ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K Ellis	
	Professor S M Sharma	
	D Carlisle	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
	N Clemo	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
	J Harding	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
	S Reason	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
	R Stretton	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
	L Jones	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
	M Tolond	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
	S Turner	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
	C Davis	(Appointed 30 August 2022)
Secretary	K Ellis	
Company number	03733868	
Registered office	Holmes Park	
	Dog and Gun Lane	
	Whetstone	
	Leicester	
	LE8 6FA	
Auditor	Mayfield & Co.	
	2 Merus Court	
	Meridian Business Park	
	Leicester	
	LE19 1RJ	

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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	
Professor S M Sharma	
D Carlisle	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
N Clemo	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
J Harding	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
S Reason	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
R Stretton	(Appointed 1 August 2021)
L Jones	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
M Tolond	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
S Turner	(Appointed 25 January 2022)
C Davis	(Appointed 30 August 2022)

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

K Ellis Director

19 January 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 2022 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 2022 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.

Other matters which we are required to address

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2021 were not audited. We do not express an audit opinion on the comparative figures of this period.

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.

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

19 January 2023

2 Merus Court Meridian Business Park Leicester LE19 1RJ

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Income	594,824	735,246
Administrative expenses	(577,579)	(459,673)
Other operating income	11,148	112,929
Operating surplus	28,393	388,502
Interest receivable and similar income	12	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	(6,430)	(3,467)
Surplus before taxation	21,975	385,035
Tax on surplus	-	-
Surplus for the financial year	21,975	385,035

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2022 £	2021 £
Surplus for the year	21,975	385,035
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	21,975	385,035

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

		202	2022		1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		560,629		585,799
Current assets					
Debtors	5	12,673		85,981	
Cash at bank and in hand		717,691		538,741	
		730,364		624,722	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(211,513)		(129,628)	
Net current assets			518,851		495,094
Total assets less current liabilities			1,079,480		1,080,893
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	7		(279,378)		(302,766)
one year	,		(279,378)		(502,700)
Net assets			800,102		778,127
Reserves					
Other reserves			307,500		307,500
Special reserves			70,384		70,384
Income and expenditure account			422,218		400,243
Members' funds			800,102		778,127

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 19 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Professor S M Sharma Director

Company Registration No. 03733868

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Other reserves £	Special reserves £	Income and expenditure £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	70,384	322,708	393,092
Year ended 30 June 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers	- 307,500 	-	385,035 (307,500) 	385,035
Balance at 30 June 2021	307,500	70,384	400,243	778,127
Year ended 30 June 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Balance at 30 June 2022			21,975 422,218	21,975 800,102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 f.

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 2022

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 2022

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 2022

3 Employees

4

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

						2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total					16	9
ı	Tangible fixed assets						
		Freehold land Fix and buildings an	ctures, Fittings All nd Equipments	weather pitch	Ground developments and floodlights	Tractors and mowers	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 July 2021	608,601	245,671	119,697	71,101	40,911	1,085,981
	Additions	-	7,755	-	-	-	7,755
	At 30 June 2022	608,601	253,426	119,697	71,101	40,911	1,093,736
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 July 2021	82,896	234,556	89,856	51,963	40,911	500,182
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year	12,172	12,462	4,037	4,254	-	32,925
	At 30 June 2022	95,068	247,018	93,893	56,217	40,911	533,107
	Carrying amount						
	At 30 June 2022	513,533	6,408	25,804	14,884	-	560,629
	At 30 June 2021	525,705	11,115	29,841	19,138	-	585,799

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
		-
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	4,535	6,064
Other debtors	8,138	79,917
	42 (72	05 004
	12,673	85,981

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2022	2021
			£	£
	Bank loans		15,112	14,873
	Trade creditors		10,349	3,007
	Taxation and social security		9,200	7,080
	Capital grants deferred		8,509	8,509
	Other creditors		17,565	3,109
	Accruals and deferred income		150,778	93,050
			211,513	129,628
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2022	2021
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		113,969	128,848
	Capital grants deferred		165,409	173,918
			279,378	302,766

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.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

		2022		2021
	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Income	_	_	_	-
FA Grants		293,832		269,888
Non-FA Grants		-		2,000
Discipline income		116,660		64,965
Football development income		23,089		11,899
Affiliation income		59,746		53,999
Referees income		37,138		9,919
Cup competitions		25,299		454
Income from facilities		34,403		8,372
Sponsorship and Marketing		4,657		6,250
Legacies		-		307,500
		594,824		735,246
Other operating income				
Coronavirus job retention scheme grant	2,639		78,277	
Coronavirus exceptional support	-		26,143	
Capital grants released	8,509		8,509	
		11,148		112,929
Administrative expenses		(577,579)		(459,673)
Operating surplus		28,393		388,502
Investment revenues	12			
Bank interest received	12			
		12		-
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(6,430)		(3,467)
Surplus before taxation	3.69%	21,975	52.37%	385,035
	5.0570		52.5770	

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	368,092	365,212
Staff pension costs defined contribution	9,263	8,363
Coaching costs	34,060	11,686
Council expenses	4,000	688
Rates	13,226	(2,722)
Cleaning	7,516	247
Waste disposal	1,396	206
Power, light and heat	7,709	5,424
Property repairs and maintenance	11,984	5,380
Pitch maintenance	3,413	1,497
3G Maintenance	2,171	1,054
Awards and ceremonies	6,566	-
County cup expenditure	14,501	-
Computer running costs	1,783	1,774
Hire of equipment (not operating lease)	2,655	2,948
Professional subscriptions	552	649
Consultancy fees	-	2,020
Audit fees	8,225	1,767
Insurances (not premises)	9,576	7,164
Printing and stationery	1,674	603
Referees costs	14,971	1,014
Health and Safety consultancy	7,255	6,070
Card machine costs	3,328	1,555
Telecommunications	7,581	8,771
Sundry expenses	1,398	427
Catering costs	1,759	-
Depreciation	32,925	27,876
Catering costs	577,579	459,673

DETAILED INCOME BREAKDOWN

	2022		2021
	£		£
FA Grants	262.007		264 500
Salary related grants	262,007		261,588
Rule 8E grant Other FA grants	390 31,435		7,550 750
	- 293,832	-	269,888
Non-FA Grants			
Football Foundation grants	-		2,000
		-	2,000
Football Development Income			
Coach courses and education	15,696		9,930
Other	7,393		1,969
	- 23,089	-	11,899
Cup Competitions Income			
Team entrance fees	15,220		34
Gate entrance fees	8,604		-
Competition fines	1,475		420
	- 25,299	-	454
Facilities Income			
3G and training area hire	23,396		7,725
Room hire	2,534		647
Catering and franchise income	8,473		-
	- 34,403	-	8,372