ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Professor S M Sharma	
	D Carlisle	
	J Harding	
	S Reason	
	R Stretton	
	L Jones	
	M Tolond	
	C Davis	
	J Dunmore	
	P Hajek	(Appointed 29 February 2024)
	E Pruett	(Appointed 26 September 2024)
Secretary	J Dunmore	
Company number	03733868	
Registered office	Holmes Park	
	Dog and Gun Lane	
	Whetstone	
	Leicester	
	LE8 6FA	
a 11.		
Auditor	Thomas Mayfield BA FCA	
	Mayfield & Co	
	2 Merus Court	
	Meridian Business Park	
	Leicester	
	LE19 1RJ	

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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:

Professor S M Sharma	
D Carlisle	
N Clemo	(Resigned 31 January 2024)
J Harding	
S Reason	
R Stretton	
L Jones	
M Tolond	
C Davis	
J Dunmore	
P Hajek	(Appointed 29 February 2024)
E Pruett	(Appointed 26 September 2024)

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

24 October 2024

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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 (the company) for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the income and expenditure 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 2024 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

TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation (ie. gives a true and fair view).

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 FCA Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Mayfield & Co.

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor 2 Merus Court Meridian Business Park Leicester LE19 1RJ

24 October 2024

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income	822,181	753,794
Administrative expenses	(796,434)	(684,232)
Other operating income	8,509	8,509
Operating surplus	34,256	78,071
Interest receivable and similar income	2,629	260
Interest payable and similar expenses	(9,635)	(2,379)
Surplus before taxation	27,250	75,952
Tax on surplus	-	-
Surplus for the financial year	27.250	75.052
Surplus for the financial year	27,250	75,952

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2024 £	2023 £
Surplus for the year	27,250	75,952
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	27,250	75,952

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

		2024		2023		
	Notes	202 £	£	202 £	5 £	
Fixed assets	Notes	-	-	-	-	
Tangible assets	4		557,336		544,738	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	37,742		30,585		
Cash at bank and in hand		784,589		762,903		
		822,331		793,488		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(216,344)		(209,643)		
					502.045	
Net current assets			605,987		583,845	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,163,323		1,128,583	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than						
one year	7		(260,019)		(252,529)	
Net assets			903,304		876,054	
Reserves						
Other reserves			337,517		337,517	
Special reserves	9		70,384		70,384	
Income and expenditure account			495,403		468,153	
Members' funds			903,304		876,054	

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 24 October 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Professor S M Sharma Director

Company registration number 03733868 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Other reserves £	Special reserves £	Income and expenditure £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2022	307,500	70,384	422,218	800,102
Year ended 30 June 2023: Surplus and total comprehensive income Transfers	30,017	-	75,952 (30,017)	75,952
Balance at 30 June 2023	337,517	70,384	468,153	876,054
Year ended 30 June 2024: Surplus and total comprehensive income Balance at 30 June 2024	337,517	70,384	27,250 495,403 	27,250 903,304

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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 2024

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 2024

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 2024

3 Employees

4

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

					2024 Number	2023 Number
Total					17	16
Tangible fixed assets						
	Freehold land Fix and buildings an		weather pitch	Ground developments and floodlights	Tractors and mowers	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 July 2023	608,601	261,614	119,697	71,101	40,911	1,101,924
Additions	1,130	5,448	-	-	36,274	42,852
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(8,136)	(8,136)
At 30 June 2024	609,731	267,062	119,697	71,101	69,049	1,136,640
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 July 2023	107,240	251,154	97,579	60,302	40,911	557,186
Depreciation charged in the						
year	12,195	6,333	3,686	2,160	5,880	30,254
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(8,136)	(8,136)
At 30 June 2024	119,435	257,487	101,265	62,462	38,655	579,304
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2024	490,296	9,575	18,432	8,639	30,394	557,336
At 30 June 2023	501,361	10,460	22,118	10,799	-	544,738

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	22,567	23,701
Other debtors	15,175	6,884
	37,742	30,585

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans	14,564	17,804
Trade creditors	25,685	18,202
Taxation and social security	13,671	12,650
Deferred income	10,914	8,509
Other creditors	881	18,052
Accruals and deferred income	150,629	134,426
	216,344	209,643
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2024	2023
Note	s £	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	86,783	95,629
Deferred income	173,236	156,900
	260,019	252,529

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

8 Members' liability

7

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.

