during the year was as follows:		
	Mortgage advances at 1 January	105,158	140,682
	Net movements in loan provisions, redemptions and repayments	(32,824)	(35,524)

Mortgage advances are all due to be repaid at various times before 2028 and may be redeemed at any time at the option of the borrower.

10. Debtors

Mortgage advances at 31 December

	2003	2002
	£'000	£,000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other debtors	67	22
Prepayments and accrued income	4	35
	71	<u>57</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

11. Called up share capital

	Cuire ap some cup		
	A. Obrecher I	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Authorised 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	Allotted, 25p called up and paid 50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12	12
12.	Profit and loss account		
		2002	2002
		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	At 1 January	101	275
	Retained loss for the financial year	_(101)	<u>(174)</u>
	At 31 December		101
		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Opening equity shareholders' funds Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	113 1,519	287 1,953
	Dividends	(1,620)	(2,127)
	Closing equity shareholders' funds	12	<u>113</u>
14.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2003	2002
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	360	370
	Corporation tax	308	423
	Other creditors	8	13
	Proposed dividend	1,620	2,127
	Accruals and deferred income	$\frac{4}{2,300}$	2,933

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Floating rate notes due 2028 (see note (a) below) Subordinated Ioan	73,200 _3,397 _76,597	107,254 3,397 110,651
(a) Floating rate notes comprise:		
Principal balance outstanding Unamortised issue costs	73,212 (12) 73,200	107,355 (101) 107,254
The movement on floating rate notes during the year was:		
As at 1 January Principal repaid during the year	107,254 (34,143)	144,157 (37,076)
Issue costs charged to the profit and loss account As at 31 December	$\frac{89}{73,200}$	$\frac{173}{107,254}$

16. Financial Instruments

Market Risk Management

Market risk is managed by the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") of MTL and The Paragon Group of Companies plc ("Paragon"), the ultimate parent company of MTL, with whom the company has a servicing agreement. The ALCO is composed of senior management and meets regularly to review performance, positions and market conditions and to make strategic decisions regarding interest rate risk, liquidity and capital management. The policy is implemented by the Treasury Department of MTL and Paragon.

Interest rate risk is the company's most significant market risk and arises from mismatches between the repricing profiles of assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is quantified, and limits set, based on the effect that a given movement in interest rates may have on the profitability of the company. Overall planning in relation to interest rate risk is performed using a risk management system, which allows gap analysis reports to be produced on a regular basis together with sensitivity of the net exposure to a shift in interest rates. The company does not use derivatives for creating risk that does not arise in the underlying business and the company does not trade in derivatives and consequently all derivatives are classified as hedging contracts and accounted for using hedge accounting.

The company has no derivative contracts in either the current or prior years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

16. Financial Instruments (continued)

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is monitored by the Credit Department of MTL, and arises from the company's lending activities. MTL is committed to maintaining a consistent credit culture based on sound lending principles because this is the best safeguard against any decline in the property market in particular or the economy as a whole.

The approval process for secured loans takes into account the ratio of the loan amount to the value of the mortgaged property. MTL operates comprehensive monitoring systems which assist management in identifying any deterioration in loan quality. The quality of the loan book is reviewed on a regular basis.

Liquidity Management

It is the company's policy to ensure that adequate resources are available at all times to provide for the day to day activities of the company.

Management consider the year end position satisfactorily reflects the policies and objectives set out above.

Interest rate risk profile

The table below gives an indication of the interest rate risk profile of the company. Items are included in various time bands based on the earlier of the repricing or maturity date taking account of any amortisation of principal.

As at 31 December 2003	Not more than three months	Over three months but less than six months	Over six months but less than one year	Over one year but not more than five years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets						
Mortgage advances	72,124	372	91	-	(253)	72,334
Other assets	<u>6,504</u>			<u> </u>	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$	6,575
	<u>78,628</u>	<u> 372</u>	<u>91</u>		<u>(182)</u>	78,909
Liabilities						
Floating rate notes	(73,212)	-	-	•	12	(73,200)
Other liabilities	*	-	•	-	(5,697)	(5,697)
Shareholders' funds	=		=	_	(12)	(12)
	<u>(73,212)</u>				<u>(5,697)</u>	<u>(78,909)</u>
Interest rate risk profile	5,416	<u>372</u>	<u>91</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_(5,879)	The state of the s

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

16. Financial Instruments (continued)

As at 31 December 2002	Not more than three months	Over three months but less than six months £'000	Over six months but less than one year £'000	Over one year but not more than five years £'000	Non Interest Bearing £'000	Total
Assets						
Mortgage advances Other assets	105,112 8,482 113,594	197 		92 <u>-</u> 92	(243) <u>57</u> (186)	105,158 8,539 113,697
Liabilities Floating rate notes Other liabilities Shareholders' funds	(107,355) - - (107,355)	-	-	-	101 (6,330) (113) (6,342)	(107,254) (6,330) (113) (113,697)
Interest rate risk profile	6,239	<u>197</u>		<u>92</u>	(6,528)	. 11,5% M

The other liabilities fall due within one year. See note 2 for details of the maturity profile of the floating rate notes.

Fair value of financial instruments

The table below shows the estimated fair value and the carrying value for each major category of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at 31 December. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between informed and willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Where external or quoted market prices were not available the fair values were estimated using discounted cash flow techniques based on interest rates prevailing at 31 December. Financial instruments with short term maturities or near term repricing terms are assumed to have fair values equal to their carrying amounts.

The table excludes certain financial assets and liabilities which are not listed or publicly traded, or for which a liquid and active market does not exist. Thus it excludes mortgages and other balance sheet items whose book and fair values differ at 31 December.

	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
	2003	2003	2002	2002
As at 31 December	£'000	£'000	£,000	£'000
On balance sheet instruments				
Floating rate notes	_(73,200)	<u>(73,200)</u>	(107,254)	_(107,254)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

17. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Zophonus Limited.

The smallest group into which the company is consolidated is that of Zophonus Limited, registered in the Cayman Islands. The largest group into which the company is consolidated is that of SeaHorse Limited, registered in the Cayman Islands.

The shares in SeaHorse Limited are held under a Declaration of Trust for charitable purposes, the charitable trust being registered in the Cayman Islands, and the directors regard the Cayman Trust as the ultimate parent undertaking.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from:

The Secretary Sir William Atkins House Ashley Avenue Epsom Surrey KT18 5AS