# Motorway Services Limited (Registered number: 637019)

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

### Contents

|                                   |       | • * |       | Page(s)  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|
| Strategic report                  | • • • |     | : · · | 1-3      |
| Directors' report                 |       |     |       | 4-8      |
| Independent auditors' report      |       |     |       | <br>9-12 |
| Statement of comprehensive income | • .   | · · |       | . 13     |
| Balance sheet                     |       |     |       | <br>14   |
| Statement of changes in equity    |       |     |       | <br>15   |
| Notes to the financial statements |       | •   |       | . 16-31  |

#### Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Business review**

The business has had an improved year of trading as the UK exited the most severe lockdown restrictions of the COVID pandemic, with turnover of £111.9m being 46.7% up year on year (year ended 31 December 2020: £76.3m). Operating profit before one-off items, depreciation amortisation and rents (EBITDAR) was £13.7m (year ended 31 December 2020: £7.6m), with operating profit before one-offs for the year ended 31 December 2021 £4.6m (year ended 31 December 2020: £1.7m).

The net asset position of the Group at 31 December 2021 is £81.0m (31 December 2020: £80.7m).

Capital expenditure in the year was £1.8m. Key items of capital expenditure included refurbishment of forecourts and KFC units together with expenditure on maintaining the existing assets of the business, the normal programme of which had been slowed during 2020.

The business's principal activity is the operation of Motorway Service Areas ("MSAs"). The impact of COVID had been significant on the business during 2020 however, the effect was much less severe during 2021.

At the start of the year a national lockdown was in place which reduced motorway traffic and turn-ins to sites to around 55% of normal levels. The impact on full year results was minor due to this lockdown being in the relatively quieter winter period. The lessons learned from previous lockdowns in managing costs further mitigated the impact in the year. Easter performance was down on normal years although by this time, traffic and transactions returned with restrictions being released and vaccines being rolled out.

The business benefitted from the return to more normal trading over the summer period following the release of restrictions, with exceptional results and record weekly sales at many MSA sites. There was significant pent-up demand from the travelling public who were keen to visit family and friends and attend events which had not been possible for much of the previous 16 months. With foreign travel proving difficult and expensive, the "UK Staycation" was prevalent during this period of 2021 which benefitted the sector.

Trade for the remainder of the year remained strong. Traffic was below usual levels due to homeworking and reduced coach traffic but spend per transaction remained strong. This reflects a changing trend in transactions with marginally lower commuter trade during weekdays and higher leisure trade at weekends. The continuation of the strong trading performance, particularly the ongoing spend benefit is also noticeable during the start of 2022. The expectation for 2022 is that the UK will experience another "Staycation" effect during the summer, again leading to a very robust peak trading performance during the key months of June to September.

#### Strategic report (continued)

#### Business review (continued)

In June 2020, a successful re-negotiation of terms with the Group's lenders was completed which enabled financial covenants to be either waived or reset until end June 2021. The remaining balance of the available capital facility was temporarily repurposed to become an additional working capital facility and was fully drawn down (£25.4m). The 2021 performance was such that the business was able to return to meeting its original covenants a quarter earlier than the required September 2021 date, delivering a compliant covenant certificate to lenders for the quarter ending June 2021. The temporary working capital facility of £25.4m was fully repaid in September 2021.

# Statement by the directors on the performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

The Board of directors of Motorway Services Limited consider, both individually and collectively, that they have acted in ways that they believe in good faith to be most likely to promote the success of the business for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and other matters set out in \$172(1) of the Act in the decisions they made during the year ended 31 December 2021.

The shareholders favour long term strategies and focus on shareholder value in terms of both long-term investment return (business value) and short-term investment return (dividend stream). The cornerstone of the business is the provision of services at Motorway Service Areas and the directors and management continue to assess customer needs and strive to improve the choice, value and quality of the offers available. The directors consider the key stakeholders of the business (in addition to the shareholders) to be: our customers, our team members, our franchise partners, our suppliers and our landlords.

