Company No. 05127689

# **Crocus Contractors Limited**

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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# Directors at the date of this report

Barry Duffin (Chair) **Trevor Conway** Michael Jolly Martin Aust Matthew Davidson

Emma Rose

**Secretary** Tom Riches

**Registered Office** Saffron Barn, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, Norfolk, NR15 2XP

05127689 Company number

**Independent Auditor** Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW

**Bankers** Barclays Bank plc, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP

#### Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Results and dividend

The income statement is set out on page 8 and shows the profit for the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

#### Principal activity, trading review and future developments

The company's main activity is the provision of building services. The company also receives the feed-in and export tariff income generated by the photovoltaic panels installed on the parent company's properties in 2011.

Crocus Contractors limited has three main areas of activity, Crocus Green (photovoltaic panels), Crocus Homes (new build homes for market sale) and Pye Road (Health & Safety advice and consultancy).

2020/21 has been a period of continued consolidation for Crocus having completed their first development in its entirety at Acle Springfield Grange in 2019/20. Construction works at Acle Oaks Meadow were delayed in the year by the coronavirus pandemic however the above ground works on 27 of the 30 new homes were commenced and will be completed during 2021/22. Contracts between the Parent and Crocus for Acle Oaks Meadow have both exchanged and will see delivery of 6 rented and 4 shared equity homes in 2021/22 and 3 rented and 1 shared equity in 2022/23.

Crocus have continued to demonstrate steady growth in the year by virtue of a further 58 plots under their control along with a further 25 plots currently awaiting formal allocation for residential use.

In February 2021 Crocus agreed an updated Business Plan in which the 2021-26 Business Plan forecasts building 36 private homes annually by 2025 (48 homes in total annually when including affordable housing). The wider delivery of new private homes (excluding affordable housing) over the 5 year Business Plan is 102 homes. The forecast is based on secured land and the likely Crocus programme to achieve steady growth under the Crocus Homes trading arm.

Both Pye Road and Crocus Green operated in line with financial targets for the year.

The coronavirus pandemic has temporarily delayed the development schemes and this has been accounted for in revised cashflows and has no long term impact.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and anticipate continued activity and profitability. The company will continue to undertake work for the parent company, Saffron Housing Trust Limited.

#### Governance

Crocus adopted the NHF Code of Governance 2015. The Board has and assessed its compliance against the Code of Governance and believes it complies with all applicable requirements of the Code.

# Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company during the year were:

Barry Duffin (Chair) Trevor Conway Michael Jolly Martin Aust Matthew Davidson Emma Rose

#### **Auditor**

Crowe U.K. LLP are deemed to be appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the Board Barry Duffin Director

8 July 2021

# Directors' responsibilities in the preparation of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- d. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crocus Contractors Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Crocus Contractors Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crocus Contractors Limited**

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

# Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crocus Contractors Limited**

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the company for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were health and safety and taxation legislation.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of income from developments and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, and the Audit & Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, designing audit procedures over the timing of income and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

#### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crocus Contractors Limited**

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Hories

Julia Poulter Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of **Crowe U.K. LLP**Statutory Auditor
55 Ludgate Hill
London
EC4M 7JW

Date: 11th August 2021

# **Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021**

Note	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
	1,498	4,192
	(774)	(3,314)
	724	878
	(6)	(13)
	718	865
	(453)	(439)
3	265	426
5	(61)	(79)
	204	347
	3	£'000  1,498  (774)  724  (6)  718  (453)  3  265  5  (61)

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# Balance sheet at 31 March 2021

**Company No. 05127689** 

Note		2021 £'000		2020 £'000
6		2,959		3,271
7	5,893		3,938	
8	428		336	
	2,452		1,427	
	8,773		5,701	
9	(3,176)		(509)	
		5,597		5,192
		8,556		8,463
10		(5,644)		(5,644)
11		(115)		(126)
		2,797		2,693
		2,797		2,693
		2,797		2,693
	6 7 8 9	7 5,893 8 428 2,452 8,773 9 (3,176)	£'000  6 2,959  7 5,893 8 428 2,452 8,773 9 (3,176)  5,597 8,556 10 (5,644)  11 (115) 2,797	£'000  6  2,959  7  5,893 8  428  2,452  8,773  5,701  9  (3,176)  (509)   5,597  8,556  10  (115)  2,797  2,797

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"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, and under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 8 July 2021.

Barry Duffin

Chair

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of changes in shareholders funds for the year ended 31 March 2021 $\,$

As at 1st April 2019 Profit for year Qualifying charitable donation to ultimate parent undertaking	£'000 2,446 347 (100)
As a 31 March 2020	2,693
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	2,693
Profit for year  Qualifying charitable donation to ultimate parent	204 (100)
undertaking	(100)
As a 31 March 2021	2,797

#### Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 General Information

Crocus Contractors Limited (CROCUS) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England, Company no.05127689.

