

ADAMS OF NORTHAMPTON LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2021

tes	£			0
	~	£	£	£
3		1,737,500		2,015,262
l		99,199 		99,199
		1,836,699		2,114,461
i				
	105,8 1 5		28,769	
	136,634		31,426	
i	(82,547)		(124,097)	
•		54,087		(92,671)
		1,890,786		2,021,790
,		(730,692)		(941,372)
		(8,998)		(51,173)
		1,151,096		1,029,245
		1,000		1,000
		1,150,096		1,028,245
		1,151,096		1,029,245
		30,819 105,815 ————————————————————————————————————	99,199 1,836,699 30,819 105,815 136,634 (82,547) 54,087 1,890,786 (730,692) (8,998) 1,151,096 1,000 1,150,096	99,199 1,836,699 30,819 2,657 28,769 136,634 31,426 (82,547) (124,097) 54,087 1,890,786 (730,692) (8,998) 1,151,096 1,000 1,150,096

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2021 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 member has 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 November 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

T W J Adams **Director**

Company Registration No. 00749751

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Adams of Northampton Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oakley House, Headway Business Park, 3 Saxon Way West, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 9EZ. The place of business is given on the company information page of these financial statements.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the potential impact of the coronavirus, and the various measures taken to contain it, on the operations of the company. No immediate concerns in relation to the company's long term future have been identified but this area continues to be monitored. The directors are satisfied that the steps they have taken in the short term are appropriate and effective.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental of investment properties.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

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

202 Numbe	
Total	4 4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

3	Investment property	
		2021
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 June 2020	2,015,262
	Disposals	(225,250)
	Revaluations	(52,512)
	At 31 May 2021	1,737,500

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the balance sheet date by the directors of the company.

4	Fixed asset investments		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	99,199	99,199
5	Debtors		
_		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	٤	£
	Trade debtors	30,250	-
	Other debtors	569	2,657
		30,819	2,657
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans	-	65,500
	Trade creditors	2,159	2,726
	Taxation and social security	34,678	28,026
	Other creditors	45,710 ———	27,845
		82,547	124,097

The bank loan of £nil (2020 £65,500) is secured on the properties to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£

 Bank loans and overdrafts
 32,750

 Other creditors
 730,692
 908,622

730,692 941,372

The bank loan of £nil (2020 £32,750) is secured on the properties to which it relates.

8 Reserves

Included within reserves is an amount of -£340,454 (2020 -£330,116) which is non-distributable.

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.