

Company Registration No. 06017993 (England and Wales)

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors John Whittaker
 Steven Underwood A.C.A
 John Schofield A.C.A

Company number 06017993

Registered office Venus Building
 1 Old Park Lane
 TraffordCity
 Manchester
 United Kingdom
 M41 7HA

Auditor Deloitte LLP
 Statutory Auditor
 Manchester
 United Kingdom

Bankers Lloyds Bank plc

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of management services to Peel Media Limited, which owns the MediaCityUK development.

Going concern

In assessing going concern and determining whether there are material uncertainties, the directors consider the company's business activities, together with factors that are likely to affect its future development and position. This includes a review of the group's cashflows and liquidity.

A revised forecast was prepared to reflect the impact of COVID-19 which included a number of severe but plausible downsides. Even allowing for these downsides, for the period up to March 2022, the company continues to have sufficient access to cash.

Based on these considerations, together with available market information and the directors' knowledge and experience of the group's property portfolio, and confirmation from Peel L&P Media Group Limited that they will continue to provide the necessary level of support to enable it to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, the directors considered it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the company's financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in note 1 of the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk associated with the future departure of the UK from the EU is the potential negative impact on the macroeconomic environment. This is as a result of the uncertainty surrounding transitional and post-Brexit arrangement and broader consumer confidence. More specifically the company is affected by changes in sentiment in the investment and occupier market in which it operates.

The COVID-19 pandemic has a significant, but temporary, adverse impact on the risks of the business, due to government restrictions on movement, and economic uncertainty.

The company continues to monitor both situations closely.

Results and dividends

The company's results for the financial year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 7. The financial position of the company at 31 March 2020 is set out on the balance sheet on page 8.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Future developments

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the coming year. The future departure of the UK from the EU, and continued impact of COVID-19, give rise to uncertainty and this will be closely monitored.

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Directors

Except where stated, the directors who held office during the financial year and thereafter are:

Neil Lees A.C.I.S.	(Resigned 15 October 2020)
John Whittaker	
Steven Underwood A.C.A	
David Glover	(Resigned 20 December 2019)
John Schofield A.C.A	

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland." Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(a) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and

(b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

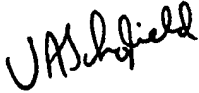
This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board:



John Schofield A.C.A

Director

2 December 2020

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Peel Media Management Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to ~~continue-as-a-going-concern, disclosing, as-applicable, matters-related-to-going-concern-and-using-the-going~~ concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

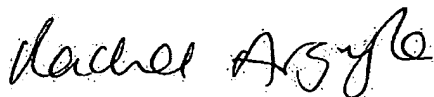
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Rachel Argyle (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Manchester, United Kingdom

3 December 2020

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	3	2,578	3,785
Cost of sales		(1,179)	(1,280)
Gross profit		1,399	2,505
Administrative expenses		(239)	(254)
Operating profit	4	1,160	2,251
Interest receivable and similar income	6	4	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(112)	(149)
Profit before taxation		1,052	2,104
Tax on profit	8	(156)	(455)
Profit for the financial year		896	1,649

All of the above results derive from continuing operations.

There were no other gains or losses than as presented in the above profit and loss account, and accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

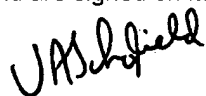
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	10	21
Current assets			
Debtors	10	439	882
Cash at bank and in hand		540	1,323
		<u>979</u>	<u>2,205</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(3,447)</u>	<u>(5,580)</u>
Net current liabilities		(2,468)	(3,375)
Total assets less current liabilities being net liabilities		<u>(2,458)</u>	<u>(3,354)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	-	-
Profit and loss account		(2,458)	(3,354)
Shareholder's deficit		<u>(2,458)</u>	<u>(3,354)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 2 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



John Schofield A.C.A
Director

Company Registration No. 06017993

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2018	-	(5,003)	(5,003)
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,649	1,649
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	(3,354)	(3,354)
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	896	896
Balance at 31 March 2020	-	(2,458)	(2,458)

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peel Media Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales with company registration number 06017993. The registered office is Venus Building, 1 Old Park Lane, Trafford City, Manchester, United Kingdom, M41 7HA.

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £'000.

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

The company has applied relevant disclosure exemptions for small entities taken under Section 1A of FRS 102, and is therefore not required to produce a cash flow statement and disclose remuneration of key management personnel on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Going concern

Although the financial statements show that the company has net current liabilities as at 31 March 2020, the directors have adopted the going concern basis having taken into account the availability of continuing support for the foreseeable future from fellow group undertakings.