9 Special reserves

	2024 £	2023 £
At the beginning and end of the year	70,384	70,384

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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

DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	<u>,</u>	2024	<u> </u>	2023
Income	£	£	£	£
FA Grants				252 720
		356,525		352,730
Non-FA Grants		5,869		-
Discipline income		158,787		132,829
Football development income		37,898		28,439
Affiliation income		65,235		62,189
Referees income		52,022		40,384
Cup competitions		42,282		43,197
Income from facilities		68,873		59,934
Sponsorship and Marketing		31,265		4,075
Legacies		-		30,017
Other income		3,425		-
		822,181		753,794
Other operating income				
Capital grants released		8,509		8,509
Administrative expenses		(796,434)		(684,232)
Operating surplus		34,256		78,071
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	2,629		260	
		2,629		260
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(9,635)		(2,379)
Surplus before taxation	3.31%	27,250	10.08%	75,952

DETAILED INCOME BREAKDOWN

		2024		2023
		£		£
FA Grants				
Salary related grants		268,478		281,354
Rule 8E grant Other FA grants		22,500 65,547		23,247 48,129
Other FA grants				48,129
	48.48%	356,525	54.51%	352,730
Non-FA Grants				
Football Foundation grants		5,869		-
	0.80%	5,869	-	-
Discipline income				
Fines		131,633		111,000
Suspension		27,154		21,829
	21.59%	158,787	20.53%	132,829
Football Development income				
Coach courses and education		23,212		22,538
Other		14,686		5,901
	5.15%	37,898	4.01%	28,439
Affiliation income				
Affiliation fees		63,012		59,614
Sanctioning		2,223		2,575
	8.87%	65,235	8.77%	62,189
Referees income				
Referees income		52,022		40,384
	7.07%	52,022	5.69%	40,384
Cup Competitions Income				
Team entrance fees		22,360		23,120
Gate entrance fees		16,439		17,152
Competition fines		3,056		2,745
Other, Trophies		427		180
	5.75%	42,282	6.09%	43,197

DETAILED INCOME BREAKDOWN

		2024 £		2023 £
Facilities income				
3G and training area hire		8,258		11,257
Holmes park hire		39,618		27,273
Room hire		-		(178)
Catering and franchise income		20,997		21,582
	9.36%	68,873	8.45%	59,934
Sponsorship & Marketing				
Sponsorship - county cup		19,515		-
Sponsorship - replay maintenance		2,004		-
Marketing & commercial		9,746		4,075
	4.25%	31,265	0.57%	4,075
Legacies income				
Other income		-		30,017
			4.23%	30,017
	-		4.2370	
Other income Other		3,425		-
	1.48%	3,425	-	-
		822,181		753,794

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	478,591	428,217
Social security costs	35,418	34,481
Staff pension costs defined contribution	12,784	11,287
Coaching costs	-	2,056
Council expenses	724	(1,515)
Rates	8,900	10,493
Cleaning	9,236	10,797
Waste disposal	4,104	4,089
Power, light and heat	27,164	23,816
Property repairs and maintenance	37,309	14,664
Pitch maintenance	7,739	4,386
3G Maintenance	2,004	2,211
Awards and ceremonies	13,490	6,567
County cup expenditure	50,389	21,942
Computer running costs	1,989	1,833
Hire of equipment (not operating lease)	2,225	2,840
Travelling expenses	-	158
Professional subscriptions	241	339
Legal and professional fees	5,661	4,701
Audit fees	9,330	9,288
Insurances (not premises)	9,376	8,886
Printing and stationery	2,031	2,449
Referees costs	27,691	21,004
Health and Safety consultancy	6,098	17,327
Card machine costs	4,465	3,928
Telecommunications	7,036	8,471
Sundry expenses	4,953	2,995
Catering costs	1,634	2,443
Depreciation	30,252	24,079
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	(4,400)	-
	796,434	684,232