

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00219848

Canterbury Golf Club Limited
Company Limited by Guarantee
Filleted Financial Statements
31 December 2019

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

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Canterbury Golf Club Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	1,507,090	1,505,055
Current assets			
Stocks		17,924	15,682
Debtors	7	63,129	28,449
Cash at bank and in hand		369,174	61,109
		450,227	105,240
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	319,732	284,053
Net current assets/(liabilities)		130,495	(178,813)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,637,585	1,326,242
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	1,048,501	807,498
Net assets		589,084	518,744
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		589,084	518,744
Members funds		589,084	518,744

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 March 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

N Williams Director

Company registration number: 00219848

Canterbury Golf Club Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Scotland Hills, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, CT1 1TW, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Going concern

The Directors have undertaken specific analysis into the potential business impact of COVID-19 on costs and revenues and how any risks might also be managed and mitigated. This includes: 1. Utilising government support schemes, such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. 2. Issued a £300,000 members bond 3. Have secured further bank support by way of an additional loan 4. Confirmed annual memberships will not be pro-rated and all income will be retained 5. Reduction in budgeted staff costs through a combination of redundancies and cancelling future recruitment The Directors also note an increase in new members as a result of individuals making the most of relaxing COVID-19 lockdown measures. The Directors are satisfied that the review showed no material risks to the business and conclude the financial statements should continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Non-recoverable VAT

VAT which is non-recoverable as a result of exempt supplies is treated as follows:

- (i) On revenue expenditure - written off to the profit and loss accounts as cost of sales.
- (ii) On fixed assets - capitalised as part of the cost of acquisition for all assets where the net capital amount is greater than £10,000.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Course sprinkler system - 10% straight line Course machinery - 10% straight line Driving range equipment - 10% and 20% straight line Driving range building - 5% straight line Clubhouse improvements - 10% and 20% straight line dependent on the improvement. Expenditure on repairs, renovations and equipment is written off in the year which the expenditure is incurred. Expenditure on major improvements to facilities are capitalised. Tractor shed - 4% reducing balance Course improvements - 10% straight line Freehold property - The assets' residual value is considered to be the same value as the cost of the asset, therefore, no depreciation is charged.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses. Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Company limited by guarantee

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have any share capital. Each of its members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 27 (2018: 25).

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold prop, driving range buildings, clubhouse improvements and shed £	Course sprinkler system £	Course machinery and driving range equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Course improvements £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2019	1,441,121	95,749	397,804	–	150,872	2,085,546
Additions	9,687	–	35,866	8,500	18,995	73,048
At 31 Dec 2019	1,450,808	95,749	433,670	8,500	169,867	2,158,594
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2019	292,939	59,095	197,954	–	30,502	580,490
Charge for the year	25,047	4,464	27,535	–	13,968	71,014
At 31 Dec 2019	317,986	63,559	225,489	–	44,470	651,504
Carrying amount						
At 31 Dec 2019	1,132,822	32,190	208,181	8,500	125,397	1,507,090
At 31 Dec 2018	1,148,182	36,654	199,850	–	120,370	1,505,056

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	13,587	3,803
Other debtors	49,542	24,646
	63,129	28,449

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,349	12,587
Trade creditors	64,132	49,368
Corporation tax	4,486	3,655
Social security and other taxes	19,095	15,194
Payments received on account	98,614	110,060
Development fund	10,750	–
Other creditors	116,306	93,189
	319,732	284,053

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	493,651	266,137
Debenture loans	51,500	51,500
Shepherd Neame and Members Bond	438,100	394,150
Other creditors	65,250	95,711
	1,048,501	807,498

The principle money secured by the initial income debenture will only become repayable if and when an effective resolution be passed for the winding up of the company other than a voluntary winding up for the purpose of a reconstruction of the company.

A new debenture for a period of 10 years from 1 April 2014. The annual return on the debenture is £35 per £1,000 invested and will be either credited against the annual subscription payment or placed on the swipe card of the debenture holder.

The bank loan is secured by a charge over the land at Scotland Hills, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury. The loan of £500,000 is for a 3 year term, with monthly payments based on a 20 year capital and interest repayment profile, maturing on 31 December 2022. Interest is at 5.03%. The balance outstanding at the year end is £500,000.

The other loan balance relates to the issue of the Members Bond in 2014, on which interest is paid annually at the rate of 4% per annum, on its anniversary. The bond is repayable on the tenth anniversary of the date of the bond, with an early repayment date on the seventh anniversary.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	14,687	14,687
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	29,680	44,367
Later than 5 years	—	833
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	44,367	59,887
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11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 30 June 2020 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Collyer , for and on behalf of Burgess Hodgson LLP .

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.