

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED
Directors' Report and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 May 2016

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CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

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CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

**Company Information
for the year ended 31 May 2016**

Directors:

E Atkin
C J Atkin

Secretaries:

B Gold
R I Harris

Registered office:

16 Rosemont Road
London
NW3 6NE

Registered number:

05798194 (England and Wales)

Auditors:

Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
New Derwent House
69-73 Theobalds Road
London
WC1X 8TA

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 May 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was to hold two freehold properties outside London.

Directors

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 June 2015 to the date of this report.

E Atkin
C J Atkin

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 then 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.

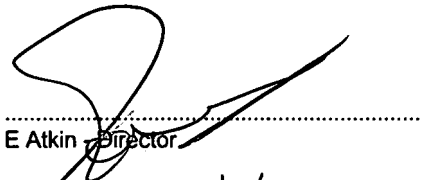
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies 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.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board:



.....
E Atkin, Director

Date: 28/11/2016
.....

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
CAH Estates (2) Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of CAH Estates (2) Limited for the year ended 31 May 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

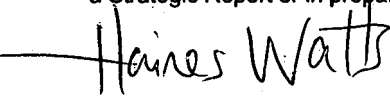
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
CAH Estates (2) Limited**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.


Esther Wood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
New Derwent House
69-73 Theobalds Road
London
WC1X 8TA

Date: 28/11/2016

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 May 2016**

		2016 £	2015 £
	Notes		
Turnover		700	700
Administrative expenses		(53,744)	(59,063)
Operating loss and Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	3	(53,044)	(58,363)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(53,044)	(58,363)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(53,044)	(58,363)

The notes form part of these financial statements

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05798194)

**Balance Sheet
31 May 2016**

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,074,534		2,058,356
Current assets					
Debtors	6	128,975		134,277	
Cash in hand		200		200	
		129,175		134,477	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	2,146,259		2,082,339	
Net current liabilities			(2,017,084)		(1,947,862)
Total assets less current liabilities			57,450		110,494
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Retained earnings	10		57,448		110,492
Shareholders' funds			57,450		110,494

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on
signed on its behalf by:

28/11/2016 and were

E Atkin - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 May 2016**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 June 2014	2	168,855	168,857
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(58,363)	(58,363)
Balance at 31 May 2015	2	110,492	110,494
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(53,044)	(53,044)
Balance at 31 May 2016	2	57,448	57,450

The notes form part of these financial statements

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2016

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements are the first annual financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The first date at which FRS 102 was applied was 1 June 2014. In accordance with FRS 102 the company has;

- Provided comparative information;
- Applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented; and
- Retrospectively applied the FRS 102 as required.

General information

CAH Estates (2) Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 16 Rosemont Road, London, NW3 6NE.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Turnover

Turnover represents rents and other property income receivable for the year net of Value Added Tax.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	15% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 May 2016

1. Accounting policies - continued

Going concern

During the year ended 31 May 2016 the company was able to continue as a going concern as a result of the ongoing financial support provided by E Atkin and C J Atkin, the principal shareholders of the parent company.

An undertaking has been received from E Atkin and C J Atkin that they will continue to provide the necessary financial support to enable the company to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future being a period of at least 53 weeks from the date of approval of these financial statements.

In addition, further undertakings have been provided by E Atkin, C J Atkin, and C A Holdings Plc, the company's parent undertaking, that they will not seek repayment of any amounts owed by the company for a period of at least 53 weeks from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On the basis of these undertakings the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Financial Instruments policy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating bad debt provisions. A full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of each month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provision do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectable.

There is also estimation uncertainty in calculating stock provisions. Slow moving and obsolete stocks are monitored during the year. Individual sales margins are reviewed monthly to identify any stock sold at less than cost. A line by line review of stock provisions is carried out at the year-end and slow-moving stock without forward sales order cover is identified and put forward for provision.

Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the stock provisions are as accurate as possible, there remain a risk that the provisions do not match the ultimate unrealised value of stock held.

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 May 2016

1. Accounting policies - continued

Taxation

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

The current tax charge is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and intends to settle on a net basis.

2. Staff costs

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 May 2016 nor for the year ended 31 May 2015.

3. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	6,781	10,977
Auditors' remuneration (including expenses and benefits in kind)	2,000	2,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Directors' remuneration	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 May 2016 nor for the year ended 31 May 2015.

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 May 2016

4. Taxation - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(53,044)	(58,363)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	(10,609)	(11,673)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	768
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	2,113
Unrelieved tax losses	10,609	8,792
Total tax charge	-	-

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
Cost					
At 1 June 2015	2,040,020	24,982	31,121	20,274	2,116,397
Additions	22,959	-	-	-	22,959
At 31 May 2016	2,062,979	24,982	31,121	20,274	2,139,356
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2015	-	16,182	21,585	20,274	58,041
Charge for year	-	3,300	3,481	-	6,781
At 31 May 2016	-	19,482	25,066	20,274	64,822
Net book value					
At 31 May 2016	2,062,979	5,500	6,055	-	2,074,534
At 31 May 2015	2,040,020	8,800	9,536	-	2,058,356

6. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	840	840
Amounts owed by group undertakings	96,494	102,046
Other debtors	578	578
Prepayments and accrued income	31,063	30,813
	128,975	134,277

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 May 2016

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 8)	86,565	28,021
Trade creditors	33,380	29,584
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,023,443	2,021,910
Social security and other taxes	182	70
Other creditors	213	213
Accruals and deferred income	2,476	2,541
	<u>2,146,259</u>	<u>2,082,339</u>

8. Loans

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	<u>86,565</u>	<u>28,021</u>

9. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2016	2015
			£	£
2	Ordinary	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

10. Reserves

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 June 2015	110,492
Deficit for the year	(53,044)
At 31 May 2016	<u>57,448</u>

11. Related party relationships and transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption as per paragraph 33IA of FRS 102 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

12. Control

The company's immediate parent undertaking is C.A. Holdings Plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

E Atkin and C J Atkin are the ultimate controlling parties of the parent undertaking by virtue of their shareholding of 45% and 29% respectively.

CAH ESTATES (2) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 May 2016

13. First year adoption

The company has adopted FRS 102 for the period ended 31 May 2016, with the date of transition therefore being 1 June 2014.

On transition management have considered the effect of any changes in accounting treatment from UK GAAP to FRS 102 for this company, but do not consider there to be any material changes that would warrant restatement of the comparative financials.