

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR  
LRS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**LRS (Financial Services) Limited**

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## **LRS (Financial Services) Limited**

### **Company Information**

<b>Directors</b>	M E J Miller B J Morris J A Senior M P Green V G F Matts S R Brignull L R Igoe P J Mourtton J I Mottram G Spalding
<b>Company secretary</b>	A D Howard
<b>Registered office</b>	Number Ten Elm Court Arden Street Stratford Upon Avon Warwickshire CV37 6PA
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank plc Market Cross Stratford Upon Avon Warwickshire CV37 6AP
<b>Auditors</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

**LRS (Financial Services) Limited****(Registration number: 06182631)****Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	1,616,330	1,495,010
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>495,993</u>	<u>252,539</u>
		2,112,323	1,747,549
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	<u>(848,111)</u>	<u>(649,449)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,264,212</u>	<u>1,098,100</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>1,264,211</u>	<u>1,098,099</u>
Total equity		<u>1,264,212</u>	<u>1,098,100</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 1 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

P J Mourton  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **LRS (Financial Services) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:  
Number Ten Elm Court  
Arden Street  
Stratford Upon Avon  
Warwickshire  
CV37 6PA

#### **2 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

##### **Judgements**

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

##### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the supply of staff and other administrative services to Lidders Solicitors LLP.

##### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

##### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

## **LRS (Financial Services) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

#### **Financial instruments**

##### **Classification**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

##### **Recognition and measurement**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

***Impairment***

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

**3 Staff numbers**

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Average number of employees	<u>128</u>	<u>123</u>

**4 Debtors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	1,123,018	997,867
Other debtors	486,934	492,769
Prepayments	<u>6,378</u>	<u>4,374</u>
	<u><u>1,616,330</u></u>	<u><u>1,495,010</u></u>

## **LRS (Financial Services) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **5 Creditors**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		21,324	32,471
Social security and other taxes		467,906	252,387
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		61,896	25,550
Other creditors		24,989	52,030
Accrued expenses		224,914	254,002
Corporation tax liability		47,082	33,009
		<u>848,111</u>	<u>649,449</u>

#### **6 Audit report**

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 17 March 2021 was J M Cartwright, who signed for and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP.

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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.