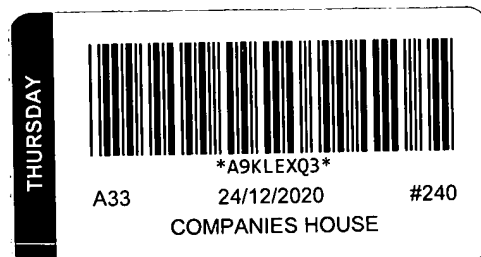


Registered number: 00581290

**COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**



COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	5	1	1
Investment property	6	1,138,079	1,138,079
		<u>1,138,080</u>	<u>1,138,080</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	23,040	26,862
Cash at bank and in hand		36,940	22,203
		<u>59,980</u>	<u>49,065</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(168,947)	(171,675)
Net current liabilities		<u>(108,967)</u>	<u>(122,610)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,029,113</u>	<u>1,015,470</u>
Net assets		<u>1,029,113</u>	<u>1,015,470</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	50	50
Profit and loss account		1,029,063	1,015,420
		<u>1,029,113</u>	<u>1,015,470</u>

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

T D Righiniotis

Director

Date: 14/12/20



The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Coleman Family Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London, SW1P 3JT.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The global pandemic has affected the property sector, but the business remains in a good established position. The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis, on the understanding that the director will continue to financially support the company for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

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 £.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents income from properties and is recognised when the company is contractually entitled to the income.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Investment property

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

2.8 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.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 -2).

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,611	981
	<u>2,611</u>	<u>981</u>

5. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1
At 31 March 2020	<u>1</u>

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,138,079
At 31 March 2020	1,138,079

Investment property comprises two commercial rental properties. The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of the opinion of the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis, by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and using judgement based on experience in this sector.

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	11,187	11,187
	11,187	11,187
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,349	1,775
Other debtors	10,504	13,900
	23,040	26,862

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to other participating interests	162,000	166,500
Corporation tax	2,611	981
Other creditors	2,596	2,454
Accruals and deferred income	1,740	1,740
	168,947	171,675

COLEMAN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9. Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	2020 £	2019 £
Revaluations	11,187	11,187
	<u>11,187</u>	<u>11,187</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
500 (2019 -500) Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

11. Related party transactions

At the year end, included within other creditors is an amount of £162,000 (2019: £166,500) due from a company in which the directors have a beneficial interest. Interest of £6,233 (2019: £7,816) was paid during the year.