Company registration number 11444293 (England and Wales)
MARDEN'S CLUB LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		136		188
Current assets					
Stocks		6,920		12,105	
Debtors	6	3,048		3,106	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,994		14,767	
		21,962		29,978	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(19,920)		(31,621)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			2,042		(1,643
Total assets less current liabilities			2,178		(1,455
Provisions for liabilities			(26)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			2,152		(1,455
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			2,152		(1,455
Members' funds			2,152		(1,455

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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:

Mr B J Donnellon

Director

Company Registration No. 11444293

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marden's Club Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Elizabeth House, 13-19 London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, United Kingdom, RG14 1JL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Income and expenditure

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

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim 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:

Plant and equipment 33% on cost

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Taxation

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

1.9 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.11 Member's guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee whereby the liability of its members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up may not exceed £1, as set out in the memorandum of association.

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 31 MAY 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Revenue recognition

The key judgements made by management in respect of revenue is the point at which the revenue should be recognised. Management consider the underlying contract terms and conclude upon the most appropriate point of the cycle at which to recognise revenue based upon these terms and in particular where the risks and rewards of ownership transfer.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessment consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and the projected disposal value.

3 Employees

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

		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Total	-	-
		_	_
4	Taxation		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	479	(58)
		_	_
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	26	(121)
		_	=
	Total tax charge/(credit)	505	(179)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Plant and machinery etc Plant and machinery etc	5	Tangible fixed assets		
Cost At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022 2,130 Depreciation and impairment At 1 June 2021 1,942 Depreciation charged in the year 52 At 31 May 2022 1,994 Carrying amount At 31 May 2022 136 At 31 May 2021 188 6 Debtors Service charges due 1,405 1,405 Other debtors 1,643 1,701 Other debtors 1,643 1,701 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -				
Cost 2,130 Depreciation and impairment At 1 June 2021 1,942 Depreciation charged in the year 52 At 31 May 2022 1,994 Carrying amount At 31 May 2022 136 At 31 May 2021 188 6 Debtors Service charges due 1,405 1,405 Other debtors 1,643 1,701 Other debtors 1,643 1,701 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 E £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -			III	
Depreciation and impairment		Cost		£
At 1 June 2021 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 May 2022 At 31 May 2022 Carrying amount At 31 May 2022 At 31 May 2021 136 Debtors 2022 2021 Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 1,405 Other debtors 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020		At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022		2,130
Depreciation charged in the year 52 At 31 May 2022 1,994 Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2022 1,994 Carrying amount At 31 May 2022 136 At 31 May 2021 188 6 Debtors 2022 2021 Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due 1,405 1,405 Other debtors 1,643 1,701 3,048 3,106 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020				-
Carrying amount		Depreciation charged in the year		52
At 31 May 2021 188 At 31 May 2021 2021 Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due 1,405 1,405 0ther debtors 1,643 1,701 3,048 3,106 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -		At 31 May 2022		1,994
At 31 May 2021 188 6 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts 188 2022 2021 £ £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020		Carrying amount		
6 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts Debtors 2022 2021 £ £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts		At 31 May 2022		136
6 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts 5 0202 2021 £ £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts		At 31 May 2021		188
Amounts falling due within one year: 2022 £ £ Service charges due Other debtors 1,405 1,405 1,603 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701 1,645 1,701				
Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due Other debtors 1,405 1,405 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1,643 1,701 1	6	Debtors		
Service charges due		Account 6-10 and a second second		
Other debtors 1,643 1,701 3,048 3,106 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -		Amounts failing due within one year:	Ł	Ł
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020		Service charges due	1,405	1,405
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -		Other debtors	1,643	1,701
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -			3,048	3,106
2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -				
2022 2021 £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -				
£ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -	7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2024
Bank loans and overdrafts 5,020 -				
			-	Z
		Bank loans and overdrafts	5,020	-
Taxation and social security 479 58		Taxation and social security	479	58
Other creditors 14,421 31,563			14,421	31,563
19,920 31,621			19,920	31,621

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.