# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

M. G de Turckheim

M. J Renaud

Secretary

M. G de Turckheim

Company number

05153758

Registered office

**Trentham Gardens** 

Stone Road Trentham Stoke-on-Trent ST4 8AX

**Auditor** 

Geens Limited 68 Liverpool Road Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST4 1BG

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		326,544		319,041	
Current assets						
Stocks		59,977		58,912		
Debtors	5	85,090		32,831		
Cash at bank and in hand		4,367,640		3,993,172		
		4,512,707		4,084,915		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	. 6	(531,493)		(436,667)		
Net current assets		<del> </del>	3,981,214		3,648,248	
Total assets less current liabilities			4,307,758		3,967,289	
Provisions for liabilities						
Deferred tax liability		59,087		55,663		
		<del></del>	(59,087)		(55,663)	
Net assets			4,248,671		3,911,626	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		200,000		200,000	
Profit and loss reserves		•	4,048,671 ————		3,711,626	
Total equity			4,248,671		3,911,626	
			<del></del>			

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 11 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

M. G de Turckheim

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 05153758

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

·				
	•	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015		200,000	2,707,589	2,907,589
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			1,004,037	1,004,037
Balance at 31 March 2016		200,000	3,711,626	3,911,626
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		- -	1,016,245 (679,200)	1,016,245 (679,200)
Balance at 31 March 2017		200,000	4,048,671	4,248,671

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Trentham Monkey Forest Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Trentham Gardens, Stone Road, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 8AX.

#### 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Trentham Monkey Forest Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for park entry, goods sold and services net of VAT. Amounts are recognised as turnover at the point of sale or entry into the park.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, 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.

#### 1.3 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:

Infrastructure & cage 4% straight line
Leasehold improvements 20% straight line
Plant and machinery 20% straight line
Fixtures & fittings 20% straight line
Motor vehicles 25% straight line
Monkey group Nil

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

No annual assessment is made on the value of the animal collection. It is included in fixed assets at the original acquisition cost and any further transactions from time to time will be treated as revenue transactions.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

#### 1.5 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, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

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

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, and loans from fellow group companies are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

#### 1.8 Taxation

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

#### 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 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. 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Critical judgements**

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 4 for the carrying amount of the assets and note 1.3 for the useful economic lives of each class of asset.

#### Stock provisioning

The company sells goods associated with its principal activity and these are subject to changing demands. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of the goods.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 32 (2016 - 33).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets							
		Infrastructure & cage ir	Infrastructure Leasehold & cage improvements		nd Fixtures & Motor vehicles Monkey group fittings			Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost							
	At 1 April 2016	489,787	81,231	89,697	208,856	17,559	23,887	911,017
	Additions	_	-	29,415	4,817	10,995		45,227
	Disposals	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	(10,293)	(7,369)	(17,559)	-	(35,221)
	At 31 March 2017	489,787	81,231	108,819	206,304	10,995	23,887	921,023
	Depreciation and impairment	<del></del>			•		<del></del>	
	At 1 April 2016	223,686	81,231	79,988	189,512	17,559	-	591,976
	Depreciation charged in the year	19,592	-	9,098	6,285	2,749	-	37,724
	Eliminated in respect of disposals			(10,293)	(7,369)	(17,559)	-	(35,221)
	At 31 March 2017	243,278	81,231	78,793	188,428	2,749	•	594,479
	Carrying amount							·
	At 31 March 2017	246,509	-	30,026	17,876	8,246	23,887	326,544
	At 31 March 2016	<del>======</del> 266,101	-	9,710	19,343	-	23,887	319,041

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	279	1,359
	Other debtors	84,811	31,472
		<del></del> 85,090	32,831
		<del></del>	-
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	165,775	48,369
	Corporation tax	251,091	249,652
	Other taxation and social security	5,889	52,667
	Other creditors	108,738	85,979
		531,493	436,667
		<del></del>	<del></del>
7	Called up share capital	•	
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000

#### 8 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 Karen Lowe FCA BSc (Hons).

The auditor was Geens Limited.

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
214,032	230,496
<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

## 10 Related party transactions

The parent company is Financière de la Wick SA which owns 100% of the share capital.

The following transactions took place during the year under review:

Management services were provided by La Financière de la Wick SA to Trentham Monkey Forest Limited in the sum of £58,003 (2016: £51,798).

The amount outstanding at the year end was £58,003 (2016: £51,798).