GREENWOOD FOREST PARK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
TAGES TONT IEING WITH REGISTRAN

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2-7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

		202	22	202	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		20,119		35,119
Tangible assets	4		2,133,319		2,193,127
			2,153,438		2,228,246
Current assets					
Stocks		22,766		23,012	
Debtors	5	165,503		150,640	
Cash at bank and in hand		413,130		155,808	
		601,399		329,460	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(378,007)		(492,237)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			223,392		(162,777)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,376,830		2,065,469
Provisions for liabilities	7		(277,967)		(220,412)
Deferred income	8		(52,083)		(64,583)
Net assets			2,046,780		1,780,474
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	-		2,046,778		1,780,472
Total equity			2,046,780		1,780,474

The notes on pages 2 - 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 20 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

J E Delaney

Director

Company Registration No. 04769234

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Greenwood Forest Park Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St. Edmunds House, Margaret Street, York, YO10 4UX.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company participates in the group's banking arrangements and thereby shares such facilities with its parent company and fellow subsidiaries. Accordingly the company meets its working capital requirements through the group facilities.

The directors have prepared forecasts for the period to 31 January 2024. If the forecast revenue levels are achieved, the forecasts demonstrate that the company would be able to continue to operate within the group facilities.

On this basis the directors have concluded it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for visitor admissions, café and retail sales net of VAT.

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 visitors to the attraction is recognised by reference to the date of admission.

1.4 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 twenty years.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 2% straight line (excluding land)
Plant and equipment 15% reducing balance / over 10 years

Fixtures and fittings 10% reducing balance

Computers over 4 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost comprises the purchase price of stock items.

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.

1.8 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.

A financial instrument is a contract giving rise to a financial asset (such as trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances) or a financial liability (such as trade and other creditors, bank and other loans, hire purchase and lease creditors) or an equity instrument (such as ordinary or preference shares).

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All the company's financial instruments are basic financial instruments and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost: the original transaction value, less amounts settled, less any adjustment for impairment.

Effective interest method: where a financial instrument falls due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date and is subject to a rate of interest which is below a market rate, the original transaction value is discounted using a market rate of interest to give the net present value of future cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets cease to be recognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another entity.

Financial liabilities cease to be recognised when and only when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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.

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 reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 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.

Government grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme are recognised as other income in the period to which the employee costs are recognised for the relevant furlough period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2 Employees

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

					2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total				56 ———	73
3	Intangible fixed assets					
						Goodwill £
	Cost					000 000
	At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022					300,000
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 February 2021					264,881
	Amortisation charged for the year					15,000
	At 31 January 2022					279,881
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 January 2022					20,119
	At 31 January 2021					35,119
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	-04.000	0.040.004	474.000	404.000	0.040.040
	At 1 February 2021 Additions	764,293 -	2,912,221 133,368	171,606 79,717	101,823 -	3,949,943 213,085
	T do do do					
	At 31 January 2022	764,293	3,045,589	251,323	101,823	4,163,028
	Depreciation and impairment					
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 February 2021	117,192	1,456,966	83,940	98,718	1,756,816
		117,192 8,545	1,456,966 252,535	83,940 8,765	98,718 3,048	1,756,816 272,893
	At 1 February 2021					
	At 1 February 2021 Depreciation charged in the year	8,545 ———	252,535	8,765	3,048	272,893
	At 1 February 2021 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 January 2022	8,545 ———	252,535	8,765	3,048	272,893

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		(Continued)
	Included in the cost of land and buildings is freehold land of £337,021 (2021; £337,021).		
5	Debtors	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	18,090 102,501 2 1 ,549 23,363	102,501 20,209 27,930
		165,503	150,640
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Other harrowings	2022 £	2021 £
	Other borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	57,845 164,089 87,331 10,115 11,165 47,462	22,811 415,950 - 17,188 8,807 20,481
		378,007	492,237 ———
7	Provisions for liabilities	2022 £	2021 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	277,967	220,412
8	Deferred grants	2022 £	2021 £
	Arising from government grants	52,083	64,583 ———

Government grants, which relate to capital expenditure included in tangible fixed assets, have been recognised as deferred income and released over the expected useful life of the assets.

The amount released during the period amounted to £12,500 (2021: £12,500).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

9	Called up share capital						
		2022	2021	2022	2021		
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£		
	Issued and fully paid						
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2		

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mark Holmes BA FCA and the auditor was Ashworth Moulds.

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a guarantee against the group bank borrowings, supported by a debenture over the company's assets comprising fixed and floating charges. The guarantee is limited to £1,741,250 (2021: £1,741,250).

12 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

μ	2022 £	2021 £
acquisition of tangible fixed assets		67,035

13 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is The Continuum Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, with its registered office address in the UK, and which is the parent of the smallest group in which the company is a member. These financial statements form part of the group financial statements of The Continuum Group Limited, copies of which are available from Companies House.

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.