REGISTERED NUMBER 4840085 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Audited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

<u>for</u>

Strongvox Ltd

12/02/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

DIRECTORS:

B P Amos-Yeo K R Amos-Yeo R Alford T Bailard D G M Cull R Topazio

SECRETARY:

R Topazio

REGISTERED OFFICE:

York House

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton Somerset TA1 2PX

REGISTERED NUMBER:

4840085 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

A C Mole & Sons Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Stafford House

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton Somerset TA1 2PX

BANKERS:

The Royal Bank of Scotland

36-38 Baldwin Street

Bristol BS1 1SN

SOLICITORS:

Clarke Willmott Blackbrook Gate

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton TA1 2PG

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2009

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of residential development supplemented by land dealing and a small element of related commercial development

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Turnover and sales were down on the previous year, given the very difficult trading conditions resulting from the economic downturn and the banking crisis. In line with the reduced activity, the operating costs of the business have been reduced substantially

In view of continuing market uncertainty, the company has delayed starting some new projects in order to conserve cash resources and also in recognition of its reduced administrative capacity

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 May 2009

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 June 2008 to the date of this report

B P Amos-Yeo K R Amos-Yeo R Alford T Ballard D G M Cull R Topazio

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows

C C Gabb - resigned 31 August 2008

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The housing market remains challenging, as does access to funding for new projects. There are some signs that confidence is returning as the general economy is stabilising. The land market has once again become extremely competitive, there is an ongoing lack of mortgage availability, whilst planning remains difficult and continues to restrict housing supply

Liquidity and cash flow risks are managed by a number of controls, including a detailed rolling cash flow, to ensure that the company has sufficient working capital to operate efficiently

The company is aware of potential competitive risks and monitors closely both customer trends and external threats to the business

The KPIs used by the company relate to health and safety, sales performance by price, volume and margin, and assessing the land bank on a quarterly basis in terms of plot availability against future requirements

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities. It monitors the impact and then designs and implements policies, wherever possible, to reduce any damage that might be caused by the company's activity. In addition, the company recognises its health and safety responsibilities for both visitors and employees and ensures that it complies with the relevant legislation.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting 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 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

R Topazio - Director

26 November 2009

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Shareholders of Strongvox Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Strongvox Ltd for the year ended 31 May 2009 on pages five to eighteen The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006 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 a Report of the Auditors 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2009 and of its loss for the year then
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Stephen Golby (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of A C Mole & Sons

Chartered Accountants

& Statutory Auditor Stafford House

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton

Somerset

TA12PX

26 November 2009

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

	Notes	2009 £	2008 £
TURNOVER	2	15,525,385	18,072,184
Cost of sales		17,534,815	15,117,086
GROSS (LOSS)/PROFIT		(2,009,430)	2,955,098
Administrative expenses		1,299,133	2,194,172
		(3,308,563)	760,926
Other operating income		81,641	64,636
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	4	(3,226,922)	825,562
Interest receivable and similar income		102,756	141,331
		(3,124,166)	966,893
Interest payable and similar charges	5	648,108	1,805,774
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	3	(3,772,274)	(838,881)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	11,558	(16,016)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AFTER TAXATION	R	(3,783,832)	(822,865)

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current year or previous year

TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the losses for the current year or previous year

Balance Sheet 31 May 2009

		200	19	200	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
ASSETS					
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	7		21,303		77,289
Investments	8		1		I
			21,304		77,290
CURRENT ASSETS					
Work in progress	9	20,592,459		27,458,120	
Debtors	10	1,027,378		775,719	
Cash at bank		1,252,485		4,241,931	
			22,872,322		32,475,770
			22,893,626		32,553,060
LIABILITIES					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	11	960,000		960,000	
Share premium	12	32,000		32,000	
Profit and loss account	12	(4,549,983)		(766,151)	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	19		(3,557,983)		225,849
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	13		95,952		97,622
CREDITORS	14		26,355,657		32,229,589
			22,893,626		32,553,060

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 November 2009 and were signed on its behalf by