We strive to operate in a manner which is considerate of our environmental responsibilities and continuously review our operations and utilities use to help build a more sustainable future. Some of the sustainable activities that we have introduced include:

- replacing lighting with energy efficient LEDs
- introducing Smart Meters to monitor and reduce energy usage
- growing the EV charging network
- replacing washroom hand dryers which only use a fraction of the energy of conventional dryers
- installation of efficient recycling systems to make sure that we were able to recycle responsibly and encourage our customers to do so
- food waste is removed from sites and disposed of anaerobically, not to landfill
- strong partnership with "Too Good To Go" across a number of brands and locations, to further reduce food waste

The brands we operate also have their own sustainability policies and we execute these according to their standards.

We recognise that our team members are vitally important to our success, and it is their skills, commitment and business experience that are key to delivering our strategy. We regularly ask for their opinions and the annual employee engagement survey is an important part of this. The results are carefully assessed, discussed and actioned. Transparency and openness are also important, and we welcome questions directly to senior management via open Q&A sessions at company conferences.

#### Strategic report (continued)

Statement by the directors on the performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (continued)

As a visible presence on the UK's motorways our role in the community is key and our relationship with Children in Need has been in place for over a decade with over £5m raised to date. This comes through the support from our customers but also from our team members who drive this relationship with enthusiasm through a variety of fund raising activities and challenges.

The Board of directors are committed to ensuring that the business operates in a responsible manner for all its stakeholders, adhering to high standards of business conduct and good governance. We recognise that the maintenance of our good reputation is fundamental to our continuing ability to achieve profitable growth for the benefit of all our stakeholders in the future.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

With regard to the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are incorporated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. Therefore, the principal risks and uncertainties of Appia Group Limited, which include those of the Company, are discussed on page 3 of the Group's Annual report which does not form part of this report.

#### Financial key performance indicators

The directors of Appia Group Limited manage the Group's operations on a site by site basis and not a company level. For this reason the Company's directors' believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Motorway Services Limited. The development, performance and position of all the sites of Appia Group Limited, which includes the Company, are discussed on page 3 of the Group's Annual report, which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board on 26 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Timothy Lightfoot

Director

#### Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Future Developments**

Despite the lockdown at the beginning of 2021 somewhat impacting trade, although not materially, current trading is healthy and has been approaching near normal levels. Management will continue to monitor the risk of further COVID related restrictions and is reassured that the business has been able to manage and mitigate the impact through unit closures and amended trading hours.

The business is continuing to invest with the long term in mind such as an expansion of EV charging.

#### Going Concern

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have considered the forecasts and projections of the business undertaken by the group headed by Appia Group Limited, referred to as 'the business' below. The Company is a subsidiary of Appia Group Limited. Appia Group Limited has a number of borrowing facilities, including loans held by Welcome Break Group Limited. The loans held by Welcome Break Group Limited are subject to financial covenants that are measured on the performance of the group of companies headed by Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited. The Company is a subsidiary of both Welcome Break Group Limited and Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited.

The business's principal activity is the operation of Motorway Service Areas ("MSAs"). The impact of COVID had been significant on the business during 2020 however, the effect was much less severe during 2021.

At the start of the year a national lockdown was in place which reduced motorway traffic and turn-ins to sites to around 55% of normal levels. The impact on full year results was minor due to this lockdown being in relatively quieter winter period. Easter performance was down on normal years although by this time, traffic and transactions returned with restrictions being released and vaccines being rolled out. The business benefitted from the return to more normal trading over the summer period following the release of restrictions, with exceptional results and record weekly sales at many MSA sites. There was significant pent-up demand from the travelling public who were keen to visit family and friends and attend events which had not been possible for much of the previous 16 months. With foreign travel proving difficult and expensive, the "UK Staycation" was prevalent during this period of 2021 which benefitted the sector.

Trade for the remainder of the year remained strong. Traffic was below usual levels due to homeworking and reduced coach traffic but spend per transaction remained strong. This reflects a changing trend in transactions with marginally lower commuter trade during weekdays and higher leisure trade at weekends. The continuation of the strong trading performance, particularly the ongoing spend benefit is also noticeable during the start of 2022. The expectation for 2022 is that the UK will experience another "Staycation" effect during the summer, again leading to a very robust peak trading performance during the key months of June to September.

