

Company registration number 04917372 (England and Wales)

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr SF Hendra Mrs JR Reynolds Mrs B Barker Canon A Bashforth Canon S Griffiths
Secretary	S O'Neill
Company number	04917372
Registered office	Old Cathedral School Cathedral Close TRURO Cornwall TR1 2FQ
Auditor	RRL LLP Peat House Newham Road TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

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TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the operation of a Cathedral shop and restaurant. Any profits achieved will be used to assist The Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Truro to maintain and improve the fabric and work of Truro Cathedral. During the year a donation under gift aid of £Nil (2020: £Nil) was made.

Review of activities

The results for the year show a profit of £75,916 effectively reversing the deficit made in the previous year. Much of this is as a result of grant income received and available only as a recovery tool following the pandemic. In the early part of 2021, the trading areas continued to have periods of closure and challenges around staff recruitment and Covid related illness.

To date, trading has not returned to the 'normal' levels of income that we had been used to in 2019, the last pre-Covid year. There appears to have been a behavioural shift in a large proportion of our customer base who have not yet had the confidence to return to, particularly to the restaurant.

We have operated both trading areas of the company as efficiently as we could throughout the year. With trading having been so unpredictable in inconsistent we still have not seen the full benefit of the restructures undertaken in the previous two years.

A budget for 2022 has been prepared which shows that the performance of the company, particularly the restaurant will struggle to achieve profitability in the year. The appointment in mid-2022 of a dedicated cathedral operations manager will see their focus on the restaurant in the second half of 2022 to push for improvements in performance linked to changes in offer, staffing, operation, and promotion.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr SF Hendra
Mrs JR Reynolds
Mrs B Barker
Canon A Bashforth
Canon S Griffiths

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RRL LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

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

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

On behalf of the board

Canon A Bashforth
Director

29 September 2022

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 Accepted 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Truro Cathedral Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, 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 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements which indicate that as at 31 December 2021 the company had a negative profit & loss reserve of £7,485 and the trading environment continues to present challenges for the company. As stated in note 1.2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

Opinions on other matters 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 the 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, 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 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, 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.

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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

As part of our audit work, we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and the sector in which they operate. We determined that the laws and regulations surrounding the Food Safety Act were most significant to the Company as well as the laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006.

The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Obtain a understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: the Companies Act 2006 and the Food Safety Act;
- Review of the disclosures in the financial statements and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Enquiries of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of director meetings and correspondence with regulators;
- Performing audit work in connection with the risk of management override of controls, including testing journal entries for reasonableness and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

We also communicate relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risk to all engagement team members and remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

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.

Mark Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RRL LLP

29 September 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Peat House
Newham Road
TRURO
Cornwall
TR1 2DP

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	231,553	148,958
Cost of sales	(91,327)	(61,902)
Gross profit	140,226	87,056
Administrative expenses	(163,585)	(265,370)
Other operating income	101,156	105,971
Operating profit/(loss)	77,797	(72,343)
Interest payable and similar expenses	(1,881)	(1,886)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	75,916	(74,229)
Tax on profit/(loss)	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	75,916	(74,229)
Retained earnings brought forward	(83,401)	(9,172)
Retained earnings carried forward	(7,485)	(83,401)

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		79,628		81,048
Current assets					
Stocks		53,896		58,070	
Debtors	4	1,420		3,010	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,601		7,445	
		<u>89,917</u>		<u>68,525</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(39,853)</u>		<u>(93,297)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>50,064</u>		<u>(24,772)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			129,692		56,276
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(137,176)</u>		<u>(139,676)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(7,484)</u>		<u>(83,400)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(7,485)</u>		<u>(83,401)</u>
Total equity			<u>(7,484)</u>		<u>(83,400)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 29 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Canon A Bashforth
Director

Company Registration No. 04917372

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Truro Cathedral Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Old Cathedral School, Cathedral Close, TRURO, Cornwall, TR1 2FQ.

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. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, as at 31 December 2021 the company had a negative profit and loss reserve of £7,484 and the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Work continues on returning the company to profitability. In the interim the directors are confident that support will continue to be provided by the company's parent, Truro Cathedral.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 on dispatch 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Nil
Plant and equipment	at varying rates on cost

The gain or loss arising 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.

Depreciation is not charged on property refurbishment costs as the property is kept in a good state of repair and any depreciation charge would be immaterial.

1.5 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 or 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.

1.6 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 or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement 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 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.

1.7 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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of 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 financing 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 as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.14 Public benefit entity concessionary loans

Concessionary loans are recognised, measured and disclosed in accordance with FRS102.34 for loans made between a public benefit entity and another party at below the prevailing market rate of interest that are not repayable on demand and are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the public benefit entity. Truro Cathedral Limited has initially measured the arrangement at the amount received and subsequently measures the carrying amount in the financial statements, adjusting this to reflect any accrued interest payable. To the extent that the loan is irrecoverable, impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2020 - 18).

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	12	18

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	71,176	175,073	246,249
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	-	165,201	165,201
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,420	1,420
At 31 December 2021	-	166,621	166,621
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	71,176	8,452	79,628
At 31 December 2020	71,176	9,872	81,048

4 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,420	3,010

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	12,806	4,929
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,641	74,031
Taxation and social security	14,217	10,075
Other creditors	5,189	4,262
	39,853	93,297

TRURO CATHEDRAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due to Truro Cathedral	137,176	139,676

Both the loans from The Chapter of Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Truro are repayable not later than 26 June 2043. Interest is charged at a rate of 1.30% (2020: £1.30%) per annum. As such the arrangements are treated as public benefit entity concessionary loans.

7 Related party transactions

During the year the company charged the Cathedral £12,384 (2020: £4,064) in respect of the shop and restaurant goods.

During the year the company was charged by the Cathedral £12,913 (2020: £12,913) in respect of establishment costs and £12,576 (2020: £21,891) in respect of management charges.

All transactions were conducted on an arms length basis.

On 8 March 2005, the Cathedral entered into a loan agreement with Truro Cathedral Limited for £79,494. This loan is repayable not later than 26 June 2043. Interest is charged at a rate of 1.30% (2020: £1.30%) per annum.

On 25 March 2010, the Cathedral entered into a further loan agreement with Truro Cathedral Limited for £100,182. Interest was charged at 1.30% (2020: £1.30%). This loan is repayable no later than 26 June 2043.

As at the year end, the total amount owed to The Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Truro is £144,817 (2020: £213,707).

8 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is The Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Truro.

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.