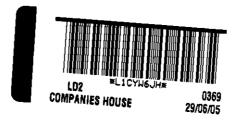


DIRECTORS' REPORT

AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004



GERALD EDELMAN

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors E. Sawdaye

R.A. Graham D.L. Graham

Secretary R.A. Graham

Company number 05181068

Registered office 28 Hereford Road

London W2 5AJ

Auditors Gerald Edelman

25 Harley Street

London W1G 9BR

Bankers HSBC

69 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EZ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period from incorporation on 14 July 2004 to 31 December 2004.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is that of property investment.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 5.

The directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 October 2004:

E. Sawdaye	(Appointed 1 October 2004)
R.A. Graham	(Appointed 1 October 2004)
D.L. Graham	(Appointed 1 October 2004)

Directors' interests

The directors' interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

	Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	
	31 December 2004	1 October 2004
E. Sawdaye	-	-
R.A. Graham	-	-
D.L. Graham	-	-

The directors are also directors of the ultimate holding company, District and Urban Group Public Limited Company, and their sharehldings in that company are disclosed in its own financial statements.

Auditors

Gerald Edelman were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

Directors' responsibilities

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 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;
- -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 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.

On behalf of the board

R.A. Graham

Director 7 June 2005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WICKHAM HOUSE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Wickham House Investments Limited on pages 5 to 10 for the period ended 31 December 2004. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

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 the directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 2 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

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 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.

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WICKHAM HOUSE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2004 and of its profit for the period then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Gerald Edelman

7 June 2005

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor

25 Harley Street London

W1G 9BR

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

		Period ended 31 December 2004
	Notes	£
Turnover	2	36,010
Administrative expenses		(28,430)
Operating profit		7,580
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	3 4	41 (26)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		7,595
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(1,283)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	10	6,312

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004

	2		2004	
	Notes	£	£	
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	6		6,620,000	
Current assets				
Debtors	7	33,195		
Cash at bank and in hand		12,787		
		45,982		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(6,659,570)		
Net current liabilities			(6,613,588)	
Total assets less current liabilities			6,412	
				
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	9		100	
Profit and loss account	10		6,312	
Shareholders' funds - equity interests	11		6,412	

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 7 June 2005

R.A. Graham

Director

E. Sawdaye
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking where 90 percent or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net rental income from the property for the period.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value. Depreciation is provided only on those investment properties which are leasehold and where the unexpired lease term is less than 20 years.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with the applicable accounting standard, SSAP 19, Accounting for investment properties, it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 1985 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

1.5 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Recognition of deferred tax is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing property to its market value as the company does not intend to sell the revalued assets. If the properties were to be sold for the value shown in the financial statements then a tax liability of approximately £1,775,000 would arise.

2 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

3	Investment income	2004
		£

Bank interest 41

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

On bank loans and overdrafts Taxation Domestic current year tax U.K. corporation tax Current tax charge Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	
Domestic current year tax U.K. corporation tax Current tax charge Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	26
U.K. corporation tax Current tax charge Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	2004 £
Current tax charge Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	
Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	1,283
	1,283
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	7,595
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19.00% Effects of:	1,443
Capital allowances	(160)
Current tax charge	1,283
6 Tangible fixed assets	Freehold Investment properties £
Cost	
At 1 October 2004 Transferred from group undertakings	6,620,000
At 31 December 2004	6,620,000
7 Debtors	2004
Trade debtors	33,195

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2004 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income	6,626,556 1,283 31,731
		6,659,570
9	Share capital	2004 £
	Authorised 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	Upon incorporation on 14 July 2004 the company issued 100 ordinary share of £1 each.	
10	Statement of movements on profit and loss account	Profit and loss account £
	Retained profit for the period	6,312
11	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2004 £
	Profit for the financial period Proceeds from issue of shares	6,312 100
	Net addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	6,412
	Closing shareholders' funds	6,412
12	Employees	

There were no employees during the period apart from the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

13 Control

The parent company is District & Urban Investments Limited and the ultimate parent company is District & Urban Group Public Limited Company. Both companies are registered in England and Wales.

District & Urban Group Public Limited Company prepares consolidated financial statements and copies can be obtained from the company's registered office.

14 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.