Registered number: 03246990

TRENTHAM LEISURE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

WEDNESDAY



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Alastair Budd Guy Gusterson

Registered number

03246990

Registered office

Park Point 17 High Street Longbridge Birmingham B31 2UQ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of property investment.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,513,069 (2019 - profit £10,899,614).

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 November 2020 (2019: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Alastair Budd Guy Gusterson Robert Hudson (resigned 30 July 2021) Mark Allan (resigned 13 April 2020) Simon Redfern (resigned 30 April 2021)

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Going concern

The financial position of the company is set out in the Balance Sheet and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

The company is reliant on the support of its ultimate parent undertaking, St. Modwen Properties PLC, to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. However, the directors consider that the company is an integral part of St. Modwen Properties PLC's structure and strategy and this is evidenced by a letter of support from St. Modwen Properties PLC, which states its intent to provide the necessary financial support to ensure that the company is a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. After making enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In doing so, the directors have considered the latest guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council regarding the preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis.

This report was approved by the board on 5 August 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Alastair Budd Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	. 3	4,730,769	7,127,252
Cost of sales		(2,114,473)	(1,993,525)
Gross profit		2,616,296	5,133,727
Administrative expenses		(3,109)	(87,972)
(Loss)/gain on revaluation of investment property		(6,604,518)	8,261,522
Operating (loss)/profit	. 5	(3,991,331)	13,307,277
Interest receivable and similar income		405	2,302
Interest payable and expenses	4	(760)	(1,023)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(3,991,686)	13,308,556
Tax on (loss)/profit	6	478,617	(2,408,942)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	•	(3,513,069)	10,899,614

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019:£NIL).

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

TRENTHAM LEISURE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03246990

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets		•		•	
Tangible assets	7		841,664		493,062
Investment property	8		58,202,726		64,610,043
			59,044,390		65, 103, 105
Current assets				•	
Stocks	. 9	35,155		35, 155	
Debtors	10	1,310,519		1,178,844	
Cash at bank and in hand		198,051		1,392	
		1,543,725		1,215,391	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(30,938,883)		(32,207,020)	
Net current liabilities			(29,395,158)		(30,991,629
Total assets less current liabilities			29,649,232		34,111,476
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	13	(2,718,648)		(3,667,823)	
			(2,718,648)		(3,667,823)
Net assets			26,930,584		30,443,653
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		•	100,000		100,000
Revaluation reserve			21,895,199		27,487,532
Profit and loss account			4,935,385		2,856,121
			26,930,584		30,443,653

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the year ended 30 November 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

TRENTHAM LEISURE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03246990

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 5 August 2021.

Alastair Budd

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Director

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 December 2018	100,000	20,701,111	(1,257,072)	19,544,039
Changes in equity			•	
Profit for the year	-	-	10,899,614	10,899,614
Transfer of net realised gains from fair value reserve	-	6,786,421	(6,786,421)	-
At 1 December 2019	100,000	27,487,532	2,856,121	30,443,653
Changes in equity				
Loss for the year	•	-	(3,513,069)	(3,513,069)
Transfer of net unrealised losses to fair value reserve	•	(5,592,333)	5,592,333	-
At 30 November 2020	100,000	21,895,199	4,935,385	26,930,584

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1. General information

Trentham Leisure Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions included within paragraph 8 of FRS 101. The main impact of these disclosure exemptions is that these financial statements do not include a cash flow statement, financial instruments, fair value and related party disclosures or comparative information in respect of certain assets. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements of St. Modwen Properties PLC.

2.2 Going concern

The company is reliant on the support of its ultimate parent undertaking, St. Modwen Properties PLC, to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. However, the directors consider that the company is an integral part of St. Modwen Properties PLC's structure and strategy and this is evidenced by a letter of support from St. Modwen Properties PLC, which states its intent to provide the necessary financial support to ensure that the company is a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. After making enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In doing so, the directors have considered the latest guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council regarding the preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding discounts, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

2.4 Rental income

Rental income from leases granted adjusted for the impact of any cash incentives given to the lessee and to reflect any rent free incentive periods, is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Management fee income

Management fees are recognised when the group has substantially fulfilled its obligations in respect of the transaction and hence the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the group.