D G M Cull - Director

R Topazio - Director

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

		2009	•	2008	}
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	1		944,994		(4,867,782)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	2		(545,352)		(1,664,689)
Taxation			-		(6,260)
Capital expenditure	2		(7,138)		7,795
			392,504		(6,530,936)
Financing	2		(3,375,047)		2,926,400
Decrease in cash in the period			(2,982,543)		(3,604,536)
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt	3				
Decrease in cash in the period Cash outflow/(inflow)		(2,982,543)		(3,604,536)	
from decrease/(increase) in debt and leas financing	e	3,375,047		(2,734,400)	
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows			392,504		(6,338,936)
Movement in net debt in the period Net debt at 1 June			392,504 (23,006,651)		(6,338,936) (16,667,715)
Net debt at 31 May			(22,614,147)		(23,006,651)

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT TO NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2009	2008
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit	(3,226,922)	825,562
Depreciation charges	65,124	126,585
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(2,000)	(2,821)
Decrease in prov'n for warranties	(1,670)	(51,878)
Decrease/(Increase) in stocks	6,865,661	(5,793,025)
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(259,477)	125,303
Decrease in creditors	(2,495,722)	(97,508)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	944,994	(4,867,782)

2 ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR HEADINGS NETTED IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2009	2008
	£	£
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest received	102,756	136,072
Interest paid	(648,108)	(1,799,651)
Interest element of hire purchase or finance lease rentals payments	<u>-</u>	(1,110)
Net cash outflow for returns on investments and servicing of finance	(545,352)	(1,664,689)
		
Capital expenditure	• •	(0.740)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(9,138)	(9,549)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	2,000	17,344
Net cash (outflow)/inflow for capital expenditure	(7,138)	7,795
		
Financing	1,750,000	
New loans in year	(5,125,047)	2,762,165
Net movement in bank borrowings	(3,123,017)	(27,765)
Capital element of hire purchase Share issue	<u>-</u>	192,000
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing	(3,375,047)	2,926,400

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

3 ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

			At
	At 1 6 08	Cash flow	31 5 09
	£	£	£
Net cash Cash at bank	4,241,931	(2,989,446)	1,252,485
Bank overdraft	(6,903)	6,903	
	4,235,028	(2,982,543)	1,252,485
Debt			
Debts falling due within one year	(13,407,447)	6,271,455	(7,135,992)
Debts falling due after one year	(13,834,232)	(2,896,408)	(16,730,640)
	(27,241,679)	3,375,047	(23,866,632)
Total	(23,006,651)	392,504	(22,614,147)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The balance sheet shows that the company has substantial net liabilities and is dependent on the willingness and ability of its loan note holders to continue to provide support. The loan note holders have undertaken not to withdraw their loans to the company and to fund the trade for at least one year from the date on which the accounts are signed On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of the financial support from the loan note holders

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The directors have changed the format of the balance sheet this year to more accurately reflect the financing of the company's activities

Turnover

Turnover and profit on open-market residential property is recognised when the contract for sale is completed This differs to Housing Association contracts for affordable housing where the sale proceeds are received in instalments in line with construction. In these instances, turnover and profit is recognised as the stage payments are received The sale proceeds of part-exchange houses are not included in turnover

Sales of land are recognised when the sale is completed

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful lıfe

Site Assets	- 25% on cost
Office Equipment	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost
Computers	- 33% on cost

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods where events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable

Work in Progress

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct material and labour Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred in the completion and disposal Options over land are initially carried at cost and are amortised over the period of the option

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reserved at the balance sheet date

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability

Rentals payable under operating leases and vehicle hire contracts are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Share based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company (market conditions).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions and of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or, in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vesting as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the profit and loss account, with the corresponding entry in equity

Where the terms of equity-settled awards are modified or a new award is designated as replacing a cancelled or settled award, the cost based on the original award terms continues to be recognised over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognised over the remainder of the new vesting period for the incremental fair value of any modification, based on the difference between the fair value original award and the fair value of the modified award, both as measured on the date of modification. No reduction is recognised if this difference is negative.