The business returned to an "on budget" performance in May 2021 and results have continued to be strong since. Even with early 2021 lockdown in place, the company is trading ahead of both budget and 2019.

#### Directors' report (continued)

#### Going Concern (continued)

The revised (waiver) covenants were comfortably met during 2020 and 2021, and with trading in the second half of 2021 stronger than anticipated as restrictions were eased, the return to the original covenants was achieved in June 2021.

Management have prepared forecast scenarios covering the next 12-18 months. Having reviewed detailed cashflow forecasts, the directors are comfortable that the business, and each company, will have sufficient liquidity to operate for at least the next 12 months, and have significant headroom in both. This position is continually monitored by the directors.

The business's forecasts and projections over the next 12-18 months indicate that the business will operate comfortably within its revised banking covenants and will be able to meet all contractual liabilities as they fall due. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Dividends**

The directors declared a dividend for the year of £4.3m (year ended 31 December 2020: £4.2m).

#### Key financial and business risks

The exposures and the measures taken to mitigate financial and business risks are reviewed by the directors on a regular basis.

#### Credit risk

The majority of sales are cash or credit card therefore the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk. For non-cash sales the Group performs appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

#### Liquidity risk

The Group maintains a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

#### Interest rate cash flow risk

Interest rate swaps are used to manage interest rate risk.

#### Foreign exchange risk

As the Group only trades in the United Kingdom it is not exposed to any material foreign exchange risk.

#### Directors' report (continued)

#### **Directors**

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Andrew Cox
Timothy Lightfoot
Niall Dolan
John Diviney
Martyn Brett-Lee

(resigned 17 May 2021) (appointed 17 May 2021)

#### Property values

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant differences in aggregate between the market value and book value of the Company's freehold and leasehold interests at 31 December 2021.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provision

A qualifying third party indemnity provision was in place for the Company's directors and officers during the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

#### **Employment policies**

The employment policies of Motorway Services Limited embody the principles of equal opportunity. This includes suitable procedures to support the Company's policy that disabled persons, whether registered or not, shall be considered for employment and subsequent training, career development and promotion on the basis of their aptitudes and abilities. Employees who become disabled are given every opportunity and assistance to continue in their employment or to be trained for other suitable positions.

The Company recognises the value of employee involvement in effective communications and the need for their contribution to decision making on matters affecting their jobs. To achieve employee involvement at the most relevant level there is a framework for consultation and information, having regard to the mix and locations of the employee population. Management and employees have joint responsibility for maintaining a regular dialogue on matters of local significance that affect them. It is the Company's policy to communicate information on corporate issues via the management of the business and through employee reports and an online company information system.

#### Environment

The Company is committed to conducting its business in a manner which shows responsibility towards the environment, and in ensuring high standards of health and safety for its employees, visitors and the general public. The Company is further committed to taking into account the effect of its working practices upon the environment and in minimising potential negative effects. The Company complies with all statutory and mandatory requirements.

#### Directors' report (continued)

#### Streamlined energy and carbon reporting

Under changes introduced by the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ('SI 2018/1155'), particular companies are now obliged to report their UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions in their financial statements. Motorway Services Limited's emissions are included within the necessary disclosures on SECR on page 7 of Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited's financial statements.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 year.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · 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 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.

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.

#### Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to
  make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the
  company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

This report was approved by the board on 26 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Timothy Lightfoot **Director** 



# Independent auditors' report to the members of Motorway Services Limited

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Motorway Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021; the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Motorway Services Limited (continued)

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

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Motorway Services Limited (continued)

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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment laws and regulations, health and safety legislation, taxation regulations, Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, and the Gambling Act 2005, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- enquiries of management, walkthrough procedures to understand and evaluate the controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities and fraud, and consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and fraud;
- challenging assumptions made by management in their accounting estimates, for example in relation to business rates
  refunds, depreciation of fixed assets, and recoverability of deferred tax assets, fixed assets, intercompany and trade
  receivables:
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, posted by unusual users, and journal entries with specific defined descriptions;
- review of board minutes and legal expenses to identify any inconsistencies with other information provided by management; and
- · incorporating elements of unpredictability.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 auditors' report.

