Directors' report and financial statements

30 November 2003

Registered number 04220232



Contents	Page
Directors' report	1
Statement of directors' responsibilities	2
Independent auditors' report	3
Profit and loss account	4
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	5
Investment property surplus statement	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the Accounts	7-12

Directors' report

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

Principal activity and business review

The company's principal activity is property investment.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year of £682,000 (Nov 2002: £95,000) has been transferred to reserves. No dividends were paid during the current or previous years.

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' (who held office at the year end) 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

J Gleek

Director

20 Thayer Street London W1U 2DD

24 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 Carrington Rover **Shares 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 profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG Audit Plc

24 August 2004

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditor

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 November 2003

	Note		Seventeen
		Year	Months
		ended	Ended
		30 Nov	30 Nov
		2003	2002
		5000	£000
Turnover	1	918	1,035
Cost of sales		(3)_	(2)
Gross profit		915	1,033
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(233)	(897)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2	682	136
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	<u> </u>	(41)
Retained profit for the period	11	682	95

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

		Seventeen
	Year	Months
	ended	Ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	0003	£000
Profit for the period	682	95
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of investment properties	(21)	(1,542)
Total recognised gain and loss	661	(1,447)

Investment property surplus statement

for the year ended 30 November 2003

		Seventeen
	Year	Months
	ended	Ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	2000	£000
Unrealised investment property deficit on revaluation of investment		
property	(21)	(1,541)

Balance sheet

at 30 November 2003

	Note	30 Nov 2003 £000	30 Nov 2002 £000
Fixed assets			
investment property	6a	8,500	8,500
Investment in subsidiaries	6b	•	-
		8,500	8,500
Current assets			
Debtors	7	24	26
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(157)	(157)
Net current liabilities		(133)	(131)
Total assets less current liabilities		8,367	8,369
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	9		
than one year		(9,152)	(9,815)
Net liabilities		(785)	(1,446)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Revaluation reserve	11	(1,562)	(1,541)
Profit and loss account	11	777	95
Equity shareholders' deficit	12	(785)	(1,446)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 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 in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules, modified to include the revaluation of investment property.

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.

Going concern

An intermediate holding company, Burford Holdings Limited, has provided an undertaking that it will provide such financial or other assistance as the company may require, to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for payment. This undertaking is to remain in force, for a period of at least 12 months, from the date of signature of these accounts.

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 an annual 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,

Notes continued

Accounting policies continued

Investment properties continued

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 annual valuation, the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

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 represent rents receivable during the period (excluding value added tax).

2. Profit 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 had employed no staff during the current and preceding periods.

No director received any remuneration for their services as directors of the company during the current or preceding periods.

4. Interest payable and similar charges

		Seventeen
	Year	months
	ended	ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	0003	£000
Interest payable to other group companies	233	897

Notes continued

5. Taxation

		Seventeen
	Year	months
	ended	ended
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	2000	2000
UK corporation tax at 30%	<u> </u>	41

Losses surrendered by other group companies, for no consideration, have eliminated any tax charge that could have arisen in the company.

No reconciliation of current tax on ordinary activities for the year and prior period, to the current tax charge that would result from applying a relevant standard rate of tax to the profit on ordinary activities before tax, has been presented because the only reconciling item is losses surrendered from other group companies.

6. Investments

(a) Investment property

	Investment
	property
	Freehold
	0003
At 1 December 2002	8,500
Additions in period	21
Revaluation in period	(21)
At 30 November 2003	8,500

As at 30 November 2003 the company's investment property was valued by DTZ Debenham Tie Leung.

The historical cost of the investment property is £10,062,000 (Nov 2002: £10,041,000).

The company owns the beneficial interest in the property but not the legal title, which is owned by Burford Carrington Rover Shares 1 Limited and Burford Carrington Rover Shares 2 Limited; which are both fellow subsidiary undertakings.

Notes continued

(b) Investment in subsidiaries

		Investment in subsidiaries £
At 1 December 2002 Additions in the period		2
At 30 November 2003		2
7. Debtors		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003 £000	2002 £000
Prepayments and accrued income	24	26
All debtors are due within one year		
8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003 £000	2002 £000
Other creditors including taxation and social security	40	40
Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax	76 41	76 41
	157	157
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003 £000	2002 £000
Amounts due to group undertakings	9,152	9,815

Notes continued

10. Called up share capital

	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
Authorised	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Diamaiy analoo o. 27 odo.		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
		 -
11. Reserves		
	Revaluation	Profit and
	Reserve	loss
		account
	£000	£000
At 1 December 2002	(1,541)	95
Deficit on revaluation in the period	(21)	-
Retained profit for the financial period	<u> </u>	682
At 30 November 2003	(1,562)	777
12. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
	30 Nov	30 Nov
	2003	2002
	€000	£000
Profit for the period	682	95
Revaluation of investment property	(21)	(1,541)
Net decrease in shareholders' funds	661	(1,446)
Opening shareholders' funds	(1,446)	
Closing shareholders' deficit	(785)	(1,446)

Notes continued

13. 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.