The directors have received confirmation that Peel L&P Media Group Limited ("Peel"), the divisional holding company, will continue to provide the necessary level of support to enable it to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. In considering the ability of Peel to provide any necessary support in the context of the uncertainties it faces as a result of the current economic climate, the directors have obtained an understanding of Peel's forecasts, the continuing availability of its facilities and its strategic and contingent plans. A revised forecast was also prepared to reflect the impact of COVID-19 with a persisting downturn in activity during 2020 and a medium-term recovery of the economy thereafter. This included a number of severe but plausible downsides reflected. Even allowing for these downsides, for the period up to March 2022, the group continues to have sufficient access to cash, continues to operate with headroom on lending facilities and associated covenants and has additional mitigation measures that could be deployed to create further cash and covenant headroom.

Taking all these factors into account, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Charges for management services are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised as the services are provided. Turnover is stated 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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

~~Other fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all other fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:~~

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

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

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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding the costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) ~~some combination of such fixed-rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.~~
- (b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (d) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which maybe nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying amount value had no impairment been recognised.

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

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: (a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and (b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to the profit and loss account 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, 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. 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, 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.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The directors do not consider there to be any critical accounting judgements that must be applied.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors do not consider there to be any key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Turnover

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Management fees	2,578	3,785

4 Operating profit

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before interest and taxation for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8	8
Tax compliance services payable to company's auditor	9	4
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	11	10
Operating lease charges	-	146

5 Employees

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors (2019: none).

The directors of the company are remunerated by Peel Group Management Limited for their services to the wider Peel Holdings Group as a whole, it is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services to group companies.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	112	149
	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>

8 Taxation

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	209	457
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(50)	-
	<u>159</u>	<u>457</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3)	(2)
	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>156</u>	<u>455</u>

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before taxation	1,052	2,104
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	200	400
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7	10
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(50)	45
Deferred tax effect of changes in statutory tax rates	(1)	-
Total tax charge	156	455

The Finance Bill 2016 enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, in the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the reduction in the UK rate to 17% will now not occur and the Corporation Tax Rate will be held at 19%. As this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, deferred tax balances have been recognised at the rate of 19% in these financial statements.

9 Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Tangible assets comprise			
Cost			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	50	12	62
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	29	12	41
Depreciation charged in the year	11	-	11
At 31 March 2020	40	12	52
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	10	-	10
At 31 March 2019	21	-	21

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings	128	107
Amounts due from related parties	11	768
Other debtors	214	-
Prepayments and accrued income	78	2
Deferred tax asset	8	5
	<u>439</u>	<u>882</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings and related parties are repayable on demand and carry no interest (2019: same) per annum on the outstanding balance.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade creditors	33	1
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,563	4,584
Amounts due to related parties	-	438
Other creditors	225	344
Accruals and deferred income	626	213
	<u>3,447</u>	<u>5,580</u>

Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and carry interest at 2.25% above base rate (2019: 2.25%) per annum on the outstanding balance.

Amounts owed to related parties do not carry interest and are repayable on demand.

12 Called up share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
- 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

13 Operating lease commitments

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

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Within one year	-	146

14 Related party transactions

During the year the company incurred rent payable to Peel Media Limited of £nil (2019: £3,629).

During the year the company received management fee income from Peel Media Limited of £1,705,470 (2019: £1,663,800), £6,900 (2019: £6,750) from The Bund Limited, £135,765 (2019: £1,167,346) from Peel Media.

During the year the company incurred insurance charges from Peel Media Limited of £35,156 (2019: £36,505).

During the year the company received marketing recharge income from Peel Media Limited of £145,599 (2019: £94,910).

At 31 March 2020, the company had a debtor of £2,355 (2019: £508,811) with Peel Media Limited, a debtor of £nil (2019: £119,592) with Peel Media Development (Residential 1) Limited, a debtor of £nil (2019: £130,684) with Peel Media Canalside Limited, a debtor of £2,070 (2019: £2,025) with The Bund Limited and a debtor of £6,392 (2019: £6,690) with Dock10 Limited.

At 31 March 2020, the company had a creditor of £nil (2019: £435,305) with Peel Media Limited and a creditor of £nil (2019: £1,688) with The Bund Limited.

The related parties above are part of a joint venture held by the wider group.

15 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate holding company in the year ended 31 March 2020 was Tokenhouse Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. Tokenhouse Limited is controlled by the 1997 Billown settlement trust.

The largest group of companies, of which the company is a member, that produces consolidated financial statements is Peel Holdings Group Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. Its group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary, Venus Building, 1 Old Park Lane, TraffordCity, Manchester, M41 7HA.

The smallest group of companies, of which the company is a member, that produces consolidated financial statements, is Peel Media Management (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. Its group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary, Venus Building, 1 Old Park Lane, TraffordCity, Manchester, M41 7HA.

The immediate parent company is Peel Media Management (Holdings) Limited.