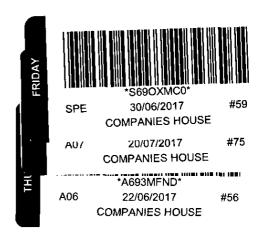
Registered number: 01245301

BARNHAM BROOM GOLF CLUB LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

T E Beckett C H Bothway

J D Baird

Company secretary

J D Baird

Registered number

01245301

Registered office

Honingham Road Barnham Broom

Norwich Norfolk NR9 4DD

Independent auditors

Larking Gowen
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

King Street House 15 Upper King Street

Norwich NR3 1RB

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc 3 St James Court Whitefriars

Norwich Norfolk NR3 1RJ

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	Page
Balance Sheet	1 - 2
Statement of Changes in Equity	3 - 4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5 - 17

BARNHAM BROOM GOLF CLUB LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01245301

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,880,804		1,803,093
			1,880,804	•	1,803,093
Current assets					
Stocks		126,603		131,048	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	359,154		619,129	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	49,056		10,163	
	,	534,813		760,340	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(741,026)		(1,318,733)	
Net current liabilities			(206,213)		(558,393)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,674,591		1,244,700
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	9		(1,045,712)		(992,000)
Deferred tax	10	(50,000)		(50,000)	
			(50,000)		(50,000)
Net assets			578,879		202,700
Capital and reserves					 .
Called up share capital	11		951,850		951,850
Share premium account	12		51,028		51,028
Revaluation reserve	12		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss account	12		(623,999)		(1,000,178)
			578,879		202,700

BARNHAM BROOM GOLF CLUB LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01245301

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26.04.2017

T E Beckett Director

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

BARNHAM BROOM GOLF CLUB LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

578,879	(623,999)	•	200,000	51,028	951,850	At 30 September 2016
ı	617,883	(617,883)	ı			Total transactions with owners
•	617,883	(617,883)	•	•	•	Transfer to/from profit and loss account
376,179	(241,704)	617,883	1		•	Total comprehensive income for the year
617,883	ı	617,883	ı	•	•	Capital contribution from parent
(241,704)	(241,704)	ı	•	ı	ı	Loss for the year
						Comprehensive income for the year
202,700	(1,000,178)		200,000	51,028	951,850	At 1 October 2015
બ	ц	ψl	c)	ш	ы	
ofit and loss account Total equity	Profit and loss account	Other reserves	Revaluation reserve	Share premium account	Called up share capital	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

•	s t Total equity	£	9) 53,399		1 149,301	149,301	•	8) 202,700
Profit and	loss account	-	(1,149,479)		149,301	149,301	•	(1,000,178)
	Revaluation reserve	GI.	200,000		•		'	200,000
Share	premium	4	51,028		•	•		51,028
Called un	share capital	сH	951,850		•			951,850
			At 1 October 2014	Comprehensive income for the year	Profit for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year	Total transactions with owners	At 30 September 2015

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. General information

Barnham Broom Golf Club Limited is a private limited company limited by shares and incorporated in England, registration number 01245301. The registered office is Barnham Broom Hotel, Honingham Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR9 4DD.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

FRS102 Section 1A is mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2016 but may be adopted early for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015. Barnham Broom Golf Club Limited has taken the option to apply the standard early in the preparation of these financial statements.

This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS102 Section 1A. Information on the impact of first time adoption of FRS102 is given in note 19.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After reviewing budgets and forecasts and making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to meet it's working capital requirement and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In addition, the company will continue to receive support from its ultimate parent company, Daveney Limited and immediate holding company, Barnham Broom Limited. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Under FRS 102 Section 1A, management have elected to use a previous revaluation of their leasehold property before the date of transition as its deemed cost at the revaluation date.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold land and buildings - 1% per annum - Up to 10 years

As a result of the current rental agreement, the Directors consider the residual value of the leasehold property to be greater than zero. Accordingly, they consider the depreciation policy of 1% to be a fair estimate.

The assets' residual lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of income and retained earnings so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.11 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.17 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions of a non-recurrent nature that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 5 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and note 2.4 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

As a result of the current rental agreement, the Directors consider the residual value of the short term leasehold property to be greater than zero. Accordingly, they consider the depreciation policy of 1% to be a fair estimate.

