

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02996206

Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 December 2020

Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2020

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Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr B Coleman
	Mr D B Coleman
Registered office	10 Oak Street
	Fakenham
	Norfolk
	NR21 9DY
Accountants	Stephenson Smart (East Anglia) Limited
	Chartered Accountants
	10 Oak Street
	Fakenham
	Norfolk
Bankers	NR21 9DY
	Barclays Bank plc
	91-92 High Street
	King's Lynn
	Norfolk
	PE30 1BL

Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited

Balance Sheet

31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,844	4,223
Current assets			
Stocks		7,000	25,000
Debtors	6	17,089	105
Cash at bank and in hand		18,128	2,992
		42,217	28,097
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	8,671	16,940
Net current assets		33,546	11,157
Total assets less current liabilities		37,390	15,380
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	20,833	—
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		730	802
Net assets		15,827	14,578
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		15,727	14,478
Shareholders funds		15,827	14,578

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 (including profit and loss account) has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st December 2020 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 .

Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

31 December 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 April 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr B Coleman

Director

Company registration number: 02996206

Brian Coleman Enterprises Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Oak Street, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 9DY.

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 the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services rendered, excluding VAT.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold; Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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:

Plant and Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicle	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2019:2).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1st January 2020	9,517	6,500	16,017
Additions	833	—	833
	-----	-----	-----
At 31st December 2020	10,350	6,500	16,850
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Depreciation			
At 1st January 2020	8,379	3,415	11,794
Charge for the year	441	771	1,212
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At 31st December 2020	8,820	4,186	13,006
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Carrying amount			
At 31st December 2020	1,530	2,314	3,844
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At 31st December 2019	1,138	3,085	4,223
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6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,316	—
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	15,344	—
Other debtors	429	105
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	17,089	105
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,167	—
Trade creditors	157	—
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	—	9,307
Corporation tax	600	2,345
Social security and other taxes	1,847	781
Other creditors	1,900	4,507
	-----	-----
	8,671	16,940
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The bank borrowing is secured on the assets of the company.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,833	—
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9. Contingencies

A cross guarantee has been given to the company's bankers regarding the borrowings of Terrington Machinery Limited.

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.