

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

30 June 2003



Deloitte & Touche LLP
Manchester

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2003

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BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2003

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

H.N. Moser
S.E. Kramrisch
G.D. Beckett
M.R. Goldberg
D.J. Seabridge (resigned 1 November 2002)

SECRETARY

G.D. Beckett

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bracken House
Charles Street
Manchester
M1 7BD

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of Scotland Corporate Banking
9th Floor
No. 1 Marsden Street
Manchester
M2 1HW

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Manchester

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company continues to be the development and rental of residential flats.

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the company and look forward to the future with confidence.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003 are set out on pages 5 to 12. The profit for the year, after tax was £182,174 (2002 - £168,268).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2002 - £nil).

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors of the company are set out on page 1.

Mr. H.N. Moser is a director of Jerrold Holdings plc, the ultimate parent company, and his interests in the share capital of that company are disclosed in its financial statements. None of the other directors have interests in the share capital of the company, or any other interests required to be disclosed under Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1985. No director has, or had, any material interest in any contract or agreement entered into by the company during the year.

AUDITORS

On 1 August 2003, Deloitte & Touche transferred their business to Deloitte & Touche LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000. The Company's consent has been given to treating the appointment of Deloitte & Touche as extending to Deloitte & Touche LLP with effect from 1 August 2003 under the provisions of section 26(5) of the Companies Act 1989. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



G.D. Beckett
Secretary

28 April 2004

STATEMENT OF 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 as at the end of the financial year 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;
- 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 the system of internal control, safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Briar Hill Court Limited for the year ended 30 June 2003 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet, the statement of accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 18. These financial statements have been prepared under 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 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

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and 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 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 for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements.

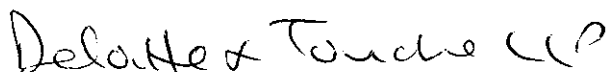
Basis of audit opinion

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.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.



Deloitte & Touche LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Manchester
28 April 2004

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended 30 June 2003

	Note	2003 £	2002 £
TURNOVER	2	434,532	392,255
Administrative expenses		(179,502)	(209,601)
OPERATING PROFIT		255,030	182,654
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(13,644)	(27,719)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	4	241,386	154,935
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(59,212)	13,333
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	13	182,174	168,268

All activity has arisen from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

Year ended 30 June 2003

		2003 £	2002 £
Profit for the financial year		182,174	168,268
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	7	500,000	-
Total recognised gains and losses for the year		682,174	168,268

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET 30 June 2003

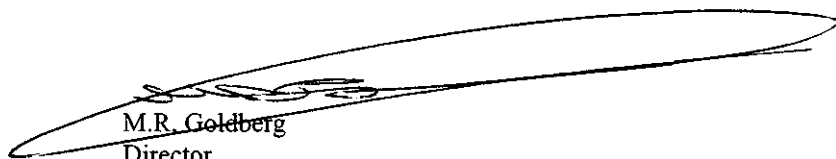
	Note	2003 £	2002 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investment properties	7	2,000,000	1,500,000
Other tangible fixed assets	8	5,004	3,195
		<u>2,005,004</u>	<u>1,503,195</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors			
- due within one year	9	878,772	748,818
- due after one year	9	555	335
Cash at bank and in hand		276,997	317,540
		<u>1,156,324</u>	<u>1,066,693</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(1,351,650)</u>	<u>(1,442,384)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(195,326)</u>	<u>(375,691)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,809,678</u>	<u>1,127,504</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	2	2
Revaluation reserve	13	984,446	484,446
Profit and loss account	13	825,230	643,056
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	14	<u>1,809,678</u>	<u>1,127,504</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2004.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



G.D. Beckett
Director



M.R. Goldberg
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current year and the prior year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of investment properties.

Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation, and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided evenly on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. The principal annual rate used is:

Plant and equipment	20% on cost
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Turnover

Turnover is derived wholly in the UK and represents rental income relating to the financial year excluding VAT.

Investment property

A valuation of investment properties is made annually at the balance sheet date by the directors, at open market value. A valuation is conducted by external Chartered Surveyors on a periodic basis. Changes in the market value of investment properties are accounted for by way of a movement in revaluation reserve and are included in the statement of total recognised gains and losses unless a deficit (or its reversal) on an individual investment property is expected by the directors to be permanent, in which case the change in market value is charged (credited) to the profit and loss account. On disposal, the cumulative revaluation surpluses or deficits are transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account.

