Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2007

22/04/2008 COMPANIES HOUSE

Company information

Directors Andrew R Cunningham

Rupert J Dickinson
Andrew Pratt
Andrew Scrivener
Michael P Windle

Company secretary Marie L Glanville

Company number 4129635

Registered office Citygate

St James' Boulevard Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 4JE

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

89 Sandyford Road Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 8HW

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc

Barclays House 71 Grey Street

Newcastle Upon Tyne

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Solicitors Dickinson Dees

St Ann's Wharf 112 Quayside

Newcastle Upon Tyne

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Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2007

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is property development and trading

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2006 £nil)

Grainger plc has confirmed to the directors of the company that it will provide such financial support as shall enable the company to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the signing of these accounts

Auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year, and up to the date of signing, are as stated below

Andrew R Cunningham

Rupert J Dickinson

Andrew Pratt Appointed 23/07/2007
Geoffrey J Davis Resigned 02/11/2006
Andrew Scrivener Appointed 13/07/2007

Michael P Windle

Peter C G Schwerdt Resigned 30/06/2007 Richard Exley Resigned 13/07/2007

The directors have no beneficial interest in the share capital of the company

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2007

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to 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 year.

In preparing these the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK 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 unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business, in which case there should be supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements

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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors

In accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting

This report was approved by the Board on 15 April 2008 and signed on its behalf by

Marie L Glanville Company Secretary

Independent auditors' report to the members of Grainger (Shoreditch No 2) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Grainger (Shoreditch No 2) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2007 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing 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 legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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 whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, 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 within it

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 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Grainger (Shoreditch No 2) Limited

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 30 September 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended,

The financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and

The information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

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PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

Newcastle Upon Tyne

15 April 2008

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2007

	Notes	2007 £	2006 £
Turnover	2	12,513	12,845
Cost of sales		-	-
		12,513	12,845
Property expenses		3,323	(37,997)
Administrative expenses		(5,663)	-
Profit/(loss) on ordinary	3		
activities before taxation		10,173	(25,152)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordina	ary activities 4	(3,052)	7,546
Profit/(loss) on ordinary			
activities after taxation		7,121	(17,606)
Retained profit/(loss) for th	e year	7,121	(17,606)
Accumulated loss brought for	rward	(501,681)	(484,075)
Accumulated loss carried for	orward	(494,560)	(501,681)

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit / loss for the above two financial years and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

There is no material difference between the profit / loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit / loss for the financial years stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2007

		2007		2006	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks	5	262,352		262,352	
		262,352		262,352	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(756,911)		(764,032)	
Net current liabilities			(494,559)		(501,680)
Total assets less current liabilities			(494,559)		(501,680)
Deficiency of assets			(494,559)		(501,680)
Capital and reserves	_				
Called up equity share capital	7		1		(501 (91)
Profit and loss account			(494,560)		(501,681)
Equity shareholders' funds	8		(494,559) ———		(501,680)

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 15 April 2008 and signed on its behalf by

Andrew R Cunningham

Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

1. Statement of accounting policies

The 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.

1.1. Accounting convention

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom which have been applied consistently throughout the year

Grainger plc has confirmed to the directors of the company that it will provide such financial support as shall enable the company to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the signing of these accounts

1.2. Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grainger plc and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of Grainger plc Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from preparing a cash flow statement

1.3. Turnover

Turnover comprises gross rentals, gross sale proceeds of trading properties and land, and sundry other income, exclusive of VAT Sales of properties are only accounted for when the cash proceeds are received in full or the company has entered into a legally binding contract

1.4. Stock

Trading properties are shown in the financial statements at the lower of cost to the company and net realisable value. Cost to the company includes legal and surveying charges incurred during the acquisition plus improvement costs. Net realisable value is the net sale proceeds which the company expects on sale of a property with vacant possession.

Repairs are expensed in the profit and loss account as incurred Improvement costs are capitalised

1.5. 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

2. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK as defined in the directors' report

3. Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

	2007	2006
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging		
Auditors' remuneration	400	400
		

There are no persons holding service contracts with the company None of the directors received any remuneration from the company during the year, or in the previous year

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

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

Analysis of charge in year	2007 £	2006 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	3,052	(7,546)
•		`

Factors affecting tax charge for year

There is no difference between the tax assessed for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30 per cent)

	2007	2006
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	10,173	(25,152)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation		
tax in the UK of 30%	3,052	(7,546)
(30 September 2006 30%)		

There is no unprovided deferred tax liability or unrecognised deferred tax asset in these financial statements

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A number of changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2007 Budget Statement. These were enacted in the 2007 Finance Act or are expected to be enacted in the 2008 Finance Act. All changes that had been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date are included in these financial statements where applicable. There are no other factors that are expected to significantly affect the taxation charge in future years.

5.	Stocks	2007 £	2006 £
	Development Properties	262,352	262,352

The replacement value of stock is £312,500 (2006 £300,000) based on the market value at 30 September 2007

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2007 £	2006 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	750,945	747,790
	Other creditors	5,966	-
	Accruals and deferred income	•	16,242
		756,911	764,032

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, bear no interest, and are repayable on demand

7.	Called up equity share capital	2007 £	2006 £
	Authorised	-	-
	100 Ordinary shares of 100p each	<u>100</u>	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of 100p each	<u> </u>	====
8.	Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds	2007	2006
		£	£
	Profit/(loss) for the year	7,121	(17,606)
	Opening equity shareholders' funds	(501,680)	(484,074)
	Closing equity shareholders' funds	(494,559)	(501,680)
	-		

9. Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard No 8 and has not disclosed transactions with companies that are part of the Grainger plc group

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007

10. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors regard Grainger plc, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent undertaking and the ultimate controlling party, being the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the Grainger plc consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Secretary, Grainger plc, Citygate, St James' Boulevard, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4JE

Grainger plc has confirmed to the directors of the company that it will provide such financial support as shall enable the company to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the signing of these accounts

11. Immediate parent

GIP Limited is the immediate controlling party and parent company by virtue of its 100% shareholding in the company