Registered number: 01604509

NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Ainscough

D Adamson S Barnes

Registered number 01604509

Registered office Centrix House

Crow Lane East Newton Le Willows

St Helens Merseyside WA12 9UY

Independent auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Royal Liver Building

Liverpool L3 1PS

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Objective

The objective of Network Space Land Limited is to act as the property development company for the Network Space Holdings Group.

Strategy

The board of directors recognise their responsibilities with regard to strategy and regularly consider new development opportunities. The company's strategy is to source and develop best-in-class pre-let and speculative property to meet latent occupier demand. The company currently operates in multiple sectors but with a weighted focus in the industrial property sector, consistent with the strategy of the Network Space Holdings group.

As a foundation for dynamic and effective strategic governance, the board of Network Space Land recognise and adhere to the Vision, Mission and Values which have been developed by Network Space Holdings.

Business model

The company is responsible for implementing an individual strategy which is complementary to that of the group. The company holds its own monthly board meeting where strategy is reviewed and for which a full suite of financial and operational board reports are produced.

The company is funded by equity investment and loan facilities from the parent company alongside project specific external funding packages.

Matters of strategic importance

On 26th October 2018 the company completed an agreement with Infrared Capital Partners to deliver for them two new development properties on a forward contract basis.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Analysis of performance and position

Financial

At the year-end Balance Sheet date of 30 June 2019, the company Profit and Loss Account reports a profit before tax of £13.3m (2018: £The impact of uncertainties arising from the UK exiting the European Union on our auditm). The company Balance Sheet shows development land stock of £judgementsm (2018: £35.1m) and cash at bank and in hand of £0.8m. The cash position has decreased by £5.4m during the year being the net of an increase in cash from operating activities of £18.6m, an increase in cash from investing activities of £11.2m and an outflow of £35.2m from financing activities.

Development

The development company continued its strategy of speculative and pre-let industrial development, with the first phases of two speculative schemes in St Helens and Stoke-on-Trent totalling 220,000 sq ft achieving practical completion early in the reported financial year. An additional 50,000 sq ft unit in St. Helens, developed under a pre-let agreement, achieved practical completion on 18th April 2019. A new speculative scheme in Knowsley totalling 104,000 sq ft in 3 units commenced in June 2018 and achieved practical completion on 25th July 2019. In June 2019 work commenced on site at Ashroyd Business Park, Barnsley. This is a speculative 5 unit, 109,000 sq ft scheme jointly funded by Sheffield City Region's Jessica Fund.

The design and planning applications for a number of further schemes were also advanced during the year.

The Company's strategy to develop assets for 3rd party partners continued with good progress being made towards the delivery of a new Wellness Centre in Denton, Manchester for Tameside MBC.

Trends and factors

The industrial property sector as a whole has continued to perform very well during the reported financial year, this is believed to be a consequence of increasing investor interest in the sector coupled with a lack of quality supply for occupiers.

It is anticipated that the next financial year will see a cooling in market sentiment as the uncertainty of Brexit causes both investors and occupiers to defer major decisions until the nature of our ongoing relationship with the EU is more clearly defined.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The board focusses on performance that will result in growth of net asset value of the company. To support this several KPIs are used.

Capital transactions are usually appraised and monitored through IRR analysis and cash-flows with allowances made for the associated risk. Return on Equity and Return on Capital Employed is also calculated.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit risk

For development projects, both contractors and clients of development management contracts or pre-let/pre-sale agreements are also subject to detailed credit assessments. Appropriate cashflow protections are sought if considered necessary.

Planning risk

Development projects by their nature require planning consent from the relevant local authority. Before making a significant capital commitment on a given project, pre-application consultations and representations are undertaken to gain comfort that the proposed developments will be approved.

Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal and Environmental risk

As part of regularly revisiting the strategic process, the directors monitor external risks by use of a PESTLE analysis. By the nature of the industry external risk has a bearing on market sentiment, from both an investor and occupier perspective. The board ensures that current and future possible risks are considered when committing to significant capital transactions.

Valuation risk

Land stock values are reviewed and tested to ensure the lower of cost and net realisable value is recorded for asset. All values are audited.

Environmental, employee, social, community and human rights matters

All new developments undertaken by the group are awarded a BREAM rating of "Very Good" or "Excellent" and EPC ratings of B and higher.

