Registration number: 00179671

## Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Manningtons Chartered Accountants 39 High Street Battle East Sussex TN33 0EE

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## **Company Information**

**Directors** 

J E Jempson

F A G Menzies

C J Gorringe C.B.E.

R A Dolman C A McDonald

R M Gradon

Z I Richmond-Watson

C J Stephenson

D H Nelson R F Holt

E Hopkins

A Hoffman

Company secretary

C A McDonald

Vice presidents

J Eker

P M Woodroffe

Advisory board

J Eker

P M Woodroffe

C J Gorringe C.B.E.

Registered office

The Club House

115 Military Road

Rye

East Sussex TN31 7NY

Bankers

**HSBC Bank PLC** 

4 Robertson Street

Hastings East Sussex TN34 1HW

Auditors

Manningtons

**Chartered Accountants** 

39 High Street

Battle East Sussex TN33 0EE

#### Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Director of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J E Jempson

C V Bingham (ceased 7 February 2022)

F A G Menzies

C J Gorringe C.B.E.

R A Dolman

C A McDonald - Company secretary and director

R M Gradon

Z I Richmond-Watson

C J Stephenson

D H Nelson

R F Holt

E Hopkins

The following director was appointed after the year end:

A Hoffman (appointed 1 August 2022)

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the running of a Lawn Tennis and Squash Racquets Club. The Club is Registered as a Community Amateur Sports Club.

### Review of Business and future developments

Review of Business – At the beginning of the year the Club was still impacted by the pandemic. Restrictions were lifted and the operations have gradually returned to normal It was possible to carry out most events scheduled for the summer of 2021 but for reduced numbers. The Club has, as expected, benefitted from the post-pandemic trend of more working from home and the associated influx of new members.

Towards the end of the year the board approved the construction of a second Padel court having obtained the necessary planning consent from Rother, and decided to carry out the refurbishment of its two Astroturf tennis courts replacing them with all-weather artificial clay. This work was being carried out over the year end.

Future developments – The coming year will see the completion of the construction of the new Padel court and the completion of the refurbishment of the two hard courts, as referred to above. In addition the Club continues to pursue its wish to erect indoor courts on land adjacent to the existing Club facilities or otherwise use that land for the better provision of sports facilities to the Club, and wider community.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

#### Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Manningtons are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 2110 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

D H Nelson

Director

#### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 Section 1A '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 31 March 2022 and of its profit 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 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 director's 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 original financial statements were 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. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 where 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from
  the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], 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 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:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sport facility sector;

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited

- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- · performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- · tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates such as depreciation and bad debt provisioning were indicative of potential bias;
- · investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- · reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Rother Meads Tennis and Games Club Limited

#### 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.

Rowena Walsh FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Manningtons, Statutory Auditor

39 High Street Battle East Sussex TN33 0EE

Date: 30 10 22

# Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	•	189,255	113,604
Cost of sales		(40,462)	(5,921)
Gross profit		148,793	107,683
Administrative expenses		(148,531)	(115,862)
Other operating income		208	26,823
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income		38,641 38,641	18,644 137,062 137,062
Profit before tax	5	39,111	155,706
Profit for the financial year		39,111	155,706
Retained earnings brought forward	, •	661,135	510,429
Retained earnings carried forward	:	700,246	666,135

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

## (Registration number: 00179671) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	672,070	628,704
Current assets	•		
Stocks	7	4,938	4,646
Debtors	8	13,401	5,015
Cash at bank and in hand		164,781	145,112
		183,120	154,773
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(86,999)	(54,397)
Net current assets		96,121	100,376
Total assets less current liabilities		768,191	729,080
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(2,545)	(2,545)
Net assets		765,646	726,535
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,400	10,400
Other reserves		60,000	55,000
Profit and loss account		695,246	661,135
Shareholders' funds	:	765,646	726,535

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 2 10 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

D H Nelson Director

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

			Profit and loss	
	Share capital	Other reserves	account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	10,400	55,000	661,135	726,535
Profit for the year	-	-	39,111	39,111
Other comprehensive income		5,000	(5,000)	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		5,000	34,111	39,111
At 31 March 2022	10,400	60,000	695,246	765,646
			Profit and loss	
	Share capital	Other reserves	account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020	10,400	50,000	510,429	570,829
Profit for the year	-	-	155,706	155,706
Other comprehensive income		5,000	(5,000)	
Total comprehensive income		5,000	150,706	155,706
At 31 March 2021	10,400	55,000	661,135	726,535

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

The Club House

115 Military Road

Rye

East Sussex

**TN317NY** 

United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on ... 210 2022

#### 2 Accounting policies

## Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Freehold premises

as they are fully maintained and the costs charged to the income and expenditure account. Furthermore the directors estimate that the residual value is significantly in excess of the book cost

The freehold premises are not depreciated

Plant and equipment Over 3 years

Tennis courts / Padel Courts Over 5 years / Over 20 years

Squash courts

Tennis pavilion

Over 25 years

Irrigation, fencing and floodlights

Over 10 years

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from members for subscriptions received in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 16 (2021 - 17).