Where the equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any cost not yet recognised in the income statement for the award is expensed immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the profit and loss account

Pension costs

Retirement benefits for employees of the company are provided by a defined contribution scheme Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty

2 TURNOVER

The turnover and loss before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below

	2009	2008
	£	£
Residential	11,704,010	13,547,184
Land sales	3,821,375	4,525,000
	15,525,385	18,072,184
		

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

3	STAFF COSTS		
,	SAMI COSIS	2009	2008
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,092,294	1,819,954
	Social security costs	124,661	198,438
	Other pension costs	72,960	91,357
	·	1,289,915	2,109,749
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows	2009	2008
		2009	2008
	Construction	15	22
	Administration	14	23
	••••		
			45
4	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
	The operating loss (2008 - operating profit) is stated after charging/(crediting)		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Depreciation - owned assets	65,124	115,160
	Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts or finance leases	-	11,425
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(2,000)	(2,821)
	Auditors' remuneration	10,000	14,500
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	4,301	15,010
	Operating lease of land and buildings	86,925	89,558
	Contract hire/operating lease of vehicles	38,906	42,578
			<u> </u>
	Directors' remuneration	340,178	428,215
	Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	46,935	41,649
	Compensation to director for loss of office	-	10,000
		<u> </u>	
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follow	'S	
	Money purchase schemes	3	<u>3</u>
	To Company and a second many that has been paid disparter to an fallows:		
	Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows	2009	2008
		£	£
	Emoluments etc	154,195	140,880
	Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	24,000	12,330

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6

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2009	2008
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdraft	648,108	793,902
	Other loans	-	1,010,762
	Hire purchase	-	1,110
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	648,108	1,805,774
,	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)		
	The tax charge/(credit) on the loss on ordinary activities for the year was as follows:	S	
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax	-	(10,000
	Previous year adjustment	3,740	
	Total current tax	3,740	(10,000
	Deferred tax	7,818	(6,016
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities	11,558	(16,016
	Factors affecting the tax charge/(credit) The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax explained below	in the UK T	he difference
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(3,772,274)	(838,881
	Loss on ordinary activities		
	multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax		
	in the UK of 21% (2008 - 20 170%)	(792,178)	(169,202
	Effects of		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and non-taxable income	2,446	2,546
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	3,524	9,505
	Others	-	(10,349
	Tax losses carried forward	786,208	157,500
	Previous year adjustment	3,740	
	Current tax charge/(credit)	3,740	(10,000

The company has tax losses carried forward of £3,740,000 (2008 £750,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

7 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Site Office Assets Equipment £ £ £	Fixtures and fittings £
100.000	
At 1 June 2008 Additions 132,933 15,539	84,464 9,138
At 31 May 2009 132,933 15,539	93,602
DEPRECIATION At 1 June 2008 104,451 9,976 Charge for year 28,482 3,347 Eliminated on disposal	60,386 18,592
At 31 May 2009 132,933 13,323	78,978
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 May 2009 - 2,216	14,624
At 31 May 2008 28,482 5,563	24,078
Motor vehicles Computers £ £	Totals £
Additions	453,256 9,138 (33,792)
At 31 May 2009 - 186,528	428,602
Charge for year - 14,703	375,967 65,124 (33,792)
At 31 May 2009 - 182,065	407,299
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 May 2009 - 4,463	21,303
At 31 May 2008 - 19,166 - 19,166	77,289

8 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

At 31 May 2009, Strongvox Limited had a 100% investment in its dormant subsidiary Strongvox (Leasing) Ltd The total value of the investment at the year end was £1 (2008 £1)

9 WORK IN PROGRESS

	2009	2008
	£	£
Land and work in progress	20,592,459	27,458,120
Danie min. 11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-		=======================================

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

113	DEBTORS			
10			2009	2008
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year		20.429	201 225
	Trade debtors		39,438	381,225 58,545
	Other debtors		408,332	220,838
	VAT Tax		6,260	6,260
	Deferred tax		-	7,818
	Prepayments and accrued income		25,348	101,033
	Topay mona and accided module			
			479,378	775,719
	Amounts falling due after more than one year		~ 4 D 000	
	Other debtors		548,000	
	A corecute emounts		1,027,378	775,719
	Aggregate amounts		=====	
11	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issued and fully paid			
	Number Class	Nominal	2009	2008
		value	£	£
	960,000 Ordinary	£1	960,000	960,000
12	RESERVES			
~-				
		Profit		
		Profit and loss	Share	
			Share premium	Totals
		and loss		Totals £
		and loss account £	premium £	£
	At 1 June 2008	and loss account £ (766,151)	premium	£ (734,151)
	At 1 June 2008 Deficit for the year	and loss account £	premium £	£
	Deficit for the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000	£ (734,151) (3,783,832)
		and loss account £ (766,151)	premium £	£ (734,151)
	Deficit for the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000	£ (734,151) (3,783,832)
	Deficit for the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000	£ (734,151) (3,783,832)
13	Deficit for the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	32,000 32,000	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983)
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) =
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) = 2008 £
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) =
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) = 2008 £
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) = 2008 £ 97,622
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty provision
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Other provisions	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Other provisions Balance at 1 June 2008	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty provision £
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Other provisions	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty provision £ 97,622
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Other provisions Balance at 1 June 2008 Arising during the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty provision £ 97,622 35,898 (37,568)
13	Deficit for the year At 31 May 2009 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Other provisions Balance at 1 June 2008 Arising during the year	and loss account £ (766,151) (3,783,832)	premium £ 32,000 32,000 2009 £	£ (734,151) (3,783,832) (4,517,983) 2008 £ 97,622 Warranty provision £ 97,622 35,898