Employee, social, community and human rights matters are reviewed, considered and implemented at group level by Network Space Holdings Ltd.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Richard dinscough

R Ainscough Director

Date: 25 June 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11.3m (2018 - £3.4m).

The company paid a dividend of £34.8m in 2019 (2018: £9m).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

- R Ainscough
- D Adamson
- S Barnes
- N Jones (resigned 21 February 2019)
- M J Mellor (resigned 6 February 2020)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Post balance sheet events

Post year end the company has sold its investment in Langtree Property Partners Limited for £1.7m.

Future developments

The company continues to employ a strategy of re-investing earnings and capital receipts in new opportunities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Day Oldamian

D Adamson

Director

Date: 25 June 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Network Space Land Limited (formerly Network Space Developments Limited) (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

The impact of uncertainties arising from the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the company's business model, including effects arising from Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statementss are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this Auditor's Report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

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Carl Williams FCCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Liverpool

25 June 2020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	. 4	13,544	2,201
Gross profit	_	13,544	2,201
Administrative expenses		(11,181)	(2,599)
Profit on disposal of investment properties	5	1,046	2,366
Government grants receivable	5	977	-
Revaluation of investment properties	5	6,153	-
Profit on disposal of fixed asset investments	5	2,165	-
Operating profit	-	12,704	1,968
Dividends received	9	600	-
Interest receivable and similar income	10	16	177
Interest payable and expenses	11	(33)	(10)
Profit before tax	-	13,287	2,135
Tax on profit	12	(1,950)	1,281
Profit for the financial year	-	11,337	3,416

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the Profit and Loss - Account.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £Nil).

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

NETWORK SPACE LAND LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED) REGISTERED NUMBER:01604509

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note		2019 £000		2018 £000
Fixed assets			2000		2000
Tangible assets	14	•	2		2
Investments	15		238		238
Investment property	16		14,595		-
		_	14,835		240
Current assets					
Stocks	17	24,585		35,065	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	7,572		3,521	
Cash at bank and in hand	19	778		6,411	
	_	32,935		44,997	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(39,276)		(13,770)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	-		(6,341)		31,227
Total assets less current liabilities		_	8,494		31,467
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	21	(490)		-	
	_		(490)		-
Net assets		. -	8,004	_	31,467
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital	22		52		52
Share premium account	23		-		2,068
Revaluation reserve	23		3,953		-
Capital redemption reserve	23		-		15,000
Profit and loss account	23		3,999		14,347
				_	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D Adamson

Director

Date: 25 June 2020

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 July 2018	52	2,068	15,000	-	14,347	31,467
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	11,337	11,337
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	-	(34,800)	(34,800)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(2,068)	(15,000)	3,953	13,115	-
At 30 June 2019	52	-	_	3,953	3,999	8,004

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

At 1 July 2017	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000 2,068	Capital redemption reserve £000 15,000	Revaluation reserve £000 1,521	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000 37,051
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,416	3,416
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	-	(1,521)	1,521	-
At 30 June 2018	52	2,068	15,000	-	14,347	31,467

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Network Space Land Limited (formerly Network Space Developments Limited) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Centrix House, Crow Lane East, Newton Le Willows, St Helens, Merseyside, WA12 9UY.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The functional and presentational currency is pound sterling (£). All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Network Space Holdings Limited as at 30 June 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: investment property.

2.4 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Going concern

The directors have produced forecasts and business models for the company covering the period to June 2021. These forecasts identify that the company can meet its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from continued trade, current cash resources and availability of group funding through its parent company Network Space Holdings Limited.

In light of the increased economic uncertainty caused by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the directors have obtained confirmation of support from their parent company to ensure that adequate financial support is available should it be required and confirmation that no company within the group will recall any amounts due from another group company unless the company owing any amounts are in a position to do so.

The Network Space Holdings Board has scrutinised the business models and tested the robustness of future trading forecasts, of all businesses in the group, and has satisfied itself with the assumptions and results and believe that the group has sufficient cash resources available to provide continued financial support to each company within the group for at least the next 12 months. Therefore the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.6 Revenue

Rental income is derived from the provision of site services to customers during the year. All income is derived in the UK. Rental incentives are spread over the life of the related lease. Sales of investment properties are recorded in profit on sale of investment properties.

