Directors' report and financial statements

30 November 2003

Registered number 04208939



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Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2003.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is property investment.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year of £298,000 (year ended Nov 2002: profit £172,000) has been transferred to reserves. No dividends were paid during the year (year ended Nov 2002: £nil).

Directors and directors' interest

The directors who held office throughout the year and subsequently were as follows:

J Gleek

RJ Anderson

None of the directors had any interest in the share capital of the company.

The directors' interest in the shares of an intermediate holding company, Thayer Properties Limited, are disclosed in the accounts of that company.

By Order of the Board

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P Nicholson

Secretary

20 Thayer Street London W1U 2DD

13 August 2004

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period 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, 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; 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 which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They also 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.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the statement of auditors' responsibilities, set out in the audit report on page 3.

kpmg

KPMG Audit Plc PO Box 695 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB United Kingdom

Independent auditors' report to the members of Burford Liverpool Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 12.

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 2, 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 the company's affairs as at 30 November 2003, and of its loss for the year ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG Audit Plc

13 August 2004

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 November 2003

	Note	Year	Year
		ended	ended
		30 Nov	30 Nov
		2003	2002
		£000	£000
Turnover	1	853	932
Cost of sales		(100)	(250)
Gross profit		753	682
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(169)	(387)
Investment property sales	5	(882)	
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(298)	295
Taxation	6	-	(123)
Retained (loss)/profit for the year	12	(298)	172

All activities are continuing.

There is no material difference between the results disclosed in the profit and loss account and the results on a historical cost basis.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 30 November 2003

	Year	Year
	ended	Ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	0003	£000
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(298)	172
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	<u>-</u> _	757
Total recognised gain	(298)	929

Investment property surplus statement

for the year ended 30 November 2003

	Year	Year
	ended	Ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	0003	£000
Realised investment property loss on book value	(882)	-
Realisation of property revaluation surplus of prior period	2,323	
Realised investment property surplus	1,441	-
Unrealised investment property surplus on revaluation of		
investment properties	-	757
Total investment property surplus	1,441	757

Balance sheet

at 30 November 2003

	Note	30 Nov 2003 £000	30 Nov 2002 £000
Fixed assets			
Investment property	7	•	11,250
Investments	7	•	<u> </u>
			11,250
Current assets			
Debtors	8	2,572	205
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(399)	(323)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		2,173	(118)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,173	11,132
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than			
one year	10	<u> </u>	(8,661)
Net assets		2,173	2,471
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	•	-
Revaluation reserve	12	•	2,323
Profit and loss account	12	2,173	148
Equity shareholders' funds	13	2,173	2,471

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 August 2004 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Gleek

Director

Notes to the Accounts

(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Consolidation exemption

The company is exempt by virtue of S228 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost accounting rules, modified for revaluation of investment properties, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of an intermediate holding company, Burford Holdings Limited, complies with the conditions of Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (revised 1996) 'Cash flow statements' (FRS1). The company therefore is exempt under FRS1 from the requirement to prepare a separate cash flow statement.

Related party transactions

As more than 90% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the Lehman Brothers Group, it has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances which form part of the group (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties).

Investment properties

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value at the balance sheet date on the basis of a professional valuation. Aggregate surpluses or deficits arising on valuation are transferred to a revaluation reserve. Permanent diminution in the value of investment properties to below their carrying values are charged directly to the profit and loss account. Additions include only costs of a capital nature. Costs such as interest and other property outgoing are treated as revenue expenditure and written off as incurred.

In accordance with SSAP 19 no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold and long leasehold investment properties. This treatment, as regards the company's investment properties is a departure from the requirement of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the factors reflected in the valuation, the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Notes continued

1. Accounting policies continued

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided under the liability method in respect of the taxation effect of all timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date that may give rise to an obligation to pay more or less tax in the future except as otherwise required by FRS19. Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable during the year (excluding value added tax).

2. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

The auditors' remuneration was borne by a fellow subsidiary, Burford Group Limited.

3. Staff numbers and costs

Other than the directors, the company employed no staff during the current and preceding period. No director received any remuneration for their services as directors of the company during the current and preceding period.

4. Interest payable and similar charges

	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	2000	2000
Interest payable to other group companies	169	387
5. Investment property sales		
	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	0003	9000
Deficit on sale of investment property	(882)	-

Notes continued

6. Taxation

	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	£000	£000
UK corporation tax charge		123

Other group companies have surrendered tax losses, for no consideration, eliminating the potential tax charge that could have arisen in the company.

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

	Year Ended 30 Nov 2003 £000	Year ended 30 Nov 2002 £000
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(298)	295
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2002: 30%) Effects of:	(89)	89
Expenses not deductible for tax	18	34
Capital Items	264	-
Losses surrendered by other group companies	(193)	
		123

Notes continued

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1.	HIVE	Sun	CHILD

(a) Investment property

	Investment
	property
	Freehold
	£000
	11,250
	677
	(11,927)
	<u> </u>
	Investment in
	subsidiaries
	3
	2
	
00 Nov.	00 N
	30 Nov 2002
	£000
2000	2000
_	85
75	85
-	35
2,497	-
2,572	205
	2,497

Notes continued

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

,		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	£000	£000
Corporation tax payable	108	108
Trade creditors	-	69
Other creditors including taxation and social security	3	6
Accruals and deferred income	288	140
	399	323
10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	£000	2000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	8,661
11. Called up share capital		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	£	£
Authorised	_	_
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
12. Reserves		
	Revaluation	Profit and
	Reserve	loss
		account
	£000	0003
At 1 December 2002	2,323	148
Realisation of revaluation reserve	(2,323)	2,323
Retained loss for the financial year		(298)
At 30 November 2003	<u> </u>	2,173

Notes continued

13. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	€000	£000
Loss for the financial period	(298)	172
Revaluation of investment property	-	757
Net (decrease)/increase in shareholders' funds	(298)	929
Opening shareholders' funds	2,471	1,542
Closing shareholders' funds	2,173	2,471

14. Ultimate holding company

The company's ultimate holding company is Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., a company incorporated in the state of Delaware in the USA.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Burford Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The consolidated accounts of these companies are available to the public from 745, Seventh Avenue, New York, USA and from 25 Bank Street, London respectively.