

Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2006

Registered Number: 04065907

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors R. Hardy

B. Fagan

Registered office St Johns House

5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

Registered number 04065907

Secretary B. Fagan

Auditor KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Solicitors Howard Kennedy

Harcourt House 19 Cavendish Square London WIA 2AW

Bankers Anglo Irish Bank Corporation plc

10 Old Jewry London EC2R 8DN



Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2006.

Principal activity

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

Results and review of the business

A summary of the results for the year is given on page 7 of the financial statements. The loss of the company for the year was £85,149 (2005: profit £199,138).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year are listed on page 1.

None of the directors serving at the year end held any beneficial interest in the share capital of the company or group companies.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the reappointment of KPMG as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

19 June 2006

B Fagan Director



Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are required by law to 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 these 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 that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the Companies Act, 1985.

On behalf of the board

B Fagan Director



KPMG Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ballymore Properties (Lanark Square) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Ballymore Properties (Lanark Square) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2006 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of recognised gains and losses and the related notes. 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 3, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accounting Practice).

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 are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Ballymore Properties (Lanark Square) Limited (continued)

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.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2006 and of its result for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 1985.

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

27 July 2006



Statement of accounting policies

for the year ended 31 March 2006

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost accounting convention, as modified to include the revaluation of investment properties and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board.

Taxation

Taxation is provided on taxable profits arising at current rates.

Deferred taxation is accounted for, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date except as otherwise required by FRS 19 'Deferred Tax'. Provision is made at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not they will be recovered.

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of VAT, represents rental income on an accruals basis. Turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company, which is continuing and is earned entirely within the United Kingdom.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Investment properties

Investment properties are stated on the basis of open market value as defined by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Investment properties are valued annually. Surpluses and deficits on valuation are taken directly to the revaluation reserve except for permanent deficits or their reversal which, on an individual property basis, are taken to the profit and loss account. Where properties are acquired during the year, and the directors are of the view that cost equates to market value, they are carried at this amount.

Profits and losses on the sale of investment properties included in the profit and loss account are calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying value.

No depreciation or amortisation is provided against investment properties which may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. These properties are not however held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary, in the directors' opinion, for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Interest payable

Interest payable, which has not been capitalised, is charged to the profit and loss account in the financial period in which it is incurred.



Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2006

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
Turnover Cost of sales	1	297,725	684,954
Gross profit		297,725	684,954
Administration expenses		(112,605)	(119,808)
Operating profit Interest payable and similar charges Interest receivable and similar income	2 3(a) 3(b)	185,120 (270,646) 377	565,146 (280,388) 380
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	4	(85,149)	285,138 (86,000)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities after taxation	10	(85,149)	199,138



Statement of recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2006

	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year Unrealised profit on revaluation of investment properties	(85,149) -	199,138 69,428
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	(85,149)	268,566



Balance sheet as at 31 March 2006

	Notes	31 March 2006 £	31 March 2005 £
Tangible assets	5	4,600,000	4,600,000
Current assets Debtors	6	26,966	188,306
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(4,329,804)	(205,995)
Net current liabilities		(4,302,838)	(17,689)
Total assets less current liabilities		297,162	4,582,311
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(4,200,000)
Net assets		297,162	382,311
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account Revaluation reserve	9 10	1 227,733 69,428	312,882 69,428
Shareholders' funds - equity interests	11	297,162	382,311

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 19 June 2006 and were signed on its behalf by:

B. Fagan Director



Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1	Turnover	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
	Rental income	297,725	684,954
	All turnover is generated in the United Kingdom.		
2	Operating profit	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Auditor's remuneration	-	-
	Directors' remuneration	-	-
		-	
	Audit fees are discharged by the parent company, Ballymon	e Properties Limite	d.
3(a) Interest payable and similar charges	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
	On bank loans and overdrafts due to be repaid wholly within five years none of which are repayable other than by instalments	270,646	280,388
	·		
(b)) Interest received and similar income	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
	Interest receivable on bank deposits	377	380



Notes (continued)

4	Taxation	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £	
	Corporation tax	-	86,000	
	The current tax charge for the year differs from the standard rat differences are explained below.	e of corporation	tax in the UK.	The
		2006	2005	
		£	£	
	Current tax reconciliation			
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(85,149)	285,138	
	Current tax at 30%	(25,545)	85,541	
	Expenses not deductible	-	459	
	Group relief	25,545		
	Total current tax charge (see above)	-	86,000	



Notes (continued)

5	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold investment properties 2006 £
	Cost or valuation At beginning of year Revaluation	4,600,000
	At end of year	4,600,000
	Cost Valuation	4,600,000
	At end of year	4,600,000

The investment property was valued at £4,600,000 on 31 March 2006 on an open market value basis by Mr. Ray Hardy, BSc MRICS, a director of the company.

The historical cost of the investment property is £4,530,572 (2005: £4,530,572).

6	Debtors	2006 £	2005 £
	Trade debtors Amounts due by group undertaking	10,201 16,765	177,110 11,196
		26,966	188,306
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2006 £	2005 £
	Bank loan Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax	4,200,000 26,290 103,514	102,480 103,515
		4,329,804	205,995

The bank loan is secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and cross guarantees by certain group undertakings.



Notes (continued)

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2006 £	2005 £
	Bank loan	-	4,200,000
9	Share capital	2006 £	2005 £
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
10	Reconciliation of profit and loss account	2006 £	2005 £
	Profit and loss account at beginning of year (Loss)/profit for the year	312,882 (85,149)	113,744 199,138
	Profit and loss account at end of year	227,733	312,882
11	Revaluation reserve	2006 £	2005 £
	At beginning of year Surplus on revaluation of investment property	69,428	69,428
	At end of year	69,428	69,428
12	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds	2006 £	2005 £
	Shareholder's funds at 1 April 2005 Total recognised gains and losses	382,311 (85,149)	113,745 268,566
	Shareholders' funds at 31 March 2006	297,162	382,311



Notes (continued)

13 Related parties and control

The company is a subsidiary of Ballymore Properties Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. That company's parent is Ballymore Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, whose parent is Ballymore Properties Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The company's ultimate parent company is Ballymore Properties, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The company was controlled throughout the period by Mr S Mulryan.

The largest group in which the results of the company and its subsidiary undertakings are consolidated is that headed by Ballymore Properties.

The smallest group in which the results of the company and its subsidiary undertakings are consolidated is that headed by Ballymore Properties Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Ballymore Properties Holdings Limited are available from the company's registered office which is St Johns House, 5 South Parade, Summertown, Oxford, OX2 7JL.

The company has availed of the exemption available in FRS 8 - Related Party Disclosures, from disclosing transactions with Ballymore Properties Holdings Limited and its subsidiary companies.

14 Cash flow statement

A separate cash flow statement has not been prepared under Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 - Cash Flow Statements, as a consolidated cash flow statement has been prepared and included in the consolidated financial statements of Ballymore Properties Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries.

15 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 19 June 2006.