

Company Registration No. 05361988 (England and Wales)

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Richard Luckin

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

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FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		980,254		1,051,365	
Debtors	3	93,449		10,043	
		<u>1,073,703</u>		<u>1,061,408</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(1,200)</u>		<u>(53,803)</u>	
Net current assets			1,072,503		1,007,605
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(52,463)</u>		<u>(55,000)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,020,040</u>		<u>952,605</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Other reserves	5	371,428		393,590	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>648,608</u>		<u>559,011</u>	
Total equity			<u>1,020,040</u>		<u>952,605</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

P DeVigne
Director

Company Registration No. 05361988

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Freehold Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS1 1EH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have prepared the accounts on the going concern basis. This basis is considered to be appropriate as the company has sufficient assets and group support to meet its short term liabilities as they fall due, and the directors deem the value at which property assets currently held in stock could be realised would generate sufficient funds to enable the company to meet its longer term obligations.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of ground rents is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Stocks

Stock comprises ground rents. Ground rents acquired are accounted for at the lower of purchase cost and estimated selling price.

Ground rents previously held as fixed assets, and reclassified as trading stock; as a result of a past group restructure, in order to reflect uniformity across all group companies, are accounted for at the lower of the cost at which they were appropriated into stock and estimated selling price.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-
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FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,981	3,803
Amounts owed by group undertakings	87,079	6,240
Other debtors	3,389	-
	<u>93,449</u>	<u>10,043</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	52,603
Other creditors	1,200	1,200
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>53,803</u>

5 Other reserves

	£
At the beginning of the prior year	<u>393,590</u>
At the end of the prior year	393,590
Transfers to profit and loss account	(21,864)
Deferred taxation movements	(298)
At the end of the current year	<u>371,428</u>

Other reserves represent non-distributable amounts previously set aside by the company for unrealised gains in respect of its ground rents. Amounts are released to distributable reserves only when the relevant ground rents are sold.

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alan Worsdale.

The auditor was Rickard Luckin Limited.

FREEHOLD SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7 Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS102 the company has not disclosed transactions with wholly owned members of the group.

8 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of RG Securities (No.2) Limited, a company incorporated in the UK with a registered office of 7 Nelson Street, Southend-On-Sea, Essex, SS1 1EH.

The ultimate parent company is Regis Group (Holdings) Limited a company incorporated in the UK with a registered office of 7 Nelson Street, Southend-On-Sea, Essex, SS1 1EH.

Regis Group (Holdings) Limited prepares consolidated accounts which are available to the public from Companies House at Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ, DX 33050, Cardiff. This is both the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated accounts are drawn up.

The company is ultimately controlled by N C Gould and P E Gould by virtue of their interest in the issued share capital of the ultimate parent company, Regis Group (Holdings) Limited, held both directly as individuals and indirectly through the Frank Gould 1998 No1 Settlement of which they are both trustees and beneficiaries.

K E Bell, a consultant with Rickard Luckin Limited, the company's auditors is also a trustee of the Frank Gould 1998 No1 Settlement.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.