Company registration number 03733868 (England and Wales)

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Professor S M Sharma

D Carlisle
N Clemo
J Harding
S Reason
R Stretton
L Jones
M Tolond

C Davis (Appointed 30 August 2022)
J Dunmore (Appointed 24 April 2023)

Secretary J Dunmore

Company number 03733868

Registered office Holmes Park

Dog and Gun Lane

Whetstone Leicester LE8 6FA

Auditor Thomas Mayfield BA ACA

Mayfield & Co (Accountants) Ltd

2 Merus Court

Meridian Business Park

Leicester LE19 1RJ

Draft Financial Statements at 06 October 2023 at 15:30:17

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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Draft Financial Statements at 06 October 2023 at 15:30:17

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

CHAIR STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

As Chair of your County Football Association, I am pleased to report to you on behalf of the Board, on a successful 12 months which ended on 30th June 2023.

The financial statements for the year which form part of our report to you indicate that for the second year running the Directors can report a healthy surplus which for this year is £45,935 and which is twice that of the previous financial year. The Association's income has increased by approximately 20% which has been due to the increase in grant from the Football Association, revenue generated from County Cup Competitions and income from the use of the Holmes Park Facilities.

During the year the Board with the support of the Executive Team has established an Audit Committee, a Remuneration and Nominations Committee, Partnerships and Fundraising Committee, the Headquarters Committee, and the work of the Safeguarding Group and the Inclusion Advisory Group have continued successfully. Please see the Annual Report on the LRCFA website highlighting the extensive work and achievements of the Association for the 2022-2023 season.

All of these achievements will contribute towards securing compliance with the FA Code of Governance which, in order to receive continuing grant funding, will be made mandatory by the FA from 1st July 2025 for all County FAs.

As a first step towards compliance, we will be seeking approval from the membership for a revised set of Articles of Association at an extraordinary general meeting of members to be held at a later date.

The Association will be seeking to widen the representation within its Council to ensure it reflects the football community and population within Leicestershire and Rutland.

I would also wish to recognise the excellent service to LRCFA of our previous Chief Executive Kelly Ellis during her five-year tenure. Her successor Joe Dunmore, and his Executive Team have and will continue to provide services and support to the whole grassroots football community within Leicestershire and Rutland.

This year's Annual General Meeting will take place on Thursday 26th October at Holmes Park at 7pm. At the meeting the membership will be asked to approve the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023 and to re-appoint four existing Directors, Derren Carlisle, John Harding, Sharon Reason and Robert Stretton, all of whom were co-opted onto the Board in August 2021, for a further 3-year period. Nicola Clemo, Safeguarding Director and Senior Independent Director, will stand down as a Director due to her relocation by the end of this year 2023. During this time Nicola will assist the County FA with the recruitment of her successor Safeguarding Director, perform the handover and be on hand for any FA Safeguarding 365 review/inspection. I would like to thank Nicola on behalf of the Board and the Association for her excellent service to the County FA as the Safeguarding Director and Senior Independent Director over the last three years and for progressing Safeguarding as an issue to a level which has now gained national recognition by the FA and other County FAs.

The Board would be pleased to welcome you at the Annual General Meeting and to provide an opportunity for you to meet Board members, the Chief Executive, and members of the Executive Team.

If you are unable to attend, please complete the proxy form which will be sent to you with this report and the financial statements, to indicate your voting intentions.

I look forward to welcoming and meeting you at the AGM or at future Association events.

Professor Surinder Sharma **Chair**

26 October 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of operation of sports facilities and sports activities.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

K Ellis (Resigned 24 April 2023)

Professor S M Sharma

D Carlisle
N Clemo
J Harding
S Reason
R Stretton
L Jones
M Tolond

S Turner (Resigned 15 May 2023)
C Davis (Appointed 30 August 2022)
J Dunmore (Appointed 24 April 2023)

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

J Dunmore

Director

26 October 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leicestershire & Rutland County Football Association Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its surplus for the year then ended:
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error; and to respond appropriately to those risks. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and the sector in which it operates. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: the Companies Act 2006, the UK Corporate Governance Code and UK corporate taxation laws.
- We obtained an understanding of how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries to the management. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of relevant papers provided to the Directors.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
 - challenging assumptions and judgments made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
 - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Thomas Mayfield BA ACA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Mayfield & Co.

