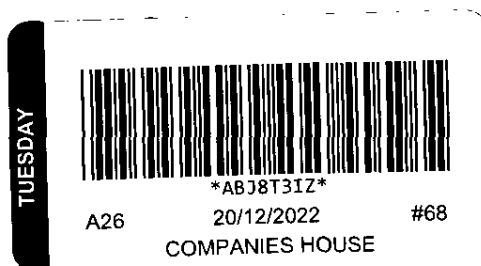


Company registration number 06017993 (England and Wales)

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors John Whittaker
Steven Underwood A.C.A.
John Schofield A.C.A.
Stephen Wild M.R.I.C.S.

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 2022

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

At 31 March 2022 the company is in a net liabilities position. However, after making enquiries, along with the 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 12 months from signing the financial statements, the directors have concluded they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the 12 months from signing the financial statements and therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the 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.

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.

Directors

Except where stated, the directors who held office during the financial year and up to the date of signing are:

John Whittaker
Steven Underwood A.C.A.
John Schofield A.C.A.
Stephen Wild M.R.I.C.S.

Auditor

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

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

Uncertainties

The two main risks affecting the company are the war in Ukraine and uncertainty arising from increased level of inflation. They result in potential negative impact on the macroeconomic environment. This is as a result of uncertainty and broader consumer confidence. More specifically the company is affected by changes in sentiment in the investment and occupier markets in which it operates.

The company continues to monitor the situations closely.

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

John Schofield A.C.A.

Director

16 December 2022



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 2022 and of its loss 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; and
- the related notes 1 to 9.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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: 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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included General Data Protection Regulation, employment law and health and safety regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax, IT and industry specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- Accuracy of development fee income: in addressing the risk we have updated our understanding of the associated processes and key controls and performed focussed substantive testing on a sample of the population; agreeing items to supporting evidence.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

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 the 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.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

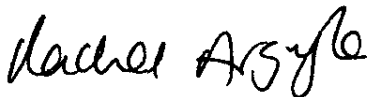
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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' exemptions 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, as a body, 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

16 December 2022

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover		2,638	1,919
Cost of sales		(1,646)	(1,273)
Gross profit		992	646
Administrative expenses		(1,244)	(348)
Other operating income		60	43
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(192)	341
Interest payable and similar expenses		(93)	(89)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(285)	252
Tax on (loss)/profit		49	(44)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u>(236)</u>	<u>208</u>

All of the above results derive from continuing operations.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	12	5
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,144	597
Cash at bank and in hand		70	117
		<u>1,214</u>	<u>714</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,712)</u>	<u>(2,969)</u>
Net current liabilities		(2,498)	(2,255)
Net liabilities		<u>(2,486)</u>	<u>(2,250)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	-	-
Profit and loss account		<u>(2,486)</u>	<u>(2,250)</u>
Shareholder's deficit		<u>(2,486)</u>	<u>(2,250)</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 of Peel Media Management Limited, company number 06017993 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2022

John Schofield A.C.A.
Director

U Ashfield

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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, Traffordcity, Manchester, United Kingdom, M41 7HA.

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

The principal activities of the company can be found on page 1 of the Directors report.

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.

1.2 Going concern

As the company is in a net liabilities position at 31 March 2022, 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 the company to continue to operate for the 12 months from signing the financial statements. 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.

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 12 months from signing the financial statements 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 2022

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.

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.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

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 or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing 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 group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which comply with all of the condition of paragraph 11.9 of FRS 102 are classified as 'basic'. For debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of FRS 102.11.9, it is considered whether the debt instrument is consistent with the principle in paragraph 11.9A of FRS 102 in order to determine whether it can be classified as basic. Instruments classified as 'basic' financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be 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 group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the group, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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

1.8 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.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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

2 Operating (loss)/profit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating (loss)/profit stated after (crediting)/charging		
Government grants	-	(43)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	8
Tax compliance services payable to company's auditor	16	9
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	3	11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Employees

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors (2021: none).

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Tangible assets comprise			
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	54	14	68
Additions	-	10	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2022	54	24	78
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	51	12	63
Depreciation charged in the year	1	2	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2022	52	14	66
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	2	10	12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2021	3	2	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PEEL MEDIA MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade debtors	26	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	453	470
Amounts owed by related parties	515	17
Deferred tax	7	7
Other debtors	1	-
Prepayments and accrued income	142	103
	<u>1,144</u>	<u>597</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings and related parties are repayable on demand and carry no interest (2021: same) per annum on the outstanding balance.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	7	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,919	1,772
Amounts owed to related parties	440	66
Other creditors	82	260
Accruals and deferred income	264	871
	<u>3,712</u>	<u>2,969</u>

Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and carry interest at 2.25% above base rate (2021: 2.25%) per annum on the outstanding balance.

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

7 Called up share capital

	2022 £'000	2021 £'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 2022

8 Related party transactions

During the year the company received management fee income from Peel Media Limited of £1,822,050 (2021: £1,876,752), £5,250 (2021: £6,900) from The Bund Limited, and £12,764 (2021: £13,240) from Peel Media (Orange) Limited.

During the year the company incurred insurance charges from Peel Media Limited of £nil (2021: £38,631).

During the year the company received marketing recharge income from Peel Media Limited of £141,731 (2021: £146,683).

At 31 March 2022 the company had a debtor of £509,535 (2021: £9,344) with Peel Media Limited, a debtor of £1,575 (2021: £2,070) with The Bund Limited and a debtor of £nil (2021: £6,000) and a debtor with Peel Media (Orange) Limited of £3,825 (2021: £nil).

At 31 March 2022 the company had a creditor of £418,013 (2021: £66,331) with Peel Media Limited a creditor of £1,313 (2021: £nil) with The Bund Limited and a creditor of with Peel Media (Orange) Limited of £20,209 (2021: £nil).

The related parties above are investments held by the wider group.

9 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate holding company in the year ended 31 March 2022 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.