Company registration number 03663783 (England and Wales)

GETMAPPING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GETMAPPING LTD

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GETMAPPING LTD

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**3**		875,338		802,721
Tangible assets	**4**		5,142,665		5,302,725
			6,018,003		6,105,446
Current assets					
Stocks		56,160		55,584	
Debtors	**7**	2,314,427		772,629	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,339		2,907	
		2,374,926		831,120	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(3,300,602)		(2,033,912)	
Net current liabilities			(925,676)		(1,202,792)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,092,327		4,902,654
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		(989,515)		(795,262)
Net assets			4,102,812		4,107,392
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			108,544		108,544
Share premium account			98,532		98,532
Revaluation reserve	**12**		294,435		254,435
Profit and loss reserves			3,881,276		3,893,940
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company			4,382,787		4,355,451
Non-controlling interests			(279,975)		(248,059)
Total equity			4,102,812		4,107,392

GROUP BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025 the group was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities under the Companies Act 2006:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

D E Horner
Director

Company registration number 03663783 (England and Wales)

GETMAPPING LTD

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**3**		875,338		802,721
Tangible assets	**4**		5,010,753		5,027,574
Investments	**5**		116,405		116,405
			6,002,496		5,946,700
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	3,227,662		1,538,292	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,339		2,907	
		3,232,001		1,541,199	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(2,990,124)		(1,725,355)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			241,877		(184,156)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,244,373		5,762,544
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		(989,515)		(767,818)
Net assets			5,254,858		4,994,726
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			108,544		108,544
Share premium account			98,532		98,532
Revaluation reserve			302,817		262,817
Profit and loss reserves			4,744,965		4,524,833
Total equity			5,254,858		4,994,726

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £220,132 (2024 - £206,571 profit).

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 31 March 2025 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

D E Horner
Director

Company registration number 03663783 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Getmapping Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

The group consists of Getmapping Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences betweer the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Getmapping Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2025. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the g roup.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and parent company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which 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.

1.6 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.7 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business 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 10 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.

1.8 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Development costs	25% reducing balance

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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:

Plant and equipment	varying rates on cost
Fixtures and fittings	33% on cost
Data Imaging	20% on cost

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.10 Fixed asset investments

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.11 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.12 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.

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 group 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.

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.

1.15 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 group'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.

1.16 Retirement benefits

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

1.17 Leases

As lessee

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 leased asset are consumed.

2 Employees

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

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Total	35	46	16	22

3 **Intangible fixed assets**

Group	**Goodwill**	**Other**	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	124,000	911,213	1,035,213
Additions	-	143,160	143,160
At 31 March 2025	124,000	1,054,373	1,178,373
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 April 2024	124,000	108,492	232,492
Amortisation charged for the year	-	70,543	70,543
At 31 March 2025	124,000	179,035	303,035
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	-	875,338	875,338
At 31 March 2024	-	802,721	802,721

Company	**Other**
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	911,213
Additions	143,160
At 31 March 2025	1,054,373
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2024	108,492
Amortisation charged for the year	70,543
At 31 March 2025	179,035
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	875,338
At 31 March 2024	802,721

4 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Data Imagery	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	6,488,363	3,281,409	9,769,772
Additions	987,092	3,153	990,245
Disposals	-	(441,829)	(441,829)
Revaluation	-	40,000	40,000
At 31 March 2025	7,475,455	2,882,733	10,358,188
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2024	1,961,446	2,505,601	4,467,047
Depreciation charged in the year	967,184	186,772	1,153,956
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(405,480)	(405,480)
At 31 March 2025	2,928,630	2,286,893	5,215,523
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	4,546,825	595,840	5,142,665
At 31 March 2024	4,526,917	775,808	5,302,725

Company	Data Imagery	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	6,488,363	1,470,721	7,959,084
Additions	987,092	-	987,092
Revaluation	-	40,000	40,000
At 31 March 2025	7,475,455	1,510,721	8,986,176
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2024	1,961,446	970,064	2,931,510
Depreciation charged in the year	967,184	76,729	1,043,913
At 31 March 2025	2,928,630	1,046,793	3,975,423
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	4,546,825	463,928	5,010,753
At 31 March 2024	4,526,917	500,657	5,027,574

5 Fixed asset investments

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	-	-	116,405	116,405

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	116,405
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	116,405
At 31 March 2024	116,405

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Geosense SA (PTY) Limited	12th Floor Sunbel Building, 2 Old Paarl Road, Bellville, 7532 South Africa	Ordinary	90.00
Getmapping Geo Lyd	10a White Hart Parade, Camberley, Surrey GU17 9AD	Ordinary	100

7 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	1,275,643	244,633	1,219,356	114,224
Corporation tax recoverable	34,666	-	34,666	-
Amounts owed by group	1	-	1,086,453	904,974
Other debtors	1,004,117	527,996	887,187	519,094
	2,314,427	772,629	3,227,662	1,538,292

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	866,190	848,578	799,619	779,109
Trade creditors	319,883	506,009	303,123	443,091
Corporation tax payable	4,672	(194,075)	-	(203,868)
Other taxation and social security	737,005	222,195	603,002	115,088
Other creditors	1,372,852	651,205	1,284,380	591,935
	3,300,602	2,033,912	2,990,124	1,725,355

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	589,515	306,533	589,515	306,533
Other creditors	400,000	488,729	400,000	461,285
	989,515	795,262	989,515	767,818

10 Loans and overdrafts

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans	1,389,134	1,085,642	1,389,134	1,085,642
Bank overdrafts	66,571	69,469	-	-
Other loans	400,000	-	400,000	-
	1,855,705	1,155,111	1,789,134	1,085,642
Payable within one year	866,190	848,578	799,619	779,109
Payable after one year	989,515	306,533	989,515	306,533

The group borrowing consists of a working capital facility from UK Working Capital of £240,000 (2024: £240,000), which is secured by a first charge over the parent company's receivables
A HP lease is in place with Paragon bank for £134,331 (2024:£623,060), who hold a charge over the Group's Vexcel Ultracam Eagle MKIII system.
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11 Hire Purchase

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts due:	£	£	£	£
Current liabilities	134,331	134,331	134,331	134,331
Non-current liabilities	-	488,729	-	461,285
	134,331	623,060	134,331	595,616

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.