2.6 Leisure activities income

Leisure and activities income largely consists of garden admissions income, special events income and outdoor pursuits income. Revenue is recognised at the point of sale to the customer for single-day tickets and on a straight-line basis over the ticket's valid period for annual tickets. Special events income is recognised on conclusion of the event when all the risks and rewards have been transferred.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all operating property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over its expected useful life as follows:

- plant, machinery and equipment over two to five years; and
- freehold land is held at cost and not depreciated.

2.8 Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are carried at fair value following initial recognition at the present value of the consideration payable. To establish fair value, investment properties are independently valued on the basis of market value. Any unrealised surplus or deficit arising is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year and subsequently transferred to the fair value reserve. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Once classified as an investment property, a property remains in this category until development with a view to sale commences, at which point the asset is transferred to inventories at current valuation.

Where an investment property is being redeveloped for continued use as an investment property, the property remains within investment property and any movement in valuation is recognised in the profit and loss account. Capital expenditure, including capitalised interest on qualifying assets and labour costs where applicable, that is directly attributable to the redevelopment or refurbishment of investment property, up to the point of it being completed for its intended use, is included in the carrying value of the property.

Investment property disposals are recognised on completion. Profits and losses arising are recognised through the profit and loss account and the profit or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2.10 Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost less any allowance for expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade and other debtors are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the individual debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and short-term deposits with banks with initial maturity less than three months.

2.12 Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Where payment is on deferred terms the liability is initially recorded by discounting the nominal amount payable to net present value. The discount to nominal value is amortised over the period of the deferred arrangement and charged to finance costs.

2.13 Stocks

Stocks principally compromise properties previously developed and held for sale, properties under construction with a view to sale and land under option with a view to future sale. All stocks are carried at the lower of cost and realisable value.

Cost comprises land, direct materials and, where applicable, capitalised interest on qualifying assets and direct labour costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. When inventory includes a transfer from investment properties, cost is recorded as the book value at the date of transfer. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Inventory is transferred to investment properties only when the asset meets the definition of an investment property and there is evidence of a change in use, for example, the inception of an operating lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Full payment is made for transfer pricing adjustments and group relief surrendered between group undertakings.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, using the rates of tax expected to apply based on legislation enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2.15 Leases

Rental income from leases granted, adjusted for the impact of any cash incentives given to the lessee and to reflect any rent-free incentive periods, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies outlined above, the directors are required to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and so actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2.17 Valuation of investment property

Investment properties are held at fair value, which is determined by independent valuations undertaken by external valuation experts in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. These valuations are based on prevailing market conditions and evidence of transaction prices for similar properties together with assumptions including yields, estimated rental values, gross development values and the appropriateness of remediation expenditure and costs to complete. Market conditions and assumptions are expected to change over time and any increase in yields or costs to complete or any decreases in estimated rental values or gross development values in subsequent periods would result in a decrease in the fair value of investment properties. The company adopts the valuation performed by its independent valuers as the fair value of its investment properties, following review by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Rental income	2,923,576	3,912,252
Management fee income	38,659	90,525
Leisure activities income	1,768,534	3,124,475
	4,730,769	7,127,252
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	4,730,769	7,127,252
	4,730,769	7,127,252
Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdraft interest	760	1,023
	760	1,023

5. Operating profit

The company has no profits or losses other than those recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the current or previous year.

The company had no employees or staff costs for the current financial year or the prior financial year.

None of the directors received any remuneration paid by the company during the current financial year or the prior financial year. The remuneration of the directors is paid by other group undertakings and no part of their remuneration is specifically attributable to their services to this company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