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Motorway Services Limited (continued)

# Other required reporting

#### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Mark Foster (Senior Statutory Auditor)

MM th

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Milton Keynes

28 April 2022

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

|  |       | Year<br>ended | Year<br>ended |  |
|--|-------|---------------|---------------|--|
|  |       | 31 December   | 31 December   |  |
| N                                      | ote   | 2021<br>£'000 | £'000         |  |
| TURNOVER                               | 3     | 111,917       | 76,342        |  |
| Cost of sales                          |       | (84,084)      | (58,845)      |  |
| GROSS PROFIT                           | •     | 27,833        | 17,497        |  |
| Selling and distribution costs         | · · . | (22,836)      | (18,160)      |  |
| Administrative expenses                | •     | (823)         | (313)         |  |
| Other operating income                 |       | 451           | 2,644         |  |
| OPERATING PROFIT                       | 4     | 4,625         | 1,668         |  |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 6     | 647           | 743           |  |
| PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION                 |       | 5,272         | 2,411         |  |
| Tax on profit                          | 7     | (675)         | (665)         |  |
| PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR          |       | 4,597         | 1,746         |  |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR         |       | •             |               |  |
| THE FINANCIAL YEAR                     |       | 4,597         | 1,746         |  |

#### Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

|   |      | 31 December<br>2021 | 31 December<br>2020 |
|---|------|---------------------|---------------------|
|   |      | 2021                | . 2020              |
|   | Note | £'000               | £'000               |
| FIXED ASSETS  |      | •                   |                     |
| Tangible assets                                       | 8    | 16,556              | 17,154              |
| CURRENT ASSETS  |      | ,                   |                     |
|   |      |                     | And the second      |
| Stocks  | 9    | 2,015               | 1,625               |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year          | 10   | 104,208             | 99,038              |
| Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 10   | 827                 | . 794               |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              | 11   | 198                 | 181                 |
|   |      | 107,248             | 101,638             |
| CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year        | 12   | (42,619)            | (37,820)            |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS                                    | • •  | 64,629              | 63,818              |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES                 |      | 81,185              | 80,972              |
| Provisions for liabilities                            | 13   | (171)               | (235)               |
| NET ASSETS  |      | 81,014              | 80,737              |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES                                  |      |                     |                     |
| Called up share capital                               | 14   | 60                  | 60                  |
| Share premium account                                 | 15   | 280                 | 280                 |
| Revaluation reserve                                   | 15   | 9,076               | 9,076               |
| Profit and loss account                               | 15   | 71,598              | 71,321              |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS                             |      | 81,014              | 80,737              |

The financial statements on pages 13 to 31 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 26 April 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Timothy Lightfoot **Director** 

Registered number: 637019

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

#### Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 December 2021

|   | Called up<br>share<br>capital<br>£'000 | Share premium account £'000 | Revaluation reserve | Profit and loss account £'000 | Total<br>shareholders'<br>funds<br>£'000 |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| At 1 January 2021   | 60                                     | 280                         | 9,076               | 71,321                        | 80,737                                   |
| Comprehensive income for the financial year Profit for the financial year |  | -                           | <u> </u>            | 4,597                         | 4,597.                                   |
| Total comprehensive income for the financial year                         | <u>-</u>                               |                             | <br><u>-</u>        | 4,597                         | 4,597                                    |
| Dividend payable  | ·                                      |                             |                     | (4,320)                       | (4,320)                                  |
| Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity             | · •                                    | <u>-</u>                    |                     | (4,320)                       | (4,320)                                  |
| At 31 December 2021   | 60                                     | 280                         | 9,076               | 71,598                        | 81,014                                   |

#### Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020.

|  | Called up<br>share<br>capital<br>£'000 | Share premium account £'000 | Revaluation reserve | Profit and loss account £'000 | Total<br>shareholders'<br>funds<br>£'000 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| At 1 January 2020  | 60                                     | 280                         | 9,076               | 73,739                        | 83,155                                   |
| Comprehensive income for the financial year<br>Profit for the financial year |  | <u> </u>                    |                     | 1,746_                        | 1,746                                    |
| Total comprehensive income for the financial year                            | <u>,</u>                               | ·                           | :                   | 1,746_                        | 1,746                                    |
| Dividend payable   | •                                      |                             | -                   | (4,164)                       | (4,164)                                  |
| Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity                |  | -<br>-                      | . , ,               | (4,164)                       | (4,164)                                  |
| At 31 December 2020  | 60                                     | 280                         | 9,076               | 71,321                        | 80,737                                   |

