The Carp Society
Filleted Accounts
31 May 2020

The Carp Society Registered number: Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2020

04235907

	Notes		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,112,061		1,129,832
Current assets					
Stocks		5,866		6,790	
Debtors	4	2,894		4,074	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	293,123		333,554	
		301,883		344,418	
Creditors: amounts falling du					
within one year	5	(91,313)		(146,537)	
Net current assets			210,570		197,881
Total assets less current		_		_	
liabilities			1,322,631		1,327,713
Creditors: amounts falling du					
after more than one year	6		(207,150)		(229,316)
Net assets		_ _	1,115,481		1,098,397
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	8		482,066		482,066
Profit and loss account	-		633,415		616,331
Shareholders' funds		_	1,115,481	_	1,098,397
		_	., ,	_	.,000,001

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

D C Stritton Director Approved by the board on 19 October 2020

## 1 Accounting policies

### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

## Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings straight line over 50 years
Plant and machinery 25% on cost

### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

## Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

## Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## **Pensions**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees			2020 Number	2019 Number
	Average number of persons emp	2	2		
3	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 June 2019 Additions	1,202,511	167,976 6,259	1,750	1,370,487 8,009
	At 31 May 2020  Depreciation At 1 June 2019 Charge for the year At 31 May 2020	94,139 14,873 109,012	174,235 146,516 10,725 157,241	1,750 - 182 182	1,378,496 240,655 25,780 266,435
	Net book value At 31 May 2020 At 31 May 2019	1,093,499	16,994 21,460	1,568	1,112,061

	Freehold land and buildings:	2020 £	2019 £
	Historical cost Cumulative depreciation based on historical cost	761,315 281,105	761,315 281,105
		480,210	480,210
4	Debtors	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	300 2,594	1,699 2,375
		2,894	4,074
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Taxation and social security costs Other creditors	32,226 2,477 3,803 52,807 91,313	33,499 6,147 4,241 102,650 146,537
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans	207,150	229,316
7	Loans	2020 £	2019 £
	Creditors include: Instalments falling due for payment after more than five years	83,915	106,082
	Secured bank loans	237,959	260,125
	Bank mortgages secured on Horsehoe Lake Property.		
8	Revaluation reserve	2020 £	2019 £
	At 1 June 2019	482,066	482,066
	At 31 May 2020	482,066	482,066

# 9 Related party transactions

Payment of £938 was made to a director Steve Bowles from his company for the provision of plumbing work on the Horseshoe site in the year.

# 10 Other information

The Carp Society is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
Horseshoe Lake
Burford Road
Lechlade
Gloucestershire
GL7 3QQ