REGISTRAR'S COPY

COMPANY

NUMBER:

5320888

Sackville Developments (Reading)Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2007



15/12/2007 **COMPANIES HOUSE**



BDO Stoy Hayward Chartered Accountants

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

Contents

Directors

Page:

- 1 Report of the directors
- 3 Report of the independent auditors
- 5 Profit and loss account
- 6 Balance sheet
- Notes forming part of the financial statements

Directors

R J Madejski OBE DL

M E Bracken J P Homan N Howe

I M Wood-Smith

I Smith

Secretary and registered office

I M Wood-Smith

River Wing, Latimer Park, Latimer, Chesham, Buckinghamshire HP5 1TU

Company number

5320888

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP, Kings Wharf, 20-30 Kings Road, Reading RG1 3EX

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2007

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the loss for the year

The directors do not recommend a dividend

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The principal activity of the company is property development

The company is working on obtaining planning permission for its proposed redevelopment of its development site at Station Hill, a key site in the centre of Reading

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were

R J Madejski OBE DL M E Bracken J P Homan N Howe I M Wood-Smith I Smith

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

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, 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 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies

By order of the Board

I M Wood-Smith Secretary

Date 10/12/2007

Report of the independent auditors

To the shareholders of Sackville Developments (Reading) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Sackville Developments (Reading) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2007 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) 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 International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and whether the information given in the Director's report is consistent with those financial statements. We also report to you if, in our opinion, 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' remuncration and other transactions 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

Our report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. No person is entitled to rely on this report unless such a person is a person entitled to rely upon this report by virtue of and for the purpose of the Companies Act 1985 or has been expressly authorised to do so by our prior written consent. Save as above, we do not accept responsibility for this report to any other person or for any other purpose and we hereby expressly disclaim any and all such liability.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 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 judgments 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 (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2007 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

BDO STOY HAYWARD LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Reading

Date

10 December 2007

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2007 £	Period ended 31 March 2006 £
Turnover	2	1,407,965	1,922,228
Cost of sales		348,310	180,664
Gross Profit		1,059,655	1,741,564
Administrative expenses		246,983	167,657
Operating profit	5	812,672	1,573,907
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	6	29,251 (2,297,031)	47,607 (2,351,696)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,455,108)	(730,182)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		(1,455,108)	(730,182)

All amounts relate to continuing activities

All recognised gains and losses in the current period are included in the profit and loss account

Balance sheet at 31 March 2007

Note	2007 £	2007 £	2006 £	2006 £
8	31,854,327		30,917,250	
9				
	315,124		3,140,980	
	32,431,348		34,265,905	
10	34,616,636		3,562,155	
		(2.185.288)		30,703,750
11				31,433,930
		(2,185,288)		(730,180)
12		2		2
13		(2,185,290)		(730,182)
		(2,185,288)		(730,180)
	10 11	\$ 31,854,327 9 261,897 315,124	£ £ 8 31,854,327 9 261,897 315,124 32,431,348 10 34,616,636 (2,185,288) (2,185,288) (2,185,288)	£ £ £ £ £ £ £ 8 8 31,854,327 30,917,250 207,675 315,124 3,140,980 32,431,348 34,265,905 3,562,155 (2,185,288) (2,185,288) (2,185,288) 212 2 13 (2,185,290)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 10 DECEMBER 2007

I Smith

lan Smith

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Cash flow statement

The company has used the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 1, "Cash Flow Statements", not to prepare a cash flow statement as the directors believe the company is a 'small entity' as defined under section 247 of the Companies Act

Turnover

Turnover represents rents and other property related income invoiced to tenants less value added tax

Stock and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises costs of acquisition and development including directly attributable fees and expenses. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief, and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances arising from underlying timing differences in respect of tax allowances on industrial buildings are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining those allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the exposures to fluctuations in interest rates. Instruments accounted for as hedges are designated as a hedge at the inception of contracts. Receipts and payments on interest rate instruments are recognised on an accruals basis over the life of the instrument. Finance costs associated with debt issuance are capitalised within development costs on the balance sheet over the life of the instrument.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom

3 Employees

The company had no employees during the period other than the directors

4 Directors

None of the directors received any emoluments for their services as directors during the year

5 Operating profit

3	Operating proint	2007 £	2006 £
	This has been arrived at after charging		
	Auditors' remuneration	5,000	4,500
6	Interest payable and similar charges	2007 £	2006 £
	Bank loan Other loan	1,720,759 576,272	1,765,652 586,044
		2,297,031	2,351,696

7 Taxation on profit from ordinary activities

There is no tax charge for the current year or prior period

The tax assessed for the year is calculated at a composite rate that is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