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 1 Principal accounting policies

#### (a) General information

Motorway Services Limited's ('the Company') principal activity is the operation of motorway service areas and motels.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. The address of its registered office is: 2 Vantage Court, Tickford Street, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire MK16 9EZ.

#### (b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have considered the forecasts and projections of the business undertaken by the group headed by Appia Group Limited, referred to as 'the business' below. The Company is a subsidiary of Appia Group Limited. Appia Group Limited has a number of borrowing facilities, including loans held by Welcome Break Group Limited. The loans held by Welcome Break Group Limited are subject to financial covenants that are measured on the performance of the group of companies headed by Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited. The Company is a subsidiary of both Welcome Break Group Limited and Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited.

The business's principal activity is the operation of Motorway Service Areas ("MSAs"). The impact of COVID had been significant on the business during 2020 however, the effect was much less severe during 2021.

At the start of the year a national lockdown was in place which reduced motorway traffic and turn-ins to sites to around 55% of normal levels. The impact on full year results was minor due to this lockdown being in relatively quieter winter period. Easter performance was down on normal years although by this time, traffic and transactions returned with restrictions being released and vaccines being rolled out. The business benefitted from the return to more normal trading over the summer period following the release of restrictions, with exceptional results and record weekly sales at many MSA sites. There was significant pent-up demand from the travelling public who were keen to visit family and friends and attend events which had not been possible for much of the previous 16 months. With foreign travel proving difficult and expensive, the "UK Staycation" was prevalent during this period of 2021 which benefitted the sector.

Trade for the remainder of the year remained strong. Traffic was below usual levels due to homeworking and reduced coach traffic but spend per transaction remained strong. This reflects a changing trend in transactions with marginally lower commuter trade during weekdays and higher leisure trade at weekends. The continuation of the strong trading performance, particularly the ongoing spend benefit is also noticeable during the start of 2022. The expectation for 2022 is that the UK will experience another "Staycation" effect during the summer, again leading to a very robust peak trading performance during the key months of June to September.

The business returned to an "on budget" performance in May 2021 and results have continued to be strong since. Even with early 2021 lockdown in place, the company is trading ahead of both budget and 2019.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Basis of preparation (continued)

The revised (waiver) covenants were comfortably met during 2020 and 2021, and with trading in the second half of 2021 stronger than anticipated as restrictions were eased, the return to the original covenants was achieved in June 2021.

Management have prepared forecast scenarios covering the next 12-18 months. Having reviewed detailed cashflow forecasts, the directors are comfortable that the business, and each company, will have sufficient liquidity to operate for at least the next 12 months, and have significant headroom in both. This position is continually monitored by the directors.

The business's forecasts and projections over the next 12-18 months indicate that the business will operate comfortably within its revised banking covenants and will be able to meet all contractual liabilities as they fall due. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### (c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows. [Section 7 of FRS102 and para 3.17(d)]
- the non-disclosure of key management personnel compensation in total. [FRS 102 para 33.7]
- certain financial instrument disclosures [FRS102 paras 11.39-11.48A, 12.26-12.29]

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Appia Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021. Copies of Appia Group Limited's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House (as an Appendix to Appia Europe Limited).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and Appia Group Limited includes the Company's cash flow in its own consolidated financial statements.

#### (d) Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Turnover

Turnover which excludes value added tax and discounts represents the amounts receivable for goods sold and services provided and includes rents receivable under operating leases.

The Company recognises turnover for goods and services when, and to the extent that, the Group obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance and specifically for:

i) retail sales – the Company operates retail shops, catering units and forecourts for the sale of a range of branded products and fuel. Sales of goods are recognised on sale to the customer at the point of sale. Retail sales are usually settled by cash, credit card or fuel card.

