Company Registration No. 05153758 (England and Wales)
TRENTHAM MONKEY FOREST LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		202	22	202	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		314,753		252,411
Current assets					
Stocks		78,761		49,007	
Debtors	5	69,622		49,471	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,763,397		4,949,797	
		4,911,780		5,048,275	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,791,470)		(1,867,626)	
Net current assets			3,120,310		3,180,649
Total assets less current liabilities			3,435,063		3,433,060
Provisions for liabilities			(52,800)		(40,500
Net assets			3,382,263		3,392,560
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			3,182,263		3,192,560
Total equity			3,382,263		3,392,560

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 5 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

M. G de Turckheim M. E Renaud **Director Director**

Company Registration No. 05153758

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 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.

Trentham Monkey Forest Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of La SAS Financiere de la Wick .The group is small and therefore the parent company is not required to prepare consolidated accounts

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.12 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

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 re-assessed 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 39 (2021 - 27).

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Park, cafe and shop.	39	27

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	FX	or vehicles N	fonkey group	Total
cage improvements machinery	ry fittings			
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81,231 172,703		10,995	23,887	996,545
- 123,078	8 1,235	ı		124,313
- (6,800)		r	•	(40,870)
81,231 288,981	185,107	10,995	23,887	1,079,988
81,231 120,677	7 209,587	10,995	1	744,134
- 38,762	3,210		•	61,564
- (6,80		,		(40,463)
81,231 152,639		10,995	,	765,235
- 136,34	5,973	1	23,887	314,753
- 52,02	8,355	1	23,887	252,411
i 1 1	(6,80 52,63 536,34 52,02	I) (33,663) 179,134) (33,663)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,609	-
	Other debtors	68,013	49,471
		69,622	49,471
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	109,386	37,544
	Taxation and social security	279,830	126,200
	Other creditors	1,402,254	1,703,882
		1,791,470	1,867,626

Included in other creditors is an amount due to the parent company of £1,200,000 (2021 £1,600,000).

7 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 Staley FCA BSc (Hons) and the auditor was Geens Limited.

8 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:

2021	2022
£	£
186,084	165,408

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

9 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

2022 2021 £ £

Acquisition of tangible fixed assets

2,802

66,807

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Financiere De La Wick SA which is a company incorporated in France. The parent company accounts are available from the address below. Group consolidated accounts are not required to be prepared on the grounds that the company forms part of a small group.

La Wick,

67600 Kintzheim

France

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.