

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01694054

**NORTHAMPTON CHRISTIAN CENTRES LIMITED**

**TRADING AS HEYFORD BOOKS**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 March 2022**

**NORTHAMPTON CHRISTIAN CENTRES LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS HEYFORD BOOKS**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 March 2022**

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	493	287
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		10,000	10,000
Debtors	6	981	4,522
Cash at bank and in hand		14,881	14,628
		25,862	29,150
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	3,249	7,368
<b>Net current assets</b>		22,613	21,782
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		23,106	22,069
<b>Net assets</b>		23,106	22,069
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	35,000	35,000
Profit and loss account		( 11,894)	( 12,931)
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		23,106	22,069

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

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

# **NORTHAMPTON CHRISTIAN CENTRES LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 March 2022**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2022  
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Brown

Mr A Solomon

Director

Director

Company registration number: 01694054

# **NORTHAMPTON CHRISTIAN CENTRES LIMITED**

## **TRADING AS HEYFORD BOOKS**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Penfold Gardens, Great Billing, Northampton, NN3 9PG.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

##### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

##### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and Buildings	-	10% straight line
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	-	33% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

**Financial instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity .

**Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2021: 2 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	431
Additions	463
	—
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>894</b>
	—
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	144
Charge for the year	257
	—
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>401</b>
	—
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>493</b>
	—
At 31 March 2021	287
	—

## 6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	387	—
Other debtors	594	4,522
	—	—
	<b>981</b>	<b>4,522</b>
	—	—

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	149	2,140
Social security and other taxes	1,383	117
Other creditors	1,717	5,111
	—	—
	<b>3,249</b>	<b>7,368</b>
	—	—

## 8. Called up share capital

### Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
	—	—	—	—

## 9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	7,200	5,400
	—	—

#### 10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

##### 2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr M Brown	4,000	—	( 4,000)	—

##### 2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr M Brown	—	4,000	—	4,000

This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.



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