

Company Registration No. 02567812 (England and Wales)

**NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	J E Speller K Speller
<b>Secretary</b>	K Speller
<b>Company number</b>	02567812
<b>Registered office</b>	Market House 10 Market Walk Saffron Walden Essex CB10 1JZ
<b>Accountants</b>	Croucher Needham (Essex) LLP Market House 10 Market Walk Saffron Walden Essex CB10 1JZ

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**NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED**

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# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		373		499
Investment properties	3		1,068,702		1,068,702
			<u>1,069,075</u>		<u>1,069,201</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		16,615		14,398	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	(284,643)		(141,564)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(268,028)</u>		<u>(127,166)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			801,047		942,035
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	5		(647,942)		(778,453)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>153,105</u>		<u>163,582</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			153,005		163,482
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>153,105</u>		<u>163,582</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

# **NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 APRIL 2017***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 April 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Speller  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02567812**

# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Nazeing Golf Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Market House, 10 Market Walk, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JZ.

#### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Nazeing Golf Club Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental income generated in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### **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:

Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance
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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.

#### **1.4 Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, and other loans, 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.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

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

#### **1.9 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.

##### **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.

#### **1.10 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.



# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	8,850
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2016	8,352
Depreciation charged in the year	125
At 30 April 2017	8,477
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2017	373
At 30 April 2016	499

### 3 Investment property

	2017 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	1,327,410

The company holds a leasehold property for investment purposes, being the land and buildings comprising Nazeing Golf Club. In accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards, the property should be carried at its fair value within the company's accounts, and accordingly the directors have given consideration to the value of this property.

The directors consider that the fair value of the property is equal to the current net book value brought forward and therefore no revaluation surplus or deficit has been recognised.

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,000	24,000
Trade creditors	4,452	1,937
Corporation tax	11,357	31,136
Other creditors	241,834	84,491
	<u>284,643</u>	<u>141,564</u>

# NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	579,480	608,836
Other creditors	68,462	169,617
	<u>647,942</u>	<u>778,453</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	<u>471,480</u>	<u>512,836</u>
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### 6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 7 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

The company has the benefit of a 99 lease covering the land comprising Nazeing Golf Club, the land being owned by the company's directors, Mr J & Mrs K Speller. This lease commenced in 1999, and at the current year end date, a further 81 year were remaining on the lease.

The terms of the lease do not set out any formal rental payment between the two parties, however the current rent payable amounts to £9,687 per annum

### 8 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sale of goods	
	2017 £	2016 £
Other related parties	<u>57,600</u>	<u>52,800</u>

## NAZEING GOLF CLUB LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

During the year, the company continued to derive rental income from renting the golf course site to JBK3 Limited, a company with common directors and owners, Mr J & Mrs K Speller. The rent paid during the year amounted to £57,600 (2016: £52,800).

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Amounts owed to related parties</b>		
Key management personnel	67,629	166,784
Other related parties	237,734	75,626
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

During the year, the company continued to benefit from an interest-free loan from JBK3 Limited. At 30 April 2017, there was a balance outstanding of £237,734 and this is repayable on demand.

In addition, the company also continued to benefit from an interest-free loan from its directors, Mr J & Mrs K Speller. At 30 April 2017, the balance outstanding on this loan amounted to £67,629. Whilst this loan has no fixed repayment terms, it is included in long-term creditors on the basis that the directors will not seek repayment of the balance unless the company has sufficient funds to do so.

#### 9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £20,000 (2016 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

#### 10 Controlling party

Throughout the current and preceding years, the company was controlled by Mr J & Mrs K Speller, by virtue of their owning 100% of the company's issued share capital.

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.