Company Registration No. 06335734 (England and Wales)

GINKGO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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GINKGO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS LIMITED

CONTENTS

GINKGO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**3**		113,104		126,031
Tangible assets	**4**		634,928		658,135
			748,032		784,166
Current assets					
Stocks		632,819		1,057,476	
Debtors	**6**	946,298		771,593	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,823		1,830	
		1,582,940		1,830,899	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(1,564,295)		(1,750,061)	
Net current assets			18,645		80,838
Total assets less current liabilities			766,677		865,004
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(304,893)		(231,178)
Provisions for liabilities			(53,265)		(63,395)
Net assets			408,519		570,431
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			91		86
Profit and loss reserves			408,428		570,345
Total equity			408,519		570,431

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.

GINKGO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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

Mr D J D Curran
Director

Company Registration No. 06335734

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ginkgo Landscape Contractors Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 13 Princeton Court, 53-55 Felsham Road, Putney, London, SW15 1AZ.

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 a mounts 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 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Leasehold land and buildings	Over the term of the lease
Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	30% reducing balance

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 and cash equivalents

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 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.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	**2019 Number**
Total	93	93

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	258,524
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	132,493
Amortisation charged for the year	12,927
At 30 June 2020	145,420
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	113,104
At 30 June 2019	126,031

3 Intangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

Purchased Goodwill has arisen on the acquisition on 1 July 2009 of Ginkgo Landscape Contractors (a partnership) by Ginkgo Landscape Contractors Limited. It is being amortised evenly over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 20 years.

The estimated useful life is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses. Having considered these factors the directors believe that a useful life of 20 years is appropriate for goodwill, although this policy departs from the proposals recommended in FRS 102.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2019	308,981	872,768	1,181,749
Additions	-	148,819	148,819
Disposals	-	(101,852)	(101,852)
At 30 June 2020	308,981	919,735	1,228,716
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2019	43,548	480,066	523,614
Depreciation charged in the year	1,533	139,786	141,319
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(71,145)	(71,145)
At 30 June 2020	45,081	548,707	593,788
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2020	263,900	371,028	634,928
At 30 June 2019	265,433	392,702	658,135

In the opinion of the directors' the book value of the company's freehold property is not significantly different from the fair value.

Included in freehold property is the sum of £216,762 relating to the purchase of freehold land.

The leasehold properties are held in the personal names of the directors of the company merely as nominees of Ginkgo Landscape Contractors Limited.

5 Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchases agreements:

	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£

5 Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts **(Continued)**

At 30 June 2020	10,153	204,607	214,760
At 30 June 2019	13,538	208,749	222,287

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2020** £	**2019** £
Trade debtors	491,742	202,304
Amounts owed by group undertakings	192,530	264,100
Other debtors	262,026	305,189
	946,298	771,593

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	**2019** £
Bank loans and overdrafts	145,483	413,445
Trade creditors	448,989	464,681
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	19,858
Corporation tax	126,686	114,787
Other taxation and social security	422,707	149,154
Other creditors	420,430	588,136
	1,564,295	1,750,061

The bank holds a debenture over the undertaking, and all property and assets present and future.

In addition the bank holds a charge over the company's freehold land.

Amounts owed to group undertakings of £17,314 (2019: £19,858) are due to Clews Lane Nursery Limited (formerly Ginkgo Garden Centres Limited). Clews Lane Nursery Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ginkgo Limited.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	**2019** £
Bank loans and overdrafts	153,579	112,924
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,314	-
Other creditors	134,000	118,254
	304,893	231,178

9 Lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	95,091	86,236
Between two and five years	130,000	118,254
	225,091	204,490

10 Related party transactions

During the year ended 30 June 2020 the company entered into various transactions with Ginkgo Limited, and Clews Lane Nursery Limited (formerly Ginkgo Garden Centres Limited). All transactions between these related parties were carried out on an arms length commercial basis.

Ginkgo Landscape Contractors Limited, and Clews Lane Nursery Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Ginkgo Limited, which is entirely owned by the two directors A J D Challis and D J D Curran.

In support of the company's overdraft facility, A J D Challis and D J D Curran have provided personal guarantees to the company's bankers. In addition, the other director, P W Elcoat has provided professional services in respect of the company's trading activities.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken during the year other than those disclosed under the debtors and creditors above.

11 Parent company

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Ginkgo Limited (company number 03211856) of 13 Princeton Court, 53 - 55 Felsham Road, Putney, London, SW15 1AZ

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