Registered number: 04557454 (England and Wales)

G & S Brickwork Ltd
Filleted Accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2020

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Company information
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Director	: Kevin Smith
Registered office	: Archer House, Britland Estate Northbourne Road East Sussex BN22 8PW
Company number	: 04557454

Abridged balance sheet
As at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment		7,965	-
	5	7,965	-
Current assets			
Debtors		8,964	4,399
Cash and cash equivalents		-	11,884
		8,964	16,283
Current liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(8,247)	(610)
Corporation tax payable		-	(3,965)
		(8,247)	(4,575)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		717	11,708
Total assets less current liabilities		8,682	11,708
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for liabilities		(1,434)	-
Net assets/(liabilities)		**7,248**	**11,708**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Retained earnings		7,246	11,706
Shareholder's funds		**7,248**	**11,708**

The notes on pages 7 to 12 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For the year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.
The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476

of the Companies Act 2006.
The director acknowledges his responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A.
The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small entities regime. All the members of the company have consented to the drawing up of the abridged balance sheet.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 30 November 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Kevin Smith (Director)

Company registration number: 04557454

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020

(1) General Information

G and S Brickwork Ltd is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in E
Wales. Its registered office is Archer House, Britland Estate, Northbourne Road, East Sussex,

(2) Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are s
These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise sta

a) Statement of compliance

These individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The F
Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A and Companies
applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. These financial statements fo
ended 31 March 2020 are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accordanc
102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1
of transition is 01 April 2019. The transition from {Enter old standard} to FRS 102 Section 1A is
considered to have had a material effect on the financial statements. [this paragraph is only us
year of transition to FRS 102 1A.]

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance w
Companies Act 2006. The presentation and functional currency of the company is pounds ster
financial statements are presented in pound units (£) unless stated otherwise.

c) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represe
receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Adc
company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it
that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met as

below.

Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered the goods to the customer, n significant obligation remains unfulfilled that may affect the customer's acceptance of the prod risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

Rendering of services

Rendering of services Revenue from provision of services rendered in the reporting period is r when the outcome of a transaction for the rendering of services can be estimated reliably in te revenue, costs and its stage of completion of the specific transaction at the end of the reportin stage of completion is determined on the basis of the actual completion of a proportion of the t to be rendered. When the outcome of a service contract cannot be estimated reliably the com recognises revenue to the extent of the recoverable expenses recognised.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives are accounted for as s items.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehol their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated usef residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, wit any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset over useful life as follows:

Asset class and depreciation rate

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future ec benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference betw proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss, and include operating income.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill, plant, proper equipment and investments in group undertakings are reviewed to determine whether there is that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the ca amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognise immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of re is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount tl have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of relat prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

f) Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recogn financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, trade a payables, and loans and borrowings.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially m fair value.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments include:

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value, based upon discounted cash flow prevailing interest rates for similar instruments, or at their nominal amount less impairment los less than 12 months. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other receivables are valued cost less impairment losses [or if a trade debt is deferred beyond normal business terms, it is the present value of the future cash flows discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar inst

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. The cash and cash equ stated at their nominal values, as this approximates to amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective inter

Loans and borrowings

These are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the nominal amount outstanding. Subs initial recognition, they are recorded at amortised cost. Borrowing costs arising on bank borrov expensed as incurred within financial expense using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the nominal amoun outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liabilit allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that f integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) t expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carryin initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at th each reporting period. These financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is obj evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. Objective eviden impairment could include default by a debtor and/or significant financial difficulty of the debtors counterparty. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in loss.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance s only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows fror expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ow the asset to another party. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or re the company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligation discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the fina derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

g) Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognise(reporting period.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'pr(tax' as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's curre| calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the r period.

Deferred tax

A deferred tax asset or liability is recognised for tax recoverable or payable in future periods in transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and tot comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. Timing differences result from th(income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are rec the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date apart from certain exc Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in t which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have b or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(3) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financial s
OR

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors of the company are requi judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities th readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based or experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates

Impairment of land and buildings

Determining whether the company's land and buildings have been impaired requires estimatio values in use. The value in use calculations require the entity to estimate the future cash flows arise from the use of the asset over its estimated useful life and suitable discount rate in order present values.

Trade and other receivables

The total carrying amount of trade and other receivables are net of impairment losses after giv consideration to past experience of collecting payments, the number of delayed payments in tl as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions. A different assessmer considerations may result in different values being determined.

Contingent liability

Key assumptions have also been made in respect of a contingent liability for legal action taker company and are outlined in Note.

(4) Employees

During the year, the average number of employees including directors was 0 (2019 : 0)

(5) Fixed assets

	Tangib
Cost	
Additions	10,62
As at 31 March 2020	**10,62**
Depreciation/Amortisation	
For the year	2,65
As at 31 March 2020	**2,65**
Net book value	
As at 31 March 2020	7,96
As at 31 March 2019	