REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2003



Nancherrow Limited DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

The Hon T L Buxton T Whalley

SECRETARY

A Protheroe

REGISTERED OFFICE

21-25 St Anne's Court London W1F 0BJ

Nancherrow Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2003.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company has not traded during the year and there are no plans to re-activate it.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office since 1 January 2003:

The Hon TL Buxton T Whalley

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

No director had any interest in the shares of the company.

The interests of the directors in the share capital of the ultimate parent company are disclosed in that company's directors' report.

On behalf of the board

The Hon TL Buxton Director

22 October 2004

Nancherrow Limited DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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 requirements of the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2003

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2003 £	18 month period ended 31 December 2002 £
Other operating expenses (net)	1	-	140
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2	-	140
Taxation	4	-	-
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	7		140

The result for the previous year arose from the company's discontinued operations.

No separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the profit and loss account.

The retained profit for the year represents the company's historical cost profit.

BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2003

	Notes	31 December 2003 £	31 December 2002 £
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	5	_	-
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	
NET LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	2	2
Capital contribution	8	843,433	843,433
Profit and loss account	7	(843,435)	(843,435)
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	8	-	

For the year ended 31 December 2003 the company was entitled to exemption under section 249AA(1) of the Companies Act 1985.

No notice has been deposited with the company under s249B(2) of that Act requiring an audit to be carried out.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:

- a. Ensuring that the company keeps accounting records in accordance with s221, Companies Act 1985;
- b. Preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of its financial year, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of s226, Companies Act 1985, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act so far as they are applicable to the company.

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

Approved by the board on 22 October 2004

The Hon T L Buxton

Director

Nancherrow Limited ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

DEFERRED TAXATION

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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recoverable against suitable taxable profits in the future.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2003

1	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (NET)	Year ended 31 December 2003 £	18 month period ended 31 December 2002 £
	Administrative expenses	<u> </u>	(140)
2	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	Year ended 31 December 2003 £	18 month period ended 31 December 2002 £
	Exceptional item: Amounts written off following a restructuring of the company's operations		(140)
3	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND EMPLOYEES		
	No director received any remuneration during the year.		
	The only employees during the year were the directors.		
4	TAXATION	Year ended 31 December 2003 £	18 month period ended 31 December 2002
	Current tax: UK corporation tax on results of the period	-	£
	Total current tax	<u> </u>	
	Factors affecting tax charge for period:		
	The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax	-	140
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 30% (2002: 30%)	-	42
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible/(income) not taxable for tax purposes	-	(42)
	Current tax charge for period	-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2003

5	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2003 £	2002 £
	Trade creditors		-
6	SHARE CAPITAL	2003 £	2002 £
	Authorised: 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, issued, called up and unpaid: 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
7	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2003 £	2002 £
	At 1 January 2003 Retained profit for the period	(843,435)	(843,575) 140
	At 31 December 2003	(843,435)	(843,435)

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 from disclosing details of transactions with other Group undertakings.

9 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

In the opinion of the directors, the company's immediate parent undertaking is Portman Acquisitions Limited, which is incorporated in England and Wales.

In the opinion of the directors, the company's ultimate parent undertaking is Portman Film and Television Limited, which is incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the group financial statements are available from its registered office: 21-25 St Annes Court, London W1F 0BJ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2003

10 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company has entered into certain sale and leaseback transactions for television programme rights. Amounts are held in deposit accounts as a result of these transactions, and comprise monies to provide for the discharge of future leasing liabilities. The banks with which these sums are deposited have given guarantees to the lessors in respect of the lease liabilities. The contingent liability would only crystallise upon the failure of the bank holding the deposit. The amounts involved are as follows:

	2003 £	2002 £
Amounts held on deposit	3,120,344	3,262,262
Less: Loans outstanding	(3,120,344)	(3,262,262)
The maturity of the above amount is as follows:		
Less than one year	164,218	141,917
Two to five years	1,225,954	1,083,592
Over five years	1,730,172	2,036,753
	3,120,344	3,262,262