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

13 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on properties sold during the last two years. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year and all will have been incurred within two years of the balance sheet date.

	two years of the balance sheet date		
14	CREDITORS	2009 £	2008 £
	Amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15) Trade creditors Social security and other taxes Accrued expenses	7,135,992 1,808,786 325,870 354,369	13,414,350 3,197,992 76,342 1,706,673
	Amounts falling due after more than one year	9,625,017	18,395,357
	Bank loans and other loans (see note 15) Floating rate secured loan notes 2014	3,130,640	234,232
	(see note 15)	13,600,000	13,600,000
	Aggregate amounts	26,355,657	32,229,589
15	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand Bank loans	7,135,992	13,407,447
	Amounts falling due between one and two years Bank loans - 1-2 years Other loans	142,140 1,750,000	234,232
		1,892,140	234,232
	Amounts falling due between two and five years Bank loans - 2-5 years	1,238,500	
	Amounts falling due in more than five years Repayable otherwise than by instalments Floating rate secured loan		
	notes 2014	13,600,000	13,600,000
		13,600,000	13,600,000

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

15 LOANS - continued

The bank loans are made for specific development projects and are secured by a charge over the land and work in progress of those projects. Repayment of the loans is made under the terms of the loan agreements which specify how much becomes repayable as each unit on the development site is sold.

Other loans relate to one specific development project and are secured by a charge over the land and work in progress of the project Repayment of the loans is on demand but the lender has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment within the next twelve months

The loan notes are repayable on 31 May 2014 and are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. Interest is payable as detailed in the interest payment memorandum relating to the loan notes £1,600,000 of the loan notes carry interest at 3% per annum and the balance of £12,000,000 carry interest at 8% per annum, interest being payable quarterly. The loan note holders waived their rights to interest for the year ended 31 May 2009.

16 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The following operating lease payments are committed to be paid within one year

	Land and buildings		Other operating leases	
	2009 £	2008 £	2009 £	2008 £
Expiring Within one year Between one and five years	- -	-	4,419 10,694	- 17,149
In more than five years	63,000	90,365		
	63,000	90,365	15,113	17,149

17 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company enters into performance bonds in the normal course of business. The directors expect no liability to arise in respect of these transactions

18 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the company was charged £20,000 (2008 £80,000) by Emelsee Consultancy, which is owned by DGM Cull, a director, for consultancy services There was no balance outstanding at the year end (2008 £20,000)

DGM Cull is also a director of Prowting Investments PLC

During the year the company was charged £63,000 (2008 £85,000) by Prowting Investments PLC as rental for York House, Blackbrook Business Park, Taunton There was no balance outstanding at the year end (2008 £nil)

There is a construction agreement between Strongvox Ltd and Prowting Investments PLC in relation to two construction projects. At the year end £899,001 was owed to Strongvox Limited by Prowting Investments PLC in respect of these projects.

During the year Strongvox Ltd sold land to Prowting Investments PLC at market value of £3,821,375

During the year Prowting Investments PLC loaned Strongvox Limited £1,750,000 which remains outstanding at 31 May 2009

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 May 2009

19 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2009	2008
I f th- f	£ (2.792.922)	£ (022.065)
Loss for the financial year Share capital issued	(3,783,832)	(822,865) 192,000
Net reduction of shareholders' funds	(3,783,832)	(630,865)
Opening shareholders' funds	225,849	856,714 ———
Closing shareholders' funds	(3,557,983)	225,849
	-	