		•	
	Taxation	•	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax		^
	Current tax on profits for the year	470,558	873,937
		470,558	873,937
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Total current tax	470,558	873,937
	Deferred tax		
	Property revaluations	(1,418,217)	1,382,065
	Capital allowances	24,545	25,736
	Financial instruments	11,857	10,609
	Change in rate used for provision of deferred tax	431,627	8,737
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	1,013	107,858
•	Total deferred tax	(949,175)	1,535,005
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(478,617)	2,408,942
	Factors affecting tax (credit)/charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - lower than) the stands the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corp	oration tax in
		ard rate of corp 2020 £	2019
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	2020	2019 2019 £ 13,308,556
		2020 £	2019 £
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	2020 £ (3,991,686)	2019 £ 13,308,556
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Non-deductible or taxable expenses and credits	2020 £ (3,991,686) (758,420)	2019 £ 13,308,556 2,528,626
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Non-deductible or taxable expenses and credits Change in rate used for provision of deferred tax	2020 £ (3,991,686) (758,420) 11,680 431,627	2019 £ 13,308,556 2,528,626 2,401 8,737
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Non-deductible or taxable expenses and credits	2020 £ (3,991,686) (758,420)	2019 £ 13,308,556 2,528,626 2,401

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Legislation enacted during the year ended 30 November 2020 included provisions which reversed a proposed reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. Current tax and deferred tax have therefore been provided at 19%.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Freehold investment property £	Total _. £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2019	1,652,059	300,000	1,952,059
Additions	412,058	-	412,058
At 30 November 2020	2,064,117	300,000	2,364,117
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2019	1,458,997	-	1,458,997
Charge for the year on owned assets	63,456	- •	63,456
At 30 November 2020	1,522,453		1,522,453
Net book value			,
At 30 November 2020	541,664 	300,000	841,664
At 30 November 2019	193,062	300,000	493,062

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

8. Investment property

			Freehold investment property £
Valuation			·,
At 1 December 2019			64,610,043
Additions at cost			197,201
Revaluations			(6,604,518)
At 30 November 2020			58,202,726

Freehold investment properties were revalued as at 30 November 2020 and 30 November 2019 by Cushman & Wakefield, Chartered Surveyors in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, on the basis of market value. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the company's properties every 6 months.

The investment property balance includes the impact of cumulative revaluation movements and would have been included on a historical cost basis at £33,868,444 (2019: £33,671,243).

9. Stocks

			2020 £	2019 £
Stocks		•	3,920	3,920
Work-in-progress	\$		31,235	31,235
		•	35,155	35,155
		•		

There was no impairment of stocks to net realisable value or reversal of impairments in the current or previous financial years.

10. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	899,609	692,426
Other debtors	35,756	-
Prepayments and accrued income	375,154	486,418
	1,310,519	1,178,844

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts (see note 13)		-	86,069
	Trade creditors		398,320	213,870
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		28,835,159	29,647,672
	Corporation tax		471,716	912,939
	Other creditors		-	60,240
	Accruals and deferred income		1,055,697	1,091,916
	Other tax and social security		177,991	194,314
			30,938,883	32,207,020
	•			
12.	Financial liabilities - borrowings			
			2020	2019
			2020 £	2019 £
	Current:	•		
	Dorde overdeette			96,060
	Bank overdrafts			86,069
	All bank overdrafts are repayable in 1 year or less.			
13.	Deferred taxation			·
			2020 £	2019
			2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year			£
	At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss		£ (3,667,823)	£ (2,132,819)
	At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss Adjustments in respect of prior years		£	£

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

13. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	£	£
Property revaluations	2,439,082	3,451,268
Capital allowances	338,852	280,210
Financial instruments	(59,286)	(63,655)
	2,718,648	3,667,823
Share capital		
·	2020	2019
Allotted, issued and fully paid	£	£
75,000 (2019 - 75,000) Ordinary 'A' shares of £1.00 each	75,000	75,000
25,000 <i>(2019 - 25,000)</i> Ordinary 'B' shares of £1.00 each	25,000	25,000
	100,000	100,000

The ordinary 'A' and ordinary 'B' shares rank parri passu in all respects.

15. Ultimate parent company

14.

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is St. Modwen Properties PLC, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the group annual report and financial statements of St. Modwen Properties PLC are available from the registered office of Park Point, 17 High Street, Longbridge, B31 2UQ. This is the smallest and largest group into which this company is consolidated.

16. Related party transactions

As the company is wholly owned by the group, it has taken the exemption under paragraph 8 FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with other companies in the group.

2020

2019