Refunds are not provided for as the value of these is insignificant and difficult to estimate reliably.

- ii) hotel sales revenue derived from hotel operations includes the rental of rooms and food and beverage sales. Revenue is recognised when the rooms are occupied and food and beverages are sold. Hotel sales are usually settled by credit card or credit account.
- iii) gaming income the Company recognises takings due from playing gaming machines less any payouts as turnover at the point the machine is played.
- iv) parking sales the Company receives income for parking from private and commercial contracts.

Under specific agreements where the Company acts as an agent and receives a commission for the sale of certain products the amounts included within turnover represent the commission receivable on these transactions.

Where turnover is invoiced in advance it is deferred on the balance sheet and is recognised as turnover in the year to which it relates.

#### (f) Operating leases: lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### (g) Operating leases: lessor

Rentals received under operating leases are credited to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### (h) One-off items

The Company identifies one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the Company's financial results and discloses these separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (i) Government grants

Government grant income is recognised, using the accrual model, where the company has complied with the scheme conditions and is virtually certain the grant income will be received, as other operating income within the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the financial year in which they are received.

#### (k) Taxation

#### Current tax

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### Deferred tax

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 right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised 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 against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse.

#### (l) Pensions

The Group operates pension schemes for the benefit of all staff. Members' pension benefits are based on either defined contributions or defined benefits or a combination of both. The funds of those schemes, which are administered by Trustees, are held separate from the Group. Independent actuaries complete valuations every three years using the projected unit cost method. In accordance with their recommendations, monthly contributions are paid to the schemes so as to secure the benefits set out in the rules. Employer contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they become payable. The effects of variations from regular costs are spread over the expected average remaining service lives of members of the scheme. Further details of the Welcome Break Pension Plan are contained within the financial statements of Welcome Break Group Limited. The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income represents employer's contributions only.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (m) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method as follows:

Freehold property

50 years

Leasehold property

over the term of the lease or useful life, whichever is

lower

Plant and machinery

20 years.

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

5-10 years

Capitalisation of costs in respect of constructing property, plant and equipment commences when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow into the Company, the costs are directly attributable to the related asset and required to bring the asset into working condition. These costs are classified as Assets under construction and are not depreciated until they are available for use.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (n) Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

#### (o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### (p) Financial instruments

The Company only enters into financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Sections 11 and 12 of FRS102 are applied in the recognition and measurement of financial instruments.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (p) Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables and receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting year for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised as provisions is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

#### (r) Dividend distribution

Final dividends to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the year in which dividends are approved by the company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised when paid.

#### (s) Share capital

Ordinary shares are recognised as equity.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 on-going basis. Changes in accounting estimates may be necessary if there are changes in the circumstances on which the estimate was based, or as a result of new information or further information. Such changes are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised.

The Directors believe that the most critical accounting policies and significant areas of judgement and estimation arise from the accounting for:

#### (a) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgement in determining the amounts to be recognised. In particular, when assessing the extent to which deferred tax assets should be recognised with consideration given to the timing, nature and level of future taxable income. The recognition of deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward relies on profit projections and taxable profit forecasts prepared by management, where a number of assumptions are required based on the levels of growth in profits and the reversal of deferred tax.

#### (b) Depreciation

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the income statement.

The useful lives of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

#### (c) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible assets are reviewed annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amounts of each site has been determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of estimates including cash flow forecasts, the determination of an appropriate weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and fair value determined by external valuers. Such estimates are subject to change as a result of changing economic conditions. As forecasting future cash flows is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate returns from the assets invested across its portfolio of sites, estimates are required in relation to future cashflows which will support the asset value. These estimates may depend upon the outcome of future events and may need to be revised as circumstances change.

#### (d) Business Rates

At the year end the Company is in negotiation with the Valuation Office on the business rates payable for its motorway service areas. The business rate costs recognised in the results are based on guidance from professional advisors and reflects the Company's best estimate of the cost to the business for the period and the refund expected from local authorities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 3 Turnover

Turnover is attributable to the Company's principal activity being the operation of motorway service areas and hotels.

Analysis of turnover