Registered number: 06007521

NETWORK SPACE PROJECTS LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS (D&B) LIMITED)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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NETWORK SPACE PROJECTS LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS (D&B) LIMITED)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Ainscough D Adamson S Barnes
Registered number	06007521
Registered office	Centrix House Crow Lane East East, Newton Le Willows St Helens Merseyside WA12 9UY
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Royal Liver Building Liverpool L3 1PS

NETWORK SPACE PROJECTS LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS (D&B) LIMITED)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a property development company.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £671,447 *(2017: loss £16,075)*.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend *(2017: £Nil)*.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R Ainscough
D Adamson (appointed 4 December 2017)
S Barnes (appointed 6 March 2018)
R Gaskell (resigned 18 September 2017)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is 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, who were appointed after the year end will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 487(2) 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.

Dan Adamson

D Adamson
Director
Date: 29 MARCH 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK SPACE PROJECTS LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS (D&B) LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Network Space Projects Limited (formerly Network Space Developments (D&B) Limited) (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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 2018 and of its loss 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.

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.

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

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 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 on page 1, 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.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Emma Stoddart
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Liverpool
Date: 29 March 2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018 £	*2017 £*
Administrative expenses		**(677)**	*(12,804)*
Operating loss		**(677)**	*(12,804)*
Interest receivable and similar income	6	**53**	*16*
Loss before tax		**(624)**	*(12,788)*
Tax on loss	7	**672,071**	*(3,287)*
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**671,447**	*(16,075)*

All from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NETWORK SPACE PROJECTS LIMITED (FORMERLY NETWORK SPACE DEVELOPMENTS (D&B) LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER:06007521

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note		2018 £		*2017 £*
Current assets					
Stocks	8	**456,000**		-	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**1,850,947**		*1,629,588*	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	**9,536**		*20,897*	
		2,316,483		*1,650,485*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	**(1,645,076)**		*(12,846,417)*	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			**671,407**		*(11,195,932)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**671,407**		*(11,195,932)*
Net assets/(liabilities)			**671,407**		*(11,195,932)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		**1**		*1*
Other reserves	14		**11,195,892**		-
Profit and loss account	14		**(10,524,486)**		*(11,195,933)*
			671,407		*(11,195,932)*

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

Dan Adamson

D Adamson
Director
Date: 29 MARCH 2019

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2017	1	-	(11,195,933)	(11,195,932)
Profit for the year	-	-	671,447	671,447
Loan forgiven	-	11,195,892	-	11,195,892
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,195,892	671,447	11,867,339
At 30 June 2018	1	11,195,892	(10,524,486)	671,407

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2016	1	(11,179,858)	(11,179,857)
Loss for the year	-	(16,075)	(16,075)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(16,075)	(16,075)
At 30 June 2017	1	(11,195,933)	(11,195,932)

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. General information

Network Space Projects Limited (formerly Network Space Developments (D&B) 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 financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The functional and presentational currency is pound sterling (£).

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 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Network Space Holdings Limited. Network Space Holdings Limited has provided the company with written confirmation of its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and will not seek repayment of the amounts Currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing the accounts and thereafter for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on this undertaking the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate, resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

2.4 *Interest income*

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

2.5 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

At each balance sheet 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.11 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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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 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.

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

The directors do not consider there to be any significant sources of estimation uncertainty or judgement in the preparation of these financial statements.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	**250**	*1,000*

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.

5. Employees

The directors are remunerated by Network Space Holdings Limited. No fees were apportioned or charged to Network Space Projects Limited (formerly Network Space Developments (D&B) Limited) in respect of their services to the company. The company had no employees during the year or prior year.

6. Interest receivable

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
On cash or bank	**53**	*16*

7. Taxation

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**(119)**	*758*
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(6,209)**	*2,529*
Total current tax	**(6,328)**	*3,287*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(595,665)**	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	**(70,078)**	-
Total deferred tax	**(665,743)**	-
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	**(672,071)**	*3,287*

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than *(2017: lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% *(2017: 19.75%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	**(624)**	*(12,788)*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% *(2017: 19.75%)*	**(119)**	*(2,526)*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	**-**	*6,209*
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	**119**	*(2,529)*
Receipt for group relief	**(119)**	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	**(6,209)**	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to averagerate of 19.00%	**62,611**	-
Adjust opening deferred tax to averagerate of 19.00%	**(132,689)**	-
Deferred tax not recognised	**(595,665)**	-
Other	**-**	*(396)*
Payment for group relief	**-**	*2,529*
Total tax charge for the year	**(672,071)**	*3,287*

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2016. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2017. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly and reduce the deferred tax liability accordingly.

8. Stocks

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Land and property held for development	**456,000**	-

9. Debtors

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Amounts owed by related companies	**1,185,119**	*1,629,588*
Other debtors	**85**	-
Deferred taxation	**665,743**	-
	1,850,947	*1,629,588*

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Cash at bank and in hand	**9,536**	*20,897*

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Trade creditors	**510**	-
Amounts owed to related companies	**1,644,316**	*12,840,208*
Corporation tax	**-**	*6,209*
Accruals and deferred income	**250**	-
	1,645,076	*12,846,417*

12. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	-
Charged to profit or loss	**665,743**
At end of year	**665,743**

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Capital losses	**665,743**	-
	665,743	-

13. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1.00	**1**	*1*

14. Reserves

Other reserves

Other reserves relates to a capital contribution regarding a loan forgiven by a group company.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

15. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Datum Edge Limited, the company is exempt from requirements of FRS 102 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.

16. Ultimate holding company and controlling party

The parent and controlling party of the company is Network Space Developments Limited, a company registered in England. The results of Network Space Projects Limited (formerly Network Space Developments (D&B) Limited) are consolidated in the financial statements of Network Space Holdings Limited, which heads the smallest group into which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the Network Space Holdings Limited accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

On 9/4/18 the ultimate parent of the company became Datum Edge Limited, a company registered in England, which heads the largest group into which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the Datum Edge Limited accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The majority of the shares in Datum Edge Limited are owned by Mr R Ainscough who is the ultimate controlling party.