Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2010

Registered number 04065907



Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors

B Fagan
D Brophy
J Mulryan

Secretary

B Fagan

Registered office

St Johns House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

Auditor

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2 Ireland

Solicitors

Howard Kennedy Harcourt House 19 Cavendish Square

London W1A 2AW

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The principal activity of the company is that of property investment. There has been no significant change in this activity during the year

The results for the year are set out on page 7 of the financial statements The loss for the year was £23,210 (2009 loss £314,300) The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

The carrying value of the company's tangible fixed assets as at 31 March 2009 is £4 2 million (2009 £4 2 million). The investment property is stated in the financial statements at open market value.

Directors

The directors and secretary who held office at the year end and subsequent to the year end are listed on page 1

Mr J Mulryan was appointed as a director on 14 October 2009 Mr D Badger resigned as a director of the company on 10 July 2010

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG will therefore continue in office

On behalf of the board

B Fagan
Director

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and 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 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,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 adequate 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 2006. 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.

Under applicable law the directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report that complies with that law

On behalf of the board

B Fagan Director



KPMG Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephens 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 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit includes obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. Further details of the scope of an audit of financial statements are provided on the Auditing Practices Board's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKNP.cfm



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

(continued)

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2010 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Emphases of matter - valuation of properties and going concern

In forming our opinion on these financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in (i) Note 1 concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern and (ii) Note 8 concerning the uncertainty associated with the assessment of the carrying value of property assets under current market conditions

The company has bank loans of £43 million. As outlined in Note 1, to which we draw your attention, the company's ability to continue as a going concern is largely dependent on the continued financial support of its lenders.

The company's principal asset comprises investment properties with a carrying value of £4 2 million. Given the inherent subjectivity in the assessment of the carrying value of property assets under current market conditions, we draw your attention to the uncertainty, as outlined in Note 8

The financial statements do not include any adjustments or disclosures that would be required if the company was unable to recover the full carrying value of its investment properties or if the company was unable to continue as a going concern

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.



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

(continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

Gary Britton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

16 December 2010

for and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor Dublin

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2010

,	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
	110163	4	~
Turnover - continuing operations	2	347,424	351,146
Cost of sales	3	(3,129)	(364,345)
Gross profit/(loss)		344,295	(13,199)
Administration expenses		(188,218)	(13,037)
Operating profit/(loss) - continuing operation	s 6	156,077	(26,236)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	1,019	1,661
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(283,821)	(289,725)
Loss on ordinary			
activities before taxation		(126,725)	(314,300)
Tax on loss on			
ordinary activities	7	103,515	
Loss for the financial year	13 /14	(23,210)	(314,300)

On behalf of the board

B Fagan
Director

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 March 2010

	2010 £	2009 f
Loss for the financial year	(23,210)	(314,300)
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of investment property		(69,428)
Total recognised losses relating to the year	(23,210)	(383,728)

Balance sheet at 31 March 2010

		2010	2009
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	4,175,000	4,175,000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	113,447	151,282
Creditors: amounts falling			
due within one year	10	(4,299,639)	(114,264)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(4,186,192)	37,018
Total assets less current		(11.100)	4212.010
liabilities		(11,192)	4,212,018
Creditors: amounts falling due			
after more than one year	11	<u>-</u>	(4,200,000)
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(11,192)</u>	12,018
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	1	1
Profit and loss account	13	(11,193)	12,017
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds	14	(11,192)	12,018
			

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on lalabor and were signed on its behalf by

B Fagan Director

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1 Significant accounting policies

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 - going concern

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

The financial statements are prepared in UK sterling which is the reporting currency of the company

The company's ability to continue as a going concern is largely dependent on the continued financial support of its lender. The company's bank borrowings have now been transferred to the National Asset Management Agency ("NAMA")

NAMA is a special purpose vehicle that has been established by the Irish government on a statutory basis in order to manage acquired loans with the aim of achieving the best possible return for the Irish taxpayer over a 7 to 10 year timeframe

The company is reliant on NAMA to continue to renew terms, extend facilities and waive covenants as deemed appropriate, on the company's loans. This forbearance is necessary for the company to continue as a going concern

It is on the basis of the above factors that the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

Turnover

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

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

Notes (continued)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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 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.

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 that they will be recovered

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

Cash flow statement

As the company qualifies as a small company, the directors have availed of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 1 and, accordingly, no cash flow statement is presented

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

2010	2009
£	£
347,424	351,146
	£

All turnover is generated in the United Kingdom

3 Cost of sales

Prior year cost of sales included a provision of £355,572 in respect of tangible fixed assets

4	Interest receivable and similar income	2010	2009
		£	£
	Interest receivable	1,019	1,661
5	Interest payable and similar charges	2010	2009
		£	£
	On bank loans, overdrafts due to be repaid wholly		
	within five years, none of which are repayable by instalments	283,821	289,725
			
6	Statutory and other information		
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging		
	Auditor's remuneration	9,785	-

In the prior year audit fees were discharged by a group undertaking No emoluments are paid to the directors of the company The company has no employees (2009 none)

Administration expenses includes provisions against intercompany receivables of £164,179 (2009 £nil) This provision reflects falls in the underlying asset value in the debtor group companies

Notes (continued)

7 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

•	2010	2009
	£	£
Current tax		
Adjustment relating to an earlier period	(103,515)	-
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(103,515)	

The current tax credit for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below

	2010 £	2009 £
Current tax reconciliation	~	~
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(126,725)	(314,300)
Current tax at 28% (2009 28%)	(35,483)	(88,004)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	46,846	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(103,515)	-
Group relief	(11,363)	(11,556)
Write down of capital assets	-	99,560
Total current tax charge	(103,515)	

There is no unprovided deferred tax at 31 March 2010 (31 March 2009 £nil)

Notes (continued)

	At beginning and end of year	4,175,000
	Valuation	
		£
		properties
		investment
8	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold

The investment property was valued by the directors of the company on an open market basis at 31 March 2010 at £4,175,000 Howeve, the valuation of the company's investment property as at the date of approval of these financial statements is subject to uncertainty in light of curretn market conditions where property assets are relatively illiquid

The historical cost of the investment property is £4,530,572

9	Debtors	2010	2009
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade debtors	113,447	99,612
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	51,670
		113,447	151,282

During the year a provision against intercompany receivables of £164,179 was made. This provision reflects falls in the underlying asset value in the debtor group companies

Notes (continued)

10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010 £	2009 £
	Bank loans Other creditors including tax and social welfare Accruals	4,268,737	- 103,515 10,749
		4,299,639	114,264
	Tax and social welfare included in other creditors		
	Corporation tax	-	103,515
	The bank loan is secured by fixed and floating charges over cross guarantees by certain group undertakings	the assets of	the company and
11	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2010 £	2009 £
	Bank loan		4,200,000
12	Called up share capital	2010 £	2009 £
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1	1	1
13	Reconciliation of profit and loss account	2010 £	2009 £
	At beginning of year	12,017	326,317
	Loss for the financial year	(23,210)	(314,300)
	At end of year	(11,193)	12,017

Notes (continued)

14	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' (deficit)/funds	2010	2009
		£	£
	At beginning of year	12,018	395,746
	Loss for the financial year	(23,210)	(314,300)
	Revaluation of property	-	(69,428)
	At end of year	(11,192)	12,018

15 Related parties and control

The company is a wholly owned 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 are consolidated is that headed by Ballymore Properties

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bailymore Properties — The consolidated financial statements of Ballymore Properties 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 Limited and its subsidiary undertakings

16 Post balance sheet events

There were no significant post balance sheet events which would materially affect the financial statements

17 Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company has a derivative financial instrument, being an interest rate swap, that it has not recognised at fair value. The fair value of this liability is £222,215 (2009 £242,034)

18 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 16 December 2010.