

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04514547

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	15,100	11,548
		<u>15,100</u>	<u>11,548</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	364,863	255,703
Cash at bank and in hand	6	283,970	438,459
		<u>648,833</u>	<u>694,162</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(206,108)	(207,074)
Net current assets		<u>442,725</u>	<u>487,088</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>457,825</u>	<u>498,636</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(47,500)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(2,582)	(1,658)
		<u>(2,582)</u>	<u>(1,658)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>407,743</u></u>	<u><u>496,978</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		186	436
Share premium account		36,982	36,982
Capital redemption reserve		1,125	875
Profit and loss account		369,450	458,685
		<u><u>407,743</u></u>	<u><u>496,978</u></u>

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04514547

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 June 2021.

A W Atkinson
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2019	436	36,982	875	458,685	496,978
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	184,765	184,765
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(54,000)	(54,000)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	250	(220,000)	(219,750)
Shares cancelled during the year	(250)	-	-	-	(250)
Total transactions with owners	(250)	-	250	(274,000)	(274,000)
At 30 September 2020	186	36,982	1,125	369,450	407,743

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	436	36,982	875	384,854	423,147
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	145,831	145,831
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(72,000)	(72,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(72,000)	(72,000)
At 30 September 2019	436	36,982	875	458,685	496,978

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

Acorus Rural Property Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 04514547. The registered office is Old Market Office, 10 Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 3AA.

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 Section 1A of 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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 35% and 15% on reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 ordinary shares.

2.7 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.

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.15 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 profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 24 (2019 - 25).

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	51,482
Additions	13,209
Disposals	(7,775)
At 30 September 2020	56,916
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	39,934
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,226
Disposals	(7,344)
At 30 September 2020	41,816
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	15,100
At 30 September 2019	11,548

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	229,386	229,590
Other debtors	-	5,000
Prepayments and accrued income	18,110	18,429
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	13,383	2,684
Tax recoverable	103,984	-
	364,863	255,703

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	283,970	438,459
	<u>283,970</u>	<u>438,459</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	2,500	-
Trade creditors	22,247	22,381
Corporation tax	-	33,424
Other taxation and social security	137,561	93,706
Other creditors	6,651	8,888
Accruals and deferred income	37,149	48,675
	<u>206,108</u>	<u>207,074</u>

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	47,500	-
	<u>47,500</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	2,500	-
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	10,000	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	30,000	-
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	7,500	-
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(1,658)
Charged to profit or loss	(924)
At end of year	(2,582)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(2,582)	(1,658)
	<u>(2,582)</u>	<u>(1,658)</u>

11. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
(2019 - 250) "A" Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	-	250
186 (2019 - 186) "B" Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	186	186
	<u>186</u>	<u>436</u>

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £94,679 (2019 - £89,599). No contributions were payable to the fund at either balance sheet date.

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.