Registered number: 04447259

RT GROUP DEVELOPMENTS (SNOW HILL) LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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Company Information

Directors -

D. Pearson

J. Mulryan S. Mulryan

Company secretary

D. Pearson

Registered number

04447259

Registered office

4th Floor

161 Marsh Wall

London E14 9SJ

Independent auditor

KPMG, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2 Ireland

Solicitors

Howard Kennedy No. 1 London Bridge

London SE1 9BG

Strategic report For the year ended 31 March 2018

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Business review

The principal activity of the company is the provision of property development management services. There has been no significant change to this activity during the year. No changes to activities are expected in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

Going concern

The company's future performance in the markets in which it operates will be influenced by macro-economic, financial, credit and property industry conditions which are generally outside of the company's control. The principal assumptions made by the directors in determining that the going concern basis is the correct basis of preparation of these financial statements is set out in Note 2.

Financial risk

The credit crisis and prevailing economic conditions have affected the availability of development and working capital finance in the property sector as well as impacting on prospective tenants. The directors are working closely with the company's key stakeholders in order to mitigate these factors.

The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk.

Key performance indicators used by management include project cashflow.

Economic risk

The building industry is sensitive to the macroeconomic environment internationally, nationally and regionally such as interest rates and world-wide consumer confidence.

As such, the following represent the primary economic risks to the company:

The risk relating to the availability of finance, and ongoing liquidity and interest rate movements having an adverse impact on property markets.

The risk of unrealistic increases in development and operating costs impacting adversely on competitiveness of the company.

These risks are managed by due consideration of the interest rate environment, business planning and strict cost control.

Strategic report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Market risk

The directors manage market risk through careful attention to residential and commercial property markets and through appropriate business planning and pricing.

This report was approved by the board on 23 July 2018 and signed on its behalf.

D. Pearson Director

Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the provision of property development management services. During a prior year the company sold its property and now acts as development manager of the site.

The company continues to receives income for its development management role in the Snowhill Building.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,498,419 (2017 - £3,623,006).

No dividends were declared during the year (2017 - £3,493,908).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

- D. Pearson
- J. Mulryan
- S. Mulryan

Matters covered in the strategic report

Details of future developments are given in the Business review contained in the Strategic report on page 2.

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG, Statutory Auditor will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 23 July 2018 and signed on its behalf:

D. Pearson



Independent auditor's report to the members of RT Group Developments (Snow Hill) Limited

1 Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RT Group Developments (Snow Hill) Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (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.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the strategic and directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Independent auditor's report to the members of RT Group Developments (Snow Hill) Limited (continued)

Based solely on our work on the other information;

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors report or the strategic report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report and the strategic report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report and the strategic report have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report on these matters/in regard to these matters.

2 Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

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 including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. They are also responsible for: such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities



Independent auditor's report to the members of RT Group Developments (Snow Hill) Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our 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.

C. Mullen (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green Dublin 2

Ireland

24 July 2018

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 March 2018

•	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	36,027,543	20,692,206
Cost of sales	*	(38,460,248)	(23,290,843)
Gross loss		(2,432,705)	(2,598,637)
Administrative expenses		(78,412)	1,322,384
Operating loss	5	(2,511,117)	(1,276,253)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	12,698	10,396
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	.=	(2,357,149)
Loss before tax		(2,498,419)	(3,623,006)
Tax on loss	8	~,	-
Loss for the financial year		(2,498,419)	(3,623,006)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The company had no other comprehensive income in the financial year or the previous financial year and therefore, no statement of other comprehensive income is provided.

RT GROUP DEVELOPMENTS (SNOW HILL) LIMITED Registered number: 04447259

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	201.7 £
Fixed assets		_	
Tangible assets	9.	64,989	64,989
		64,989	64,989
Current assets		·	• -
Debtors	10	431	32,465
Cash at bank and in hand		5,355,342	5,240,604
		5,355,773	5,273,069
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,995,717)	(3,081,260)
Net current assets		1,360,056	2,191,809
Total assets less current liabilities		1,425,045	2,256,798
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(3,333,333)	(1,666,667)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(1,908,288)	590,131
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1.	. 1
Profit and loss account		(1,908,289)	590,130
•		(1,908,288)	590,131

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 July 2018.

