

Company Registration Number 8359040 (England & Wales)

**Crickhowell and District Community Partnership
CIC.**

For the period 31st January 2019 to 31st January 2020



CRICKHOWELL AND DISTRICT COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP CIC

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st January 2020.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible assets	Nil	Nil
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash at Bank and in hand	£1062	£4906
Stock	Nil	Nil
Debtors	Nil	Nil
	-----	-----
	£1062	£4906
Creditors: amounts falling due		
within One year	Nil	Nil
Net Current assets	£1062	£4906
Total Assets less current		
liabilities	£1062	£4906
	-----	-----
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital	Nil	Nil
Profit and loss reserves	£1062	£4906
	-----	-----
Total Equity	£1062	£4906
	-----	-----

For the financial year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

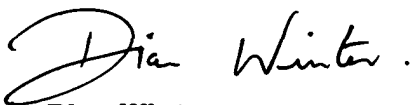
The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1st November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dian Winter', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dian Winter

Director

Company Registration No 8359040

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period ended 31st January 2020

	Share Capital	Profit & loss reserves	Total
Balance as at 31 January 2019	Nil	£1,062	£1,062
Period ended 31 January 2020			
Profit and total comprehensive			
Income for the period	Nil	£3,844	£3,844
Dividends	-	Nil	Nil
<hr/>			
Balance as at 31 January 2020	Nil	£4,906	£4,906
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 January 2020

1, Accounting policies – Company Information.

Crickhowell and District Community Partnership CIC : Company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crickhowell Resource and Information centre, Beaufort Street, Crickhowell. NP8 1BN.

1.1 Accounting convention

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”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investments properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements for the period ended 31 January 2019 are the second financial statements of Crickhowell and District Partnership CIC prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 31 January 2016. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Reporting period

[FRS201 3.10 An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information as set out in paragraph 3.14 annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: a). that fact: b). the reason for using a longer or shorter period: and c).the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.]

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal cause of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Turnover is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for goods provided.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually despatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Research and development expenditure.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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 basis:-

Equipment – 20% on cost

The gain or loss 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.

1.6 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.

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 and 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement costs and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling priceless 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply provisions of section 11 'Basic financial instruments' and section 12 'Other financial instruments issues' of FRS 102 to all its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 financial 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 a payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised costs, 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The company has no employees.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
3 Tangible fixed assets.	Nil	Nil

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
4 Debtors	Nil	Nil

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
5 Creditors	Nil	Nil

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
6 Called up share capital	Nil	Nil

7 Directors transactions.

There have been no transactions with company directors during the financial period.

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Community Interest Company Report

For official use
(Please leave blank)

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*Please
complete in
typescript, or
in bold black
capitals.*

**Company Name in
full**

Crickhowell and District Community Partnership CIC

Company Number

8359040

Year Ending

31st January 2020

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

The Company has continued to work alongside the Senior management team at Crickhowell Sports centre/ High school to assist develop the site. The objective is to improve the facilities for the benefit of the community at large in particular relating to physical well being, the arts and learning – for all ages and abilities.

Key achievements during the year are:-

- a). Over 40 hours of voluntary time has been expended by members of CDCP.
- b). Completion of four "Totally tennis" taster sessions at CHS – plus two Wheelchair coaching sessions.
- c). Completion of the Sports Wales Grant. In overall terms the tennis sessions have been very successful and resulted in a substantial increase in participation both during the school day and after school.
- d). Application and receipt of further grant funding of £3,000 to assist Crickhowell Sports Centre remain open on Sundays.
- e). Receipt of Grant funding of £1,028- (from The Percy Davies Trust) to assist with ongoing improvement works at the Crickhowell Community library garden.
- f). Receipt of a donation of £1,000- from Crickhowell Netball Club.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Members of CDCP continue to communicate with members of the local community on an informal basis and also by using social media.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

There has been no director's remuneration during the year.

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

There has been no transfer of assets during the year.

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 5 – SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company

Signed

D.G.C. Wint

Date

11/11/2020

Office held (delete as appropriate) Director/Secretary

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Mike Davies - Treasurer

Tel 01873 811874

DX Number

DX Exchange

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ
DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139
Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38
Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 **cannot** be filed online

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)