GREENWOOD FOREST PARK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CONTENTS

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		202	:3	2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		5,119		20,119
Tangible assets	4		1,930,871		2,133,319
			1,935,990		2,153,438
Current assets					
Stocks		29,727		22,766	
Debtors	5	368,283		165,503	
Cash at bank and in hand		172,552		413,130	
		570,562		601,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(153,134)		(378,007)	
Net current assets			417,428		223,392
Total assets less current liabilities			2,353,418		2,376,830
Provisions for liabilities	7		(241,129)		(277,967)
Deferred income	8		(39,583)		(52,083)
Net assets			2,072,706		2,046,780
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	-		2,072,704		2,046,778
Total equity			2,072,706		2,046,780

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 19 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

A M Pawson

Director

Company Registration No. 04769234

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 2025. 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 2023

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 5 - 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 2023

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 2023

2 Employees

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

					2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total				81	56
3	Intangible fixed assets					
	·					Goodwill £
	Cost					~
	At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023					300,000
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 February 2022					279,881
	Amortisation charged for the year					15,000
	At 31 January 2023					294,881
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 January 2023					5,119
	At 31 January 2022					20,119
4	Tangible fixed assets					
•		Freehold land	Plant and	Fixtures and	Computers	Total
		and buildings	equipment	fittings		
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	704.000	0.045.500	054 000	404.000	4 400 000
	At 1 February 2022	764,293	3,045,589	251,323	101,823	4,163,028
	Additions		87,137	57,997		145,134
	At 31 January 2023	764,293	3,132,726	309,320	101,823	4,308,162
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 February 2022	125,737	1,709,501	92,705	101,766	2,029,709
	Depreciation charged in the year	8,545	317,323	21,657	57	347,582
	At 31 January 2023	134,282	2,026,824	114,362	101,823	2,377,291
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 January 2023	630,011	1,105,902	194,958	-	1,930,871
	At 31 January 2022	638,556	1,336,088	158,618	57	2,133,319

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

Included in the cost of land and buildings is freehold land of £337,021 (2022: £337,021). Pobtors	4	Tangible fixed assets		(Continued)
Amounts falling due within one year: £		Included in the cost of land and buildings is freehold land of £337,021 (2022: £337,021).		
Amounts falling due within one year: € € Trade debtors 22,221 18,090 Corpcration tax recoverable - 102,501 Amounts owed by group undertakings 321,109 - Other debtors 9,983 21,549 Prepayments and accrued income 14,970 23,363 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 € € € € Trade creditors 46,404 57,845 57,845 Amounts due to group undertakings - 164,089 60,832 10,831 11,587 10,115 70,115 70,115 70,115 10,115 70,115 70,115 70,115 70,115 70,115 70,115 70,116 70,202 47,46	5	Debtors	2023	2022
Corporation tax recoverable		Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors 9,983 21,549 Prepayments and accrued income 14,970 23,363 368,283 165,503 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £ Trade creditors 46,404 57,845 Amounts due to group undertakings - 164,089 Corporation tax 33,812 87,331 Other taxation and social security 11,587 10,115 Other creditors 16,939 11,165 Accruals and deferred income 44,392 47,462 47,462 153,134 378,007 7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £				
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £ Trade creditors 46,404 57,845 Amounts due to group undertakings - 164,089 Corporation tax 33,812 87,331 Other taxation and social security 11,587 10,115 Other creditors 16,939 11,165 Accruals and deferred income 144,392 47,462 47,462 47,462 E £ £ 7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £		Other debtors	9,983	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ Trade creditors 46,404 57,845 Amounts due to group undertakings - 164,089 Corporation tax 33,812 87,331 Other taxation and social security 11,587 10,115 Other creditors 16,939 11,165 Accruals and deferred income 44,392 47,462 153,134 378,007 7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £		Frepayments and accided income		
Trade creditors				
Amounts due to group undertakings	6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Corporation tax 33,812 87,331 Other taxation and social security 11,587 10,115 Other creditors 16,939 11,165 Accruals and deferred income 44,392 47,46			·	•
Other creditors 16,939 11,165 Accruals and deferred income 44,392 47,462 153,134 378,007 7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £		• ,		
Accruals and deferred income 44,392 47,462 153,134 378,007 7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £		•		•
7 Provisions for liabilities 2023 2022 £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967 8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £ £				
2023 2022 £ £ Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967			153,134	378,007
Deferred tax liabilities 241,129 277,967	7	Provisions for liabilities		
8 Government grants 2023 2022 £ £				
2023 2022 £ £		Deferred tax liabilities		
£££	8	Government grants		
Arising from government grants 39,583 52,083				
		Arising from government grants	39,583	52,083

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 (2022: £12,500).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

9 Called up share capital 2023 2022 2023 2022 Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Number Number Issued and fully paid E £ Ordinary shares of £1 each 2 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.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Mark Holmes BA FCA
Statutory Auditor: 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 £3,088,125 (2022: £1,741,250).

12 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.