Income from sale of developments is recognised at the point which the economic benefits flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Development management fee income is recognised at the point the budgetted development costs are incurred.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - life of lease Plant and machinery, fixture - 4 - 33% straight line and fittings etc

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.10 Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition:

- i. Investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the Profit and Lloss account in the period that they arise; and
- ii. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

Investment properties have been valued by the directors at 30 June 2019.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.17 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (01 July 2016) to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS , FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

2.19 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.20 Grant income

Grant income in respect of investment or development properties is held on the Balance Sheet. Investment properties are deemed to have an indefinite useful life, as such the grant income is only recorded in the profit and loss once the required conditions have been met.

2.21 Transfer of items

Where management's intention is to dispose of an investment property through development, the investment property has been transferred at its fair value, which may be higher than cost, from fixed assets to stock. Stocks are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Development expenditure

Development expenditure is capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy set out for stock in note 2. Initial capitalisation is based on management's judgement that technical and economic feasibility is confirmed through the use of established project management models. In determining the ongoing amounts to be capitalised, management make assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the asset and the expected period of benefits.

Taxation

The company establishes tax provisions based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and interpretations of tax regulations. Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets or liabilities to be recognised, based upon the likely future timing and level of taxable profits, together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

4. Turnover

Turnover represents the rental income receivable in the year and amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of site services to customers during the year. All income is derived in the UK. Rental incentives are spread over the life of the related lease. Sales of investment properties are recorded in profit on sale of investment properties.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	£000	£000
Sale of trading developments	7,202	460
Investment property rentals	706	1,741
Development management fee	5,635	-
	13,543	2,201

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5.	Other operating income		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Revaluation of investment properties	6,153	_
	Government grants receivable	977	-
	Profit on disposal of investment properties	1,046	2,366
	Profit on disposal of fixed asset investments	2,165	-
		10,341	2,366
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	16	14

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

7. Employees

There were no employees of the business in either current and or the prior year. All employee costs are incurred by the parent entity and recharged to Network Space Land Limited (formerly Network Space Developments Limited).

8. Directors' remuneration

Remuneration of directors was incurred by Network Space Holdings Limited in both the current and prior years. All retirement and other benefits accruing to directors were also incurred by Network Space Holdings Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9. Ir	ncome from investments		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
C	dividends received	600	
10. Ir	nterest receivable		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
C	on group loans	-	104
	nterest on loans receivable from associates		73
C	Other interest received	16	-
		16	177
11. lr	nterest payable and similar expenses		
	,	2042	0040
		2019 £000	2018 £000
L	oans from group undertakings	32	10
C	Other interest payable	1	-
	•	33	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12.	Taxation		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Corporation tax	2000	2000
	Current tax on profits for the year	1,001	212
	Group relief	305	-
	s171A transfers receivable	(1,507)	-
	Inter-company tax	199	-
		(2)	212
	Total current tax	(2)	212
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,946	(1,406)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	•	(2)
	Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	. 6	(85)
•	Total deferred tax	1,952	(1,493)
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	1,950	(1,281)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	13,287 	2,135
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	2,525	406
Fixed asset differences	(199)	(382)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	29
Chargeable gains/(losses)	1,553	(696)
Income not taxable	(571)	-
Additional deduction for land remediation expenditure	(56)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	· 47
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	-	(2)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	(5)
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	6	(83)
Deferred tax not recognised	-	(725)
s171a tax relief reversal	(1,507)	130
Inter-company tax	199	-
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	(305)	(35)
Payment of group relief	305	35
Total tax charge for the year	1,950	(1,281)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

FOR THE TEAR ENDED 30 JONE 2019		
Dividends		
Dividends £668.42 per ordinary share (2018: £172.87 per ordinary share)	34,800	9,000
Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant, machinery & fixtures & fittings £000
Cost		
At 1 July 2018		42
Additions		1
At 30 June 2019		43
Depreciation		
·		40
Charge for the year on owned assets		1
At 30 June 2019		41
Net book value		
At 30 June 2019		2
· At 30 June 2018		2
	Dividends £668.42 per ordinary share (2018: £172.87 per ordinary share) Tangible fixed assets Cost At 1 July 2018 Additions At 30 June 2019 Depreciation At 1 July 2018 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 June 2019 Net book value At 30 June 2019	Dividends 2019 £000 Dividends £668.42 per ordinary share (2018: £172.87 per ordinary share) Tangible fixed assets Cost At 1 July 2018 Additions At 30 June 2019 Depreciation At 1 July 2018 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 June 2019 Net book value At 30 June 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

15. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies
	£000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2018	10,470
Disposals	(8,186)
At 30 June 2019	2,284
Impairment	
At 1 July 2018	10,232
Impairment on disposals	(8,186)
At 30 June 2019	2,046
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	238
At 30 June 2018	238

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

15. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Direct or indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company at 30 June 2019:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
NS Festival Gardens Limited	Property Development	Ordinary	100%
NS (PDMS) Limited	Property Management	Ordinary	100%
Network Space Projects Limited	Property Development	Ordinary	100%
NS Investments North East Limited	Property Development	Ordinary	100%
St Helens Stadium Limited	Property Management	Ordinary	100%
Network Space NE Limited*	Dormant .	Ordinary	100%
NS Managed Services Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100%
NS Shelfco 1 Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	50%
NS Shelfco 2 Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100%
NS Shelfco 3 Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	· 100%
NS North East Nominees Limited*	Dormant	Ordinary	100%

Associated companies

The following were associated undertakings of the company:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Langtree Property	Property Investment,	Ordinary	30%
Partners Limited	Development and		
	Management		

Network Space Capital Limted and Network Space Management Limited were disposed of during the year and are now wholly owned by Network Space Holdings Limited. NS Midwest Nominees Limited is a direct subsidiary of Network Space Management Limited.

*Network Space NE Limited and NS North East Nominees Limited are direct subsidiaries of NS Investments North East Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

16. Investment property

Freehold investment property £000

Valuation At 1 July 2018

Additions at cost
Disposals
Surplus on revaluation

20,188 (11,746)

Surplus on revaluation

At 30 June 2019

6,153 14,595

The historical cost of re-valued investment properties as at 30 June 2019 was £10,596k (2018: £Nil).

Investment properties have been valued by the directors at 30 June 2019. An independent external valuation was undertaken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Valuation Standards (6th Edition) in June 2019 for a sample of properties. The directors used these external valuations to inform their valuations at 30 June 2019.

17. Stocks

		2019 £000	2018 £000
Land and properties held for development	. •	24,585	35,065

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18.	Debtors		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Trade debtors	3,909	174
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,569	62
	Other debtors	583	1,610
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,511	213
	Deferred taxation	-	1,462
		7,572	3,521

A provision for bad debt of £68k (2018: £164k) was recognised against trade debtors.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest bearing with no fixed repayment date. Other amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	778	6,411
		

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Deposits	34	36
Trade creditors	520	1,774
Amounts owed to group undertakings	32,168	7,468
Corporation tax	235	-
Rents in advance	50	14
Other creditors	4	111
Accruals and deferred income	6,265	4,367
	39,276	13,770

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

ZI. Deletteu laxalioti	21.	Deferred t	axation
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	0040
	2019 £000
	1,462
	(1,952)
_	(490)
2019 £000	2018 £000
(444)	(120)
-	76
(46)	1,506
(490)	1,462
	£000 (444) - (46)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

22. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2019 £000	2018 £000
52,063 Ordinary shares of £1 each	52	52

Each holder of an Ordinary Share is entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at, any general meeting of the company. Any such holder shall, on a show of hands have one vote, and on a poll have one vote, for each Ordinary Share that they hold.

There is a single class of ordinary shares . There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

23. Reserves

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Revaluation reserve

Includes all historic revaluations on investment properties less deferred tax recognised on these revaluations.

Capital redemption reserve

Purchase of own shares.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	£000	2018 £000
Not later than 1 year	275	275
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,100	1,100
Later than 5 years	10,248	10,523
	11,623	11,898

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

25. Receipts under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the company had future minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	211	332
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,890	-
Later than 5 years	8,200	-
	10,301	332

26. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Datum Edge Limited, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with members of the group.

No key management personnel received remuneration from the company in either current or prior year.

27. Ultimate holding company and controlling party

The parent and controlling party of the company up until 12 December 2019 was Network Space Holdings Limited, and from this date it was Network Space Developments Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is also a subsidiary of Network Space Holdings Limited. Network Space Holdings Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Datum Edge Limited and the smallest group into which Network Space Land Limited (formerly Network Space Developments Limited) is consolidated. The majority of the shares in Datum Edge Limited are owned by Mr R Ainscough who is the ultimate controlling party.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by the ultimate parent undertaking, Datum Edge Limited. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.