Debtors valuation

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 6 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and any associated impairment provision.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 129 (2015 - 129).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Option to purchase property	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2015	1,145,767	781,123	216,000	2,142,890
Additions	82,587	64,921	34,000	181,508
At 30 September 2016	1,228,354	846,044	250,000	2,324,398
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2015	45,225	294,572	-	339,797
Charge for the period on owned assets	15,537	88,260	-	103,797
At 30 September 2016	60,762	382,832	-	443,594
Net book value				
At 30 September 2016	1,167,592	463,212	250,000	1,880,804
At 30 September 2015	1,100,542	486,551	216,000	1,803,093

Under FRS 102 Section 1A, management have elected to use a previous revaluation of their leasehold property before the date of transition as its deemed cost at the revaluation date. Colliers International stated that a full valuation provided in 2013 which valued the leasehold interest at market value in the region of £250,000 was still materially correct as at 1 October 2014.

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

2016 £	2015 £
143,408	115,506
•	6,375
143,408	121,881
	£ 143,408

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

6.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	132,939	195,154
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	35,077	155,663
	Other debtors	16,511	18,579
	Prepayments and accrued income	174,627	249,733
		359,154	619,129
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	49,056	10,163
	Less: bank overdrafts	•	(383,073)
		49,056	(372,910)
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	•	383,073
	Trade creditors	233,256	312,441
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	25,000	221,760
	Taxation and social security	211,407	183,523
	Other creditors	29,222	15,268
	Accruals and deferred income	242,141	202,668
		741,026	1,318,733

Included within bank loans and overdrafts are secured creditors of £Nil (2015: £383,073).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors	999,000 46,712	992,000 -
		1,045,712	992,000
10.	Deferred taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	At beginning of year	(50,000)	(50,000)
	At end of year	(50,000)	(50,000)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Leasehold property provision	(50,000)	(50,000)
		(50,000)	(50,000)
	A deferred tax asset of £448,032 (2015: £458,173) has not been prestatements.	rovided for in	the financial
11.	Share capital		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Shares classified as equity		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 951,850 Allotted, called up and fully paid shares of £1 each	951,850	951,850

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

12. Reserves

Share premium

The capital surplus received by the firm over the par value of its shares.

Revaluation reserve

The surplus or deficit arising on historical valuations of company assets.

Other reserves

Other reserves include capital contributions from parent undertakings.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

13. Contingent liabilities

The company supports a cross guarantee and debenture for the bank with respect to Barnham Broom Limited, Barnham Broom Management Company Limited and Daveney Limited. The value of the guarantee at the balance sheet date was £Nil (2015: £386,573).

14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £16,441 (2015: £17,369). Contributions totalling £1,994 (2015: £862) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	272,562	335, 235
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,773,114	1,552,500
Later than 5 years	16,800,000	17,280,000
	18,845,676	19,167,735

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

16. Transactions with directors

During the year an amount of £8,202 (2015: £5,224) was advanced to C H Bothway and £4,950 (2015: £8,918) to E Beckett. The amounts outstanding at the year end were £4,990 (2015: £592) and £41 (2015: £4,462) respectively. These amounts have been repaid since the year end.

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 Section 33.1A not to disclose the transactions between wholly owned members of a group.

In previous years, payments made to C H Bothway (director) for an option to purchase land adjacent to Barnham Broom Golf Clubs have been made. Option payments made to date totalled £250,000 (2015: £216,000) as at 30 September 2016.

C H Bothway and E Beckett, directors of the company, are both members of Longbow Capital LLP.

	2016	2015
	£	£
Langhay Canital LLB		
Longbow Capital LLP	2.490	0.440
Sales	2,489	2,143
Debtor	7,958	6,663

18. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Daveney Limited which is incorporated in England. The immediate parent company and immediate controlling party is Barnham Broom Limited which is incorporated in England.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Daveney Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

19. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 October 2014. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 October 2014

Equity at 1 October 2014 under previous UK GAAP	Note	£ 103,999
Transitional adjustment 1		(50,000)
Equity shareholders funds at 1 October 2014 under FRS 102	:	53,999
Reconciliation of equity at 30 September 2015		
Equity at 30 September 2015 under previous UK GAAP	Note	£ 252,700
Transitional adjustment 1		(50,000)
Equity shareholders funds at 30 September 2015 under FRS 102		202,700
Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 20)15	
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP		£ 149,301
Profit for the year ended 30 September 2015 under FRS 102	•	149,301

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

1 Deferred tax has now been recognised on the leasehold property revaluation.

20. Auditors' information

The audit report, which was signed by Charles Savory ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Larking Gowen, is unqualified.