

Company Registration No. 00583588 (England and Wales)

**GBG FENCES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **GBG FENCES LIMITED**

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# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		82,514		65,445
Investments	4		19,950		19,950
			<u>102,464</u>		<u>85,395</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		85,509		93,317	
Debtors	5	591,486		368,931	
Cash at bank and in hand		584,906		618,167	
		<u>1,261,901</u>		<u>1,080,415</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(579,478)		(390,709)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>682,423</u>		<u>689,706</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>784,887</u>		<u>775,101</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		(15,678)		(8,045)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>769,209</u></u>		<u><u>767,056</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			764,209		762,056
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>769,209</u></u>		<u><u>767,056</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have 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.

## **GBG FENCES LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 JUNE 2020***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Griffiths  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 00583588**

# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

GBG Fences Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 25 Barns Lane, Rushall, Walsall, West Midlands, WS4 1HQ.

#### 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. 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 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.

#### 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	5% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	10 - 20% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

##### **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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **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 trade creditors, other creditors and other taxation and social security, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

##### **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**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	11	11

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2019	47,713	497,976	545,689
Additions	-	71,916	71,916
Disposals	-	(47,521)	(47,521)
At 30 June 2020	47,713	522,371	570,084
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 July 2019	43,373	436,871	480,244
Depreciation charged in the year	840	21,336	22,176
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(14,850)	(14,850)
At 30 June 2020	44,213	443,357	487,570
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2020	3,500	79,014	82,514
At 30 June 2019	4,340	61,105	65,445

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	19,950	19,950



# GBG FENCES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

<b>4</b>	<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
	<b>Movements in fixed asset investments</b>		<b>Investments other than loans</b>
			<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
	At 1 July 2019 & 30 June 2020		19,950
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 30 June 2020		19,950
			<u>          </u>
	At 30 June 2019		19,950
			<u>          </u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade debtors	565,188	339,928
	Corporation tax recoverable	-	4,999
	Other debtors	26,298	24,004
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		591,486	368,931
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	62,110	70,878
	Corporation tax	13,976	-
	Other taxation and social security	82,068	31,516
	Other creditors	421,324	288,315
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		579,478	390,709
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Deferred tax liabilities	15,678	8,045
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## GBG FENCES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 8 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	15,678	8,045

#### 9 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

#### 10 Control

The company is under the control of its directors.

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.