7	Taxation on loss from ordinary activities (Continued)		
		2007 £	2006 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,455,108)	(730,182)
	Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2006) 30%)	(436,532)	(219,055)
	Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief surrendered Unrelieved tax losses Other short term timing differences	12,339 139,021 112,290 172,882	- - 219,055 -
	Current tax charge for year	-	-
8	Stocks and work in progress	2007 £	2006 £
	Land held for development and work in progress	31,854,327	30,917,250
9	Debtors	2007 £	2006 £
	Unpaid share capital Trade debtors Other debtors	2 154,640 107,255	2 32,757 174,916
		261,897	207,675

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

10 (Creditors: amounts falling due within or	ne year		***	***
				2007 £	2006 £
	Bank loan (secured)			24,177,406	
	Other loan			8,455,000	
	Amounts due to group companies			0,455,000	2,333,445
	Amounts due to related companies			_	18,22
	Taxation			17,543	15,97
	Other creditors			71,570	66,36
	Accruals			1,606,594	921,07
	Deferred income			288,522	207,07
				34,616,635	3,562,155
.1 (Creditors: amounts falling due after mo	re than one year		2007 £	200
				*	
	Bank loan (secured)			-	22,978,93
	Other loan			<u> </u>	8,455,00
				-	31,433,93
	The bank loan is secured on the compan	y's freehold land an	id buildings		
		2007	2007	2006	200
		Bank Ioan £	Other Ioan £	Bank loan £	Othe loa

The bank loan matures 22 March 2008 The company is currently negotiating the refinance of these loans with various funding providers

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

The company also has a loan from the majority shareholder of the ultimate parent company, Sackville Property Developments Limited. This loan is subordinated to the bank loan. The initial drawdown under this loan was for £8,150,000, followed by further draw downs amounting to £750,000 and £305,000 respectively. The value of this loan at the balance sheet date was £8,455,000. The subordinated shareholder loan bears interest at 2% above bank base rate per annum. The interest on this loan is being accrued and will be paid in full at the redemption of the loan.

The company has entered into interest rate swap contracts to manage the interest rate risk arising from bank loans, with terms matching those of the loans to which they relate

The bank and other loans are secured on the company's freehold land and buildings

12	Share capital				
				iorised	
		2007	2007	2006	2006
		Number	£	Number	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		2000		d up and unpar	
		2007 Number	2007 £	2006 Number	2006 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
13	Reserves				
					Profit
					and loss
					account
					£
	At 1 April 2006				(730,182)
	Loss for the period				(1,455,108)
	At 31 March 2007				(2,185,290)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (Continued)

14	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		2007 £	2006 £
	Loss for the period Allotment of shares	(1,455,108)	(730,182)
		(1,455,108)	(730,180)
	Opening shareholders' funds	(730,180)	
	Closing shareholders' funds	(2,185,288)	(730,180)

15 Related party transactions

The company has a loan arrangement with the majority shareholder of the ultimate parent company. The key terms of the loan are summarised in note 11 above.

During the year, management charges amounting to £139,250 (2006 £149,494) were charged by Sackville Property Developments Limited, the ultimate parent company At 31 March 2007, £60,277 (2006 £149,494) was due by the company to Sackville Property Developments Limited in respect of management charges

In addition, net expenses were incurred amounting to £4,510 by the company and recharged to Sackville Property Management Limited, a related company At 31 March 2007, £4,510 was due from Sackville Property Management Limited

During the period, total fees of £23,722 (2006 £101,789) were charged by Field Seymour Parkes, a legal firm in which I M Wood-Smith is a partner At 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2006, there were no outstanding balances with Field Seymour Parkes

16 Ultimate parent company

At 31 March 2007 the company's ultimate parent company was Sackville Property Developments Limited which is the parent of both the smallest and largest groups of which the company is a member

The ultimate controlling party is R J Madejski OBE DL

The page which follows does not form part of the statutory financial statements of the company

Sackville Developments (Reading) Limited Detailed profit and loss account for the period ended 31 March 2007

	Year ended 31 March 2007	Year ended 31 March 2007 £	Period ended 31 March 2006 £	Period ended 31 March 2006
Turnover		1,407,966		1,922,229
Cost of sales		348,310		180,664
Gross profit		1,059,656		1,741,564
Administrative expenses				
Management charge payable	139,250		149,494	
Letting agent fees	32,856		3,198	
Accountancy fees	29,200		6,729	
Legal and professional fees	32,505		14,907	
PR and advertising	12 172		1,250	
Sundry expenses Other income	13,173		1,181 (9,102)	•
		246,984		167,657
Profit on ordinary activities before interest a	nd taxation	812,672		1,573,907
Interest receivable		29,251		47,607
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges		(2,297,031))	(2,351,696)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,455,108))	(730,182)