

**Company Registration No. 09547687 (England and Wales)**

**BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED

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**BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		-		247
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	17,478		773	
Cash at bank and in hand		227		-	
		<u>17,705</u>		<u>773</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(8,011)</u>		<u>(1,750)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			9,694		(977)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>9,694</u>		<u>(730)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			9,693		(731)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>9,694</u>		<u>(730)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 December 2019

Mr R Cohen  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09547687**

**BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	1	90	91
<b>Period ended 31 March 2018:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(821)	(821)
	<u>1</u>	<u>(731)</u>	<u>(730)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>			
<b>Period ended 31 March 2019:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	24,424	24,424
Dividends	-	(14,000)	(14,000)
	<u>1</u>	<u>9,693</u>	<u>9,694</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,693</u>	<u>9,694</u>

# BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Brickstone Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

##### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
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## BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

##### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

## BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

No provision is necessary for deferred tax.

# BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	988
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2018	741
Depreciation charged in the year	247
At 31 March 2019	988
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	247

### 3 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Corporation tax recoverable	299	294
Other debtors	17,179	479
	17,478	773

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,050	350
Corporation tax	5,653	-
Other creditors	1,308	1,400
	8,011	1,750

### 5 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	1	1



## **BRICKSTONE CAPITAL LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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#### **6 Related party relationships and transactions**

During the year, the company made loans of £13,982 (2018: £Nil) to the directors and declared dividends of £14,000 (2018: £Nil). At the balance sheet date, the company owed £108 (2018 : £Nil) to the directors. All the balances attract a nil rate of interest and are repayable on demand.

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.