The Hill Company Limited

Financial statements
For the period from 11 November 2003 to
31 December 2004

Grant Thornton &



Company information

Company registration number

04959684

Registered office

Solus 31

Motherwell Way West Thurrock

Essex RM20 3LB

Directors

ADHill JDHill

Secretary

J D Hill

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors Grant Thornton House

Melton Street Euston Square London NW1 2EP

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Report of the directors

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the period from 11 November 2003 to 31 December 2004.

Principal activities and business review

The company was incorporated on 11 November 2003. On 16 September 2004 the company changed its name from Solus 31 Limited to The Hill Company Limited. The company started trading on 1 August 2004.

The principal activity of the company during the period was the management and provision of data, record and storage facilities.

There was a loss for the period after taxation amounting to £22,785. The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

A D Hill (appointed on 11 November 2003) J D Hill (appointed on 11 November 2003)

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and the interests of the group directors are disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company.

Directors' responsibilities

United Kingdom 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 at the end of the period and of the profit or loss for the period then ended. 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
- 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, for safeguarding the assets of the company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP were appointed auditors on 17 November 2004 to fill a casual vacancy in accordance with section 388(1) of the Companies Act 1985. Special notice pursuant to section 388(3) having been given, a resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

A D Hill

Grant Thornton &

Report of the independent auditors to the members of The Hill Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements of The Hill Company Limited for the period from 11 November 2003 to 31 December 2004 on pages 8 to 12. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002), under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 7.

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 auditors' 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' responsibilities for preparing the report of the directors and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and accounting standards 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 United Kingdom auditing standards.

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 report of the directors 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.

We read other information contained in the report of the directors and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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.

Report of the independent auditors to the members of The Hill Company Limited (continued)

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 2004 and of its loss for the period then ended, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Grant Thorston UK us

GRANT THORNTON UK LLP REGISTERED AUDITORS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LONDON Date: 2 September 2005

Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the parent undertaking will continue to make adequate funds available to the company to meet it's liabilities as and when they fall due. The directors have no reason to believe that the financial support will not continue in the future and consider it appropriate to adopt a going concern basic. The accounts do not contain any adjustments that would be necessary should this basis not be appropriate.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period, adjusting for sales which have not been completed, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment, Fixtures & Fittings - 5%-20% Straight Line

Motor Vehicles - 25% Straight Line

Computer Equipment - 33.33% Straight Line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Profit and loss account

	Period from 11 Nov 03 to 31 Dec 04	
	Note	£
Turnover	1	196,153
Cost of sales		117,366
Gross profit		78,787
Other operating charges	2	146,350
Operating loss	3	(67,563)
Interest receivable	4	44,778
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(22,785)
Loss for the financial period	11	(22,785)

Balance sheet

	Note	£	31 Dec 04
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5		134,104
Current assets			
Stocks	6	23,732	
Debtors	7	208,379	
Cash at bank and in hand		409,416	
		641,527	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	798,208	
Net current liabilities			(156,681)
Total assets less current liabilities			(22,577)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	10		208
Profit and loss account	11		(22,785)
Deficiency			(22,577)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

These financial statements were approved by the directors on _____ and are signed on their behalf by:

A D Hill

Notes to the financial statements

1 Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

2 Other operating income and charges

Period from 11 Nov 03 to 31 Dec 04 £

Administrative expenses

146,350

3 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

Period from 11 Nov 03 to 31 Dec 04 £

Directors' emoluments Depreciation of owned fixed assets Auditors' fees 16,000 14,940 6,000

4 Interest receivable

Period from 11 Nov 03 to 31 Dec 04 £

Bank interest receivable

44,778

5 Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures & Fittings £	Motor Vehicles £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
	Cost Additions	41,957	51,980	55,107	149,044
	At 31 December 2004	41,957	51,980	55,107	149,044
	Depreciation Charge for the period	1,871	5,415	7,654	14,940
	At 31 December 2004	1,871	5,415	7,654	14,940
	Net book value At 31 December 2004	40,086	46,565	47,453	134,104
6	Stocks				
					31 Dec 04
	Finished goods				23,732
7	Debtors				
					31 Dec 04 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by associated company Other debtors				124,454 75,783 8,142 208,379
8	Creditors: amounts falling due withir	one year			
					31 Dec 04
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent undertaking Other taxation and social security Other creditors				6,545 666,527 17,757 107,379 798,208

9 Related party transactions

At the year end there was a balance of £666,527 owing to the ultimate controlling party, Motherwell Holdings Limited.

At the year end there was a balance of £75,783 owing from Solus 32 Limited.

10 Share capital

Authorised share capital:

		31 Dec 04 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	208	208

On incorporation the company made an allotment of 208 ordinary shares at £1 per share to existing members.

11 Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

		Profit and loss	Total share-
	Share capital	account	holders' funds
	£	£	£
Loss for the period	-	(22,785)	(22,785)
New equity share capital subscribed	208	_	208
At 31 December 2004	208	(22,785)	(22,577)

12 Pensions

The company has not operated, or contributed to any pension scheme on behalf of its employees.

13 Contingencies

The directors have confirmed that there were no contingent liabilities which should be disclosed at 31 December 2004.

14 Capital commitments

The directors have confirmed that there were no capital commitments at 31 December 2004.

15 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate undertaking of this company is Motherwell Holdings Limited.