Meridian Business Park Leicester LE19 1RJ

2 Merus Court

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

26 October 2023

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Income	753,794	594,824
Administrative expenses	(684,232)	(577,579)
Other operating income	8,509	11,148
Operating surplus	78,071	28,393
Interest receivable and similar income	260	12
Interest payable and similar expenses	(2,379)	(6,430)
Surplus before taxation	75,952	21,975
Tax on surplus	-	-
Surplus for the financial year	75,952	21,975
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The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Surplus for the year	75,952	21,975
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	75,952	21,975

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		544,738		560,629
Current assets					
Debtors	5	30,585		12,673	
Cash at bank and in hand		762,903		717,691	
		793,488		730,364	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(209,643)		(211,513)	
Net current assets			583,845		518,851
Total assets less current liabilities			1,128,583		1,079,480
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	_		(252 522)		/270 270
one year	7		(252,529)		(279,378
Net assets			876,054		800,102
Reserves					
Other reserves			337,517		307,500
Special reserves			70,384		70,384
Income and expenditure account			468,153		422,218
Members' funds			876,054		800,102

These financial statements have been prepared 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 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Professor S M Sharma

Director

Company registration number 03733868 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Other reserves £	Special reserves £	Income and expenditure	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2021	307,500	70,384	400,243	778,127
Year ended 30 June 2022: Surplus and total comprehensive income Balance at 30 June 2022	 307,500	- 70,384	21,975 ————————————————————————————————————	21,975 ——— 800,102
Year ended 30 June 2023: Surplus and total comprehensive income Transfers Balance at 30 June 2023	30,017 ————————————————————————————————————	70,384	75,952 (30,017) ————————————————————————————————————	75,952 - - 876,054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Leicestershire & Rutland County Football Association Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Holmes Park, Dog and Gun Lane, Whetstone, Leicester, LE8 6FA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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.

1.2 Income and expenditure

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

In situations where grant income is also received the treatment falls in line with Section 24 of FRS102 with the application of the performance model in respect of recognition and measurement. Therefore, cash inflows would be deferred on this basis.

In respect of capital grants received they are released to income on a systematic basis over the expected useful economic life of the assets they pertain to.

Some expenditure includes VAT as the company cannot reclaim all of 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:

Freehold land and buildings 50 years
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipments 3 years
All weather pitch 10 years
Ground developments and floodlights 12 years
Tractors and mowers 5 years

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each reporting date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are measured at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value at the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.7 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.8 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. Company contributions to defined contribution plans for the benefit of employee's are expensed as they become payable.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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.

In respect of capital grants they are recognised as creditors once received and released to income on a systematic basis over the expected useful economic life of the assets they pertain to.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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

						2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total					16 	16
4	Tangible fixed assets						
		Freehold land Fix and buildings an	ctures, Fittings All ad Equipments	weather pitch	Ground developments and floodlights	Tractors and mowers	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 July 2022	608,601	253,426	119,697	71,101	40,911	1,093,736
	Additions		8,188				8,188
	At 30 June 2023	608,601	261,614	119,697	71,101	40,911	1,101,924
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 July 2022	95,068	247,018	93,893	56,217	40,911	533,107
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year	12,172	4,136	3,686	4,085		24,079
	At 30 June 2023	107,240	251,154	97,579	60,302	40,911	557,186
	Carrying amount						
	At 30 June 2023	501,361	10,460	22,118	10,799		544,738
	At 30 June 2022	513,533	6,408	25,804	14,884	-	560,629
5	Debtors						
	Amounts falling due within on	o vear.				2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts family due within on	ie year.				Ľ	r
	Trade debtors					23,701	4,535
	Other debtors					6,884	8,138
						30,585	12,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2023	2022
			£	£
	Bank loans		17,804	15,112
	Trade creditors		18,202	10,349
	Taxation and social security		12,650	9,200
	Capital grants deferred		8,509	8,509
	Other creditors		18,052	17,565
	Accruals and deferred income		134,426	150,778
			209,643	211,513
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2023	2022
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		95,629	113,969
	Capital grants deferred		156,900	165,409
			252,529	279,378

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

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 £10.