Company Registration No. 00612872 (England and Wales)	
DUNHAM FOREST GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		202	20	201	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,762,459		2,733,369
Current assets					
Stocks		11,595		10,600	
Debtors	5	131,473		91,476	
Cash at bank and in hand		100,251		400	
		243,319		102,476	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(535,276)		(527,662)	
Net current liabilities			(291,957)		(425,186)
					
Total assets less current liabilities			2,470,502		2,308,183
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	8		(641 131)		(492 171)
than one year	0		(641,131)		(482,171)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(122,538)		(135,733)
Net assets			1,706,833		1,690,279
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		6		6
Share premium account			329,203		329,203
Revaluation reserve			1,304,888		1,304,888
Capital redemption reserve			25,681		25,681
Other reserves			124,674		124,674
Profit and loss reserves			(77,6 1 9)		(94,173)
Total equity			1,706,833		1,690,279

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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Shalom

Director

Company Registration No. 00612872

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dunham Forest Golf and Country Club Limited is a limited company, limited by shares and domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oldfield Lane, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 4TY.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Prior period error

The comparative figures at 31 December 2019 have been restated to correct a fundamental error in the accounting of deferred taxation on the revaluation of the property of £71,250. The deferred tax has been recognised directly in the revaluation reserve and not through the profit and loss account. As a result the loss before tax as shown in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2019 is reduced by £71,250. There is no effect on net assets as previously reported.

1.3 Going concern

As at 31 December 2020, the company had net current liabilities of £291,957 (2019 - £425,186). During the period, the company was significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic as the country went into several national lockdowns . To continue to meet its liabilities the company made use of the available Government assistance and the accounts include credits received from the Government of £57,512. In addition it was able to obtain a £250,000 loan under the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme. Whilst the events and hospitality side of the business was subject to closures for most of the year, the golf club enjoyed a surge in memberships as golf courses were one of the first recreational activities to be allowed to reopen. Membership increased from 469 to 532 and so despite the fall in events and hospitality income, company turnover increased from £865,809 in 2019 to £929,563 in 2020. As a result, the directors' assessment that the accounts are prepared under the going concern basis of accounting is deemed appropriate.

1.4 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.

The company's most significant income stream comes from membership subscriptions which are invoiced annually with members paying over a 10 month period from June - March. Any income relating to the next financial year is deferred at the balance sheet date.

Income relating to green fees and clubhouse hire is recognised in the period in which the visit or event takes place.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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:

Freehold land and buildings None

Long leasehold property

Straight line over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery

10% - 33.33% per annum straight line
House and course improvements

4% - 10% per annum straight line
Greenkeeper's accomodation

2% per annum straight line

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.

Properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value of the land and buildings is usually considered to be their market value.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity; such gains and losses are recognised in 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).

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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 cost less impairment. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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.

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

1.12 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

20 Numb	
Total	27 23

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4

-	Freehold land	Long leasehold	Plant and	House and	Greenkeeper's	Total
	and buildings	property	machinery		accomodation	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2020	1,850,000	186,861	1,220,047	1,137,021	255,021	4,648,950
Additions	-	-	111,243	63,108	-	174,351
Disposals	-	-	(69,085)	-	-	(69,085)
At 31 December 2020	1,850,000	186,861	1,262,205	1,200,129	255,021	4,754,216
Depreciation and						
impairment At 1 January 2020	_	186,861	863,530	799,069	66,121	1,915,581
Depreciation charged in the		100,001	000,000	100,000	00,121	1,010,001
year	-	_	98,167	35,594	5,100	138,861
Eliminated in respect of						
disposals	-	-	(62,685)	-	-	(62,685)
At 31 December 2020	-	186,861	899,012	834,663	71,221	1,991,757
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2020	1,850,000	-	363,193	365,466	183,800	2,762,459
At 31 December 2019	1,850,000		356,517	337,952	188,900	2.733.369

Deferred tax has been provided for on the revaluation of Land & Buildings. Movement in Revaluation Reserve disclosed in Statement Of Comprehensive Income.

The Freehold Land and Buildings forming part of the Golf Club were valued by RCS Chartered Surveyors in July 2020 at £1,850,000. The valuation was carried out on a market value basis.

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been approximately £414,218 (2019 - £414,218), being cost £414,218 (2019 - £414,218) and depreciation £nil (2019 - £nil). The directors consider it appropriate not to depreciate revalued land and buildings.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cost	414,218	414,218

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5	Debtors		
•	233.010	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	110,819	69,624
	Corporation tax recoverable	-	214
	Other debtors	20,654	21,638
		131,473	91,476

The comparative amounts have been amended to reflect a transfer of debtors of £62,768 from other debtors to trade debtors as this more accurately reflects the nature of the debt.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

			2020	2019
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	7	94,260	134,516
	Obligations under finance leases		58,947	62,422
	Trade creditors		35,168	50,844
	Corporation tax		2	-
	Other taxation and social security		1 1 ,890	7,487
	Other creditors		260,065	228,747
	Accruals and deferred income		74,944	43,646
			535,276	527,662
7	Loans and overdrafts			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Bank loans		629,863	426,582
	Bank overdrafts		15,763 ————	89,696
			645,626	516,278
	Payable within one year		94,260	134,516
	Payable after one year		551,366	381,762

The bank facilities are secured by way of a debenture including fixed charge over all freehold and leasehold property. Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

The company has a loan facility with a limit of £500,000 of which £479.627 has been drawn down to date. During the year, a total of £nil (2019 - £131,744) had been drawn down under this facility and an amount of £379,863 (2019 - £426,582) was outstanding at the balance sheet date. The loan is repayable over 10 years with monthly repayments of £5,004. Interest is charged at 3% over base rate.

During the year the company received a loan totalling £250,000 which fall under the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme. The loan is outstanding in full at the year end and is secured by way of a fixed charge over all freehold and leasehold property.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

			2020	2019
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	7	551,366	381,762
	Obligations under finance leases		89,765	100,409
			641,131	482,171
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follo	ws:		
			447.740	400 544
	Payable by instalments		117,742 ======	182,511 ———
9	Provisions for liabilities			
			2020 £	2019 £
			2	
	Deferred tax liabilities		122,538	135,733
10	Called up share capital			
			2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital		£	£
	Issued and fully paid			
	532 of 1p each		5	5
	Preference share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	10 Preferred Shares of 10p each		1	1
	Total equity chara expital		6	6
	Total equity share capital			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Called up share capital

(Continued)

The ordinary shares and the redeemable share are to be treated as one class in respect of rights to dividends and on a return of the assets on liquidation. The preferred shares carry no voting rights. In the event of a return of assets on a liquidation the preferred shares are to be repaid first.

Each member of the golf club is issued an Ordinary A share of £0.01 at par value when they join. At the balance sheet date there were 532 (2019 - 469) shares in issue.

The redeemable shares are redeemable by the company at par, after certain conditions concerning club membership have been satisfied.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
343,303	722,322

12 Control

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Emma Ball.

The auditor was Alexander & Co 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.