

Company registration number 02566997 (England and Wales)

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

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SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		5,955,153		5,253,247
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,698,426		12,354	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,577		1,848,085	
		<u>1,740,003</u>		<u>1,860,439</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(5,537,922)</u>		<u>(5,067,874)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(3,797,919)</u>		<u>(3,207,435)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,157,234</u>		<u>2,045,812</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(538,044)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u>1,619,190</u>		<u>2,045,812</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Fair value reserve	7		1,614,130		2,152,174
Profit and loss reserves			4,960		(106,462)
Total equity			<u>1,619,190</u>		<u>2,045,812</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023

Mr P D Hensher
Director

Company registration number 02566997 (England and Wales)

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Fair value reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021	100	-	109,195	109,295
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(215,657)	(215,657)
Other movements	-	2,152,174	-	2,152,174
Balance at 31 March 2022	100	2,152,174	(106,462)	2,045,812
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit	-	-	111,422	111,422
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(538,044)	-	(538,044)
Total comprehensive income	-	(538,044)	111,422	(426,622)
Balance at 31 March 2023	100	1,614,130	4,960	1,619,190

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Southdowns Village Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 23 Porters Wood, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, AL3 6PQ. The principal place of business is 11a Ivor Place, London, NW1 6HS.

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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation provided
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1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

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.

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Revaluation of properties

As described in note 4 to the financial statements, investment properties are stated at fair value based on the valuation performed by the company directors. The directors used observable market prices and values in accordance with the RICS Red Book. However, the Covid-19 pandemic and economic downturn has caused significant disruption and uncertainty in the UK property market which has inevitably increased the degree of judgement involved in property valuations.

3 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	1	1

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	5,253,247
Additions	891,906
Disposals	(190,000)
At 31 March 2023	5,955,153
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	5,955,153
At 31 March 2022	5,253,247

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The freehold properties are held as investment properties and stated at fair values.

The fair value of the investment properties have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the company director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 7.

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,698,426	12,354

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Licensee deposits	5,506,884	5,044,884
Other creditors	31,038	22,990
	<u>5,537,922</u>	<u>5,067,874</u>

7 Fair value reserves

	2023	2022
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	2,152,174	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	(538,044)	-
Other movements	-	2,152,174
	<u>1,614,130</u>	<u>2,152,174</u>

The amount of £1,614,130 (2022 - £2,152,174) included in the fair value reserves are not available for distribution as they are unrealised. At current tax rates the company has a potential tax liability of £538,044 on disposal of its investment properties at fair values.

SOUTHDOWNS VILLAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2022 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr P D Hensher -	2.00	-	900,000	6,728	(130,000)	776,728
		-	900,000	6,728	(130,000)	776,728

The closing balance was redeemed within nine months of the year end.

9 Comparative figures restated

Comparative figures in these accounts now omit all transactions relating to service charge accounts. Service charge accounts are prepared separately and when surplus or deficits arise, these are credited or charged directly to the residents. The company does not benefit from service charge surplus neither is it required to make good any deficits.

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.