THE CHEVIN GOLF CLUB LIMITED

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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THE CHEVIN GOLF CLUB LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

THE CHEVIN GOLF CLUB LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		296,658		303,509	
Investments	5		13		13	
			 296,671		303,522	
Current assets			200,07		000,022	
Stocks		3,334		3,494		
Debtors	7	14,773		24,872		
Cash at bank and in hand		258,852		259,590		
		276,959		287,956		
Creditors: amounts falling due within		270,000		20.,000		
one year	6	(320,021)		(295,358)		
Net current liabilities			(43,062)	. ———	(7,402)	
Total assets less current liabilities			253,609		296,120	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(91,876)		(91,876)	
Net assets			161,733		204,244	
Reserves						
Pre acquisition reserves			152,457		152,457	
Income and expenditure account			9,276		51,787	
Members' funds	-		161,733		204,244	
			====			

THE CHEVIN GOLF CLUB LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ... 26.6.2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Nicolas Mirfin

Director

Mr Tim Park Director

Company Registration No. 09218829

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Chevin Golf Club Limited is a private Company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Golf Lane, Duffield, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 4EE.

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 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the Company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings freehold 2% straight line
Land and buildings leasehold 2% straight line
Plant and machinery 25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 10% 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 surplus or deficit.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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 surplus or deficit, 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 surplus or deficit, 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.

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 at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

2 Exceptional costs

	2018	2017
	£	£
VAT refund on green fees	-	(48,616)
Professional fees regarding VAT on green fees	-	11,243
Irrigation provision write back	-	(34,666)
One off project costs	8,869	54,200
	8,869	(17,839)

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 24 (2017 - 27).

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	•	Total
		£	etc £	£
	Cost	L	L	L
	At 1 April 2017	317,964	24,618	342,582
	Additions	-	6,824	6,824
	Disposals	-	(10,415)	(10,415)
	At 31 March 2018	317,964	21,027	338,991
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2017	17,989	21,084	39,073
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,278	3,397	13,675
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(10,415)	(10,415)
	At 31 March 2018	28,267	14,066	42,333
	Carrying amount			
•	At 31 March 2018	289,697	6,961	296,658
	At 31 March 2017	299,975	3,534	303,509
5	Fixed asset investments		=====	
3	i ixed asset investments		2018	2017
			£	£
	Investments		13	13
			 =	
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Shares in group
			u	ndertakings £
	Cost or valuation At 1 April 2017 & 31 March 2018			13
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2018			13
	At 31 March 2017			13

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Subscriptions paid in advance	264,517	211,913
	Trade creditors	17,189	33,794
	Corporation tax	1,304	2,889
	Other taxation and social security	11,520	11,096
	Other creditors	25,491	35,666
		320,021	295,358
7	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Service charges due	731	863
	Other debtors	14,042	24,009
		14,773	24,872

8 Members' liability

The Company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the Company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

9 Lease commitments

On 1st April 2017 the Company was contracted to pay an annual commitment of £40,980 for 5 years for the lease of the fairway mowers.