GRIME-A-WAY SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Bruce Allen LLP Ground floor Suite Crown House , 40 North Street Hornchurch Essex RM11 1EW

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Registered number: 03357666

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		4,215	_	5,619
			4,215		5,619
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	2,375		2,450	
Debtors	6	29,099		18,662	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,739		15,436	
			_		
		51,213		36,548	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within					
One Year	7	(54,987)		(55,396)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		_	(3,774)	_	(18,848)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			441		(13,229)
		-		_	
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			441		(13,229)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				=	
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			341		(13,329)
		—			
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			441		(13,229)
				_	

For the year ending 31 December 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Jason Ellingford

Director

11th March 2025

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Grime-A-Way Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 03357666 . The registered office is Bruce Allen Llp Ground Floor Suite Crown House, 40 North Street, Hornchurch, RM11 1EW.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods. **Rendering of services**

Turnover fine the dage is a free is the is the is the state of the sta

Plant & Machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	25% reducing balance

2.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using taxerates that have been anacted or substantively endered by the people of the reporting period.

Deferred taking Historian timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable as to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the set of the set realised, based and the tax rates (and the laws) that have been enacted by substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities Current Bed deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in place any prevensive income or directly in sepurity respectively.

Provided during the period	211	1,163	30	1,404
As at 31 December 2024	7,560	11,206	3,708	22,474
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2024	634	3,490	91	4,215
As at 1 January 2024	845	4,653	121	5,619

3.678

21.070

5. Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Materials	2,375	2,450
6. Debtors		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	29,099	18,662

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	1,511
Corporation tax	3,528	2,201
Other taxes and social security	1,507	1,026
VAT	5,750	3,863
Accruals and deferred income	1,705	1,680
Director's loan account	42,497	45,115
	54,987	55,396
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2024	2023
	£	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	-	1,511
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
	-	1,511
	-	1,511
9. Share Capital		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100