#### 4 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	2,400	2,880
•		
5 Profit before tax		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation expense	4,352	4,130

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## 6 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Irrigation, fencing and floodlights £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2021	821,891	40,383	113,659	975,933
Additions	46,831		888	47,719
At 31 March 2022	868,722	40,383	114,547	1,023,652
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	201,494	40,383	105,352	347,229
Charge for the year	1,202		3,151	4,353
At 31 March 2022	202,696	40,383	108,503	351,582
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	666,026		6,044	672,070
At 31 March 2021	620,397		8,307	628,704

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £614,064 (2021 - £614,064) in respect of freehold land and buildings, £5,132 (2021 - £6,333) in respect of the tennis pavilion and £46,831 (2021 - £Nil) in respect of padel courts.

## 7 Stocks

	2022	2021
·	£	£
Household supplies	150	150
Equipment and clothing for resale	1,000	750
Bar stocks	3,788	3,746
	4,938	4,646
8 Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	25
Taxation and social security	7,334	-
Prepayments	480	420
Other debtors	5,587	4,570
	13,401	5,015

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## 9 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		48,626	37,689
Taxation and social security		469	2,231
Life members deferred income provision		37,904	14,477
		86,999	54,397
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	2,545	2,545
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	•	2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	2,545	2,545
10 Loans and borrowings			
		2022	2021
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings	•		
6% Mortgage debenture stock		1,345	1,345
Life members subscription fund	_	1,200	1,200
	_	2,545	2,545

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## 11 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with entities with joint control or significant interest

John Jempson and Son Limited

(J E Jempson is a director of both companies)

The company bought goods and services on normal commercial terms from John Jempson and Son Limited.

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover (analysed below)	189,255	113,604
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(40,462)	(5,921)
Gross profit	148,793	107,683
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(40,178)	(33,155)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(77,314)	(61,100)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(23,654)	(16,405)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(3,033)	(1,072)
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	(4,352)	(4,130)
	(148,531)	(115,862)
Other operating income (analysed below)	208	26,823
Operating profit	470	18,644
Other interest receivable and similar income (analysed below)	38,641	137,062
Profit before tax	39,111	155,706

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	_	_
Bar sales	33,159	5,189
Entry fees	19,727	323
Equipment and clothing sales	478	174
Events and functions	15,077	1,855
Subscriptions - annual and temporary	75,060	74,641
Court lighting charges	6,130	1,582
Raffles	1,040	1,502
Advertising and miscellaneous	10,829	2,598
Function service revenues	455	_,_,
Rent receivable	27,300	27,242
<u></u>	189,255	113,604
Cost of sales		
Opening bar stock		4,322
Opening stock - goods for resale	-	1,000
Bar purchases	21,924	4,022
Tournament expenses	7,824	-
Function and fundraising expenses	7,419	763
Catering purchases	3,411	185
Goods for resale	177	125
Closing bar stock	(43)	(3,746)
Closing stock - goods for resale	(250)	(750)
	40,462	5,921
Employment costs	_	
Wages and salaries	37,265	32,489
Staff NIC (Employers)	1,874	32,407
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	679	666
Staff training	. 360	
	40,178	33,155
Establishment costs		
Steward, bar and house costs	7,319	3,873
Rates and water	4,221	5,898
Electricity	, -	2,769
Oil, gas and logs	6,418	1,189
Insurance	4,823	3,969
Repairs and maintenance	38,265	30,989
Repairs (clubhouse, equipment etc.)	9,826	10,238
Cleaning	6,442	2,175
<u> </u>	77,314	61,100

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

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## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	. 2021 £
General administrative expenses		
Telephone and fax	949	1,112
Computer and website costs	980	1,320
Printing, postage and stationery	739	237
Sussex LTA - Players contributions & fees	900	420
Sundry expenses	-	100
Motor expenses	879	1,140
Book keeping	14,044	7,798
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	2,400	2,880
Legal and professional fees	2,763	1,398
	23,654	16,405
Finance charges		
Bank charges	3,033	1,072
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of tennis pavilion	1,201	1,056
Depreciation of plant and machinery	3,151	3,074
	4,352	4,130
Other operating income		
Government grants receivable	(208)	(26,823)
Other interest receivable and similar income		•
Bank interest receivable	(13)	(2)
Donations	(38,628)	(137,060)
•	(38,641)	(137,062)