The registered office address of CROCUS is Saffron Barn, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, Norfolk NR15 2XP.

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as applied to smaller entities by the adoption of Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements have also been prepared in line with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime, and under the historical cost convention. 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.

#### Going Concern

The parent has confirmed that it will not recall the short term loan until such time as Crocus Contractors Limited has adequate funds to repay. The Board has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and has therefore used the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and/or services in the ordinary nature of business. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

#### Construction Contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, turnover and costs are recognised over the period of the contract.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract turnover is recognised only to the extent of contract costs that are recoverable and the contract costs are expensed as incurred.

#### Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

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#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Construction Contracts (continued)

The Company uses the "percentage of completion method" to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract cost incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets, depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis and for finished goods and work in progress includes direct labour costs and overheads appropriate to the stage of manufacture.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock 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.

#### Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost, less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

#### Photovoltaic systems -

Panels - 5% straight line
Inverters - 10% straight line
Vents & other installation costs - 20% straight line

#### Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other receivables and payables, loans from banks and other third parties and loans from related parties.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit for the year because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

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#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

*Taxation (continued)* 

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total profit that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 3 Profit before taxation is stated after charging

	2021 £'000	£'000
Auditors' remuneration for statutory audit	6	6

# 4 Employees

The directors were the only employees of the company during the year. Services were provided by certain staff of Saffron Housing Trust Limited and the related costs are included in cost of sales.

	Appointed /Resigned	Gross Salary £'000	Benefits in kind £'000	Pension contributions £'000	2021 Total £'000	2020 Total £'000
Directors						
Barry Duffin		7	-	-	7	7
Emma Rose		5	-	-	5	3
Martin Aust		5	-	-	5	5
Trevor Conway		5	-	-	5	5
Mike Jolly		7	-	-	7	7

The Following Directors are Nominated and Paid by the Parent Company and disclosed in the Saffron consolidated accounts - Emma Rose, Mike Jolly and Matthew Davidson.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

5	Taxation		
	Current tax	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	UK corporation tax on profit of period	61	94
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	11	(2)
	Total current tax	72	92
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11)	(13)
	Total deferred tax	(11)	(13)
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	61	79

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit in subsidiary companies is 19% (2019:19%).

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

6	<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>				
	Photovoltaic Systems	Panels £'000	Inverters £'000	Vents & Installation £'000	Total £'000
	Cost	<b>3</b> 000	3 000	3 333	3 000
	At 1 April 2020	4,663	754	197	5,614
	Plus additions	-	11	-	11
	Less disposals	-	(29)	-	(29)
	At 31 March 2021	4,663	736	197	5,596
	Less: Depreciation	<del></del>			
	At 1 April 2020	(1,533)	(613)	(197)	(2,343)
	Charge for period	(245)	(75)	-	(320)
	Less disposals	-	27	-	27
	At 31 March 2021	(1,779)	(661)	(197)	(2,637)
	Net book value	2.120			2.251
	At 1 April 2020	3,130	141 	<u>-</u>	3,271
	At 31 March 2021	2,884	75	<u>-</u>	2,959
7	Stock				
				2021	2020
				£'000	£'000
	Work in progress			5,893	3,938
				5,893	3,938
8	Debtors				
				2021	2020
				£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors			10	57
	VAT recoverable			43	43
	Due from Parent			124	57
	Amounts recoverable on contracts			34	34
	Accrued income			<u> 217</u>	145
				428	336

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Loan from parent	2,500	-
Trade Creditors	1	22
Corporation Tax	62	94
Due to Parent	100	265
Deposits held	8	-
Accruals	505	128
	3,176	509

# 10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Crocus received an unsecured loan from the parent company Saffron Housing Trust Limited in 2012 on which interest is charged at 2.5% above the parent company's weighted average cost of capital. The full amount repayable is due after more than 5 years.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Loan from parent	5,644	5,644
	5,644	5,644

# 11 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred Tax £'000
At 1 April 2020 Reduction in provision in year	126 (11)
At 31 March 2021	115

# **Deferred** tax

The provision for deferred tax represents the balance of accelerated capital allowances.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

# 12 Qualifying charitable donation

Qualifying charitable donation is recognised at the point at which an obligation occurs, and will be paid within 9 months of the year end

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Qualifying charitable donation to the parent company	100	100

# 13 Ultimate parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Saffron Housing Trust Limited, a company limited by guarantee and incorporated in England. A copy of the consolidated the accounts can be obtained from Saffron Barn, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, NR15 2XP.

The company has claimed the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned members of the group.