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment property (continued)

In accordance with SSAP19 no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold investment properties and leasehold investment properties with over 20 years to run. The requirement of the Companies Act 1985 is to depreciate all properties, but that requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principle set out in SSAP19. The directors consider that, as these properties are not held for consumption but for investment, to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view, and that it is necessary to adopt SSAP19 in order to give a true and fair view. If this departure from the Act had not been made the profit for the financial year would have been decreased by depreciation. However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified, because of the lack of analysis of the cost/value between land and buildings.

2. TURNOVER

Turnover is wholly-derived from within the UK and relates to the principal activity of the company.

3. STAFF COSTS

The company had no employees and paid no directors' emoluments during either year.

4. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2003 £	2002 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	2,458	1,688
Auditors' remuneration	515	684
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2003 £	2002 £
Other loans	13,644	27,719
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge/(credit) comprises:

	2003 £	2002 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	59,432	34,732
Adjustment in respect of prior years - UK corporation tax	-	(48,052)
Total current tax	<u>59,432</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(220)	(13)
Total deferred tax (see note 11)	<u>(220)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u><u>59,212</u></u>	<u><u>(13,333)</u></u>

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2003 £	2002 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>241,386</u>	<u>154,935</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2002 – 30%)	72,416	46,481
Effects of:		
Income not chargeable to corporation tax	(13,036)	(11,768)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	52	19
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	(48,052)
Current tax charge/(credit) for year	<u><u>59,432</u></u>	<u><u>(13,320)</u></u>

There is no unprovided deferred tax at the year end (2002 - £Nil).

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Long leasehold property £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2002	1,500,000
Revaluation	500,000
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2003	2,000,000
	<hr/>

The investment property has been valued on an open market basis by Roger Hannah & Co. an external valuer, a member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors as at 30 June 2003. Had the property not been revalued it would be included in the financial statements at £1,015,554 (2002 - £1,015,554).

8. OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and equipment £
Cost	
Beginning of year	101,393
Additions	4,267
	<hr/>
End of year	105,660
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
Beginning of year	98,198
Charge	2,458
	<hr/>
End of year	100,656
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Net book value	
End of year	5,004
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Beginning of year	3,195
	<hr/>

9. DEBTORS

	2003 £	2002 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	868,993	739,268
Prepayments and accrued income	9,779	9,550
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	878,772	748,818
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred taxation (see note 11)	555	335
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	879,327	749,153
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2003 £	2002 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,259,909	1,371,422
Corporation tax	59,432	34,732
Accruals and deferred income	32,309	36,230
	<u>1,351,650</u>	<u>1,442,384</u>

11. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	£
Deferred taxation	
Balance at 1 July 2002	335
Provision - current year	52
- prior year	168
	<u>555</u>
Balance at 30 June 2003	<u>555</u>

The amounts provided in the financial statements and the amounts not provided are as follows:

	Provided 2003 £	Provided 2002 £	Not Provided 2003 £	Not Provided 2002 £
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	555	335	-	-
Other timing differences	-	-	-	-
Taxation on valuation surplus	-	-	-	-
	<u>555</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2003 £	2002 £
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

BRIAR HILL COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2003

13. RESERVES

	Investment property revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 July 2002	484,446	643,056	1,127,502
Revaluation surplus	500,000	-	500,000
Retained profit for the financial year	-	182,174	182,174
At 30 June 2003	<u>984,446</u>	<u>825,230</u>	<u>1,809,676</u>

14. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2003 £	2002 £
Profit for the financial year	182,174	168,268
Other recognised gains and losses relating to the year	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net addition to equity shareholder's funds	682,174	168,268
Opening equity shareholder's funds	<u>1,127,504</u>	<u>959,236</u>
Closing equity shareholder's funds	<u>1,809,678</u>	<u>1,127,504</u>

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company's assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £141 million of bank borrowings of the group (2002 - £97 million).

16. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As permitted by FRS 1 (Revised 1996), the company has not produced a cash flow statement, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings plc which has produced consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As a subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings plc, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8, "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings plc.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings plc (formerly Blemain Group plc), a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group of which Briar Hill Court Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Jerrold Holdings plc, whose principal place of business is at Bracken House, Charles Street, Manchester, M1 7BD.