GROUND SPECIALISTS LIMITED

Registered number: 08676440

Balance Sheet

as at 30 September 2019

	Notes		201 9		2018
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		101,211		152,629
Current assets					
Stocks-WIP		80,496		185,546	
Debtors	4	190,428		96,836	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,913		56,726	
		303,837		339,108	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(238,269)		(319,581)	
Net current assets			65,568		19,527
Total assets less current liabilities		-	166,779	-	172,156
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	- 6		(10,735)		(28,216)
Net assets		-	156,044	- -	143,940
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			155,944		143,840
Shareholder's funds		-	156,044	-	143,940

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr Bernard McLaughlin

Director

Approved by the board on 29 September 2020

GROUND SPECIALISTS LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Motor vehicles over 4 years
Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and

past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Employees	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	3
		Number

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2018	202,567	42,600	245,167
Additions	41,000	21,095	62,095
Disposals	(110,250)	(11,495)	(121,745)
At 30 September 2019	133,317	52,200	185,517
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2018	65,964	26,574	92,538
Charge for the year	33,992	13,195	47,187
On disposals	(54,462)	(957)	(55,419)
At 30 September 2019	45,494	38,812	84,306
Net book value			
At 30 September 2019	87,823	13,388	101,211
At 30 September 2018	136,603	16,026	152,629

Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	116,534	35,898
Other debtors- HMRC & prepayments	73,894	60,938
	190,428	96,836
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	40,703	59,162
Trade creditors	128,235	122,654
Corporation tax	29,424	17,101
Other taxes and social security costs	39,369	120,186
Other creditors	538	478
	238,269	319,581
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	10,735	28,216
	Trade debtors Other debtors- HMRC & prepayments Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	Trade debtors 116,534 Other debtors- HMRC & prepayments 73,894 190,428 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2019 £ Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts 40,703 Trade creditors 128,235 Corporation tax 29,424 Other taxes and social security costs 39,369 Other creditors 538 238,269 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year 2019

7 Other information

GROUND SPECIALISTS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

101 Stanford House

Oldfield Lane North

Greenford

Middlesex

UB6 0AL

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