D. Pearson Director

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	1	590,130	590,131
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(2,498,419)	(2,498,419)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,498,419)	(2,498,419)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Total transactions with owners	-	•	-
At 31 March 2018	1	(1,908,289)	(1,908,288)
Statement of changes in e For the year ended 31 Marc		Retained earnings	Total equity
	capitai £	earnings £	i otal equity
At 1 April 2016	1	7,707,044	7,707,045
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	- .	(3,623,006)	(3,623,006)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,623,006)	(3,623,006)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends _.	-	(3,493,908)	(3,493,908)
Total transactions with owners	•	(3,493,908)	(3,493,908)
At 31 March 2017	1	590,130	590,131

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

RT Group Developments (Snow Hill) Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

2. Accounting policies

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 company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Ballymore Limited as at 31 March 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from 4th Floor, 161 Marsh Wall, London, E14 9SJ.

Going concern

Notwithstanding having net liabilities of £1,908,288 at 31 March 2018, the financial statements of the company are prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate.

The company is dependent on funds provided to it by its parent company and fellow group companies ("the group"). The group has confirmed that it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company to fund its operations. In particular, the group will not seek repayment of amounts owed to it for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors have concluded that this will enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment and therefore to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Investment properties

Construction in progress

Construction in progress comprises investment properties currently being developed. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investment properties are accounted for using the cost model.

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.

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.

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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year) including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

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.

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.

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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Expenditure

Expenditure recorded in work in progress is expensed through cost of sales at the time of the related property sale. Operating expenditure in respect of goods and services acquired is recognised when supplied in accordance with contractual terms.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

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.

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

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, the key judgments made by management relate to going concern (note 2).

4. Turnover

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Management fees and costs recharged	36,027,543	20,692,206

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Provision against intercompany receivables released	•	(808, 164)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
annual financial statements	12,000	12,000

Directors' remuneration of £29,716 (2017 - £14,000) was borne by another group company in respect of qualifying services. The company had no employees (2017 - none).

Positive administrative expenses arose in the prior year, this was due to the reversal of intercompany provisions.

6. Interest receivable

		2018 £	2017 £
	Other interest receivable	12,698	10,396
7.	Interest payable and similar charges		
	·	2018 £	2017 £
	Recharge of group interest expense	-	2,357,149

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

8. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,498,419)	(3,623,006)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%) Effects of:	(474,700)	(724,601)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Group relief	1,532 473,168	(178,936) 903,537
Total tax charge for the year		-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Finance Bill 2016 further reduced the 18% rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, following substantive enactment on 6 September 2016. Together this will reduce the company's future tax charge accordingly.

Due to the uncertainty of the recoverability of the tax losses, a deferred tax asset of £55,777 (2017 - £1,684,874) has not been recognised. The unrecognised deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date has been calculated based on the rate of 17% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements. For the year ended 31 March 2018

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Construction in progress £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	64,989
At 31 March 2018	64,989
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	64,989
At 31 March 2017	64,989

Each year, the directors review the carrying value of the company's fixed assets and assess whether any provisions for impairment are required.

10. Debtors

11.

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	.=	25,845
Amounts due from related parties	. 18	-
Other debtors	413	6,620
•	431	32,465
Cash and cash equivalents		
	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	334,348	231,528
Restricted cash	5,020,994	5,009,076
	5,355,342	5,240,604

Restricted cash represents funds held in Escrow in respect of a cost overrun guarantee. Funds become releasable to the company on delivery of the Snowhill project within specified cost parameters.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,295,717	3,081,260
Accruals and deferred income	700,000	-
	3,995,717	3,081,260
		

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Accruals and deferred income	3,333,333	1,666,667
	3,333,333	1,666,667
Share capital		
	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

15. Controlling party and related party transactions

14.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domaine Developments Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The company's ultimate parent company is Ballymore Properties Unlimited 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 Unlimited Company.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Ballymore Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Ballymore Limited are available from the company's registered office which is 4th floor, 161 Marsh Wall, London, E14 9SJ.

The company has availed of the exemption available in FRS 102.33.1A from disclosing transactions with Ballymore Properties Unlimited Company and its wholly owned subsidiary undertakings.

The company has entered into an agreement with Ballymore Development Management Limited (formerly Roundstone Development Management Limited) for the provision of professional services. Ballymore Development Management Limited is controlled by Mr. J. Mulryan. During the year, Ballymore Development Management Limited charged £1,500,240 (2017 - £NIL) for services provided to the company. Additionally, the company also charged Ballymore Development Management Limited £25,373 (2017 - £NIL) for services rendered. £18 was due to the company from Ballymore Development Management Limited at 31 March 2018 (2017 - £NIL).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

16. Post balance sheet events

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