

Company Registration No. 07352099 (England and Wales)

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

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GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	as restated	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		24,198		34,315
Investment properties	4		10,613,839		9,700,000
			<u>10,638,037</u>		<u>9,734,315</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	454,966		757,627	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,660		101,107	
		<u>518,626</u>		<u>858,734</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(318,138)		(300,123)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			200,488		558,611
Total assets less current liabilities			10,838,525		10,292,926
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
	7		(2,329,886)		(1,595,640)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			<u>8,508,639</u>		<u>8,697,286</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			8,508,637		8,697,284
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			<u>8,508,639</u>		<u>8,697,286</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 February 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S C Dance
Director

Company Registration No. 07352099

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GMS (Parking) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kintyre House, 70 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom, PO16 7BB.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently.

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 represents rental income received from investment properties during the course of the year. Rental income is deferred over the rental contract term and recognised on the date that it is receivable. Turnover is stated net of VAT and is wholly derived from the United Kingdom.

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:

Furniture, fittings and equipment	15% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 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.

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

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.

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, 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.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

1.11 Wages and remuneration

The directors are not remunerated by the company and the company has no employees.

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Going concern

In considering the appropriateness of the going concern basis the Board have reviewed the key risks and uncertainties to which they believe the company is exposed, the company's ongoing financial commitments and the availability of sufficient resources for the next twelve months and beyond.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements using intercompany borrowing facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility. As the company is not profitable and has net liabilities, the directors are in receipt of a letter of support from Student Castle Limited, a parent company, who will provide sufficient financial support to the company to enable it to meet its financial liabilities as and when they fall due, for a period not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	3	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	99,329
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2019	65,014
Depreciation charged in the year	10,117
At 31 August 2020	75,131
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2020	24,198
At 31 August 2019	34,315

GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 September 2019	9,700,000
Additions	913,839
	<hr/>
At 31 August 2020	10,613,839
	<hr/> <hr/>

Investment property held at the year end relates to a number of properties that have been acquired in both the current year and previous years and initially recognised at cost. The directors carried out a valuation on 31 August 2020 and valued the investment properties at £10,613,839. The valuation was carried out by Mr C Cade, a member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	197,672	208,528
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,686	-
Other debtors	142,446	404,682
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	346,804	613,210
Deferred tax asset	108,162	144,417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	454,966	757,627
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	77,799	163,897
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	98,539
Other creditors	240,339	37,687
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	318,138	300,123
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,329,886	1,595,640
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GMS (PARKING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

8 Control

The direct and ultimate parent company is GMS Parking Holdco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Kintyre House, 70 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 7BB.

The ultimate controlling parties of GMS Parking Holdco Limited are the shareholders: Mr C Cade; Mrs J Hawthorn; and Mr S Dance. Mr C Cade, due to the size of his shareholding, has significant influence over GMS Parking Holdco Limited.

9 Related party relationships and transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, Section 33: Related Party Disclosures whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

10 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

		1 September 2018	31 August 2019
	Notes	£	£
Adjustments to prior year			
Service charge adjustment	i)	-	379,795
Equity as previously reported		(4,169,891)	8,317,491
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity as adjusted		(4,169,891)	8,697,286
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to reconciliation

Service charge adjustment

i) A prior year adjustment has been made in order to correct the service charge position at 31 August 2019 due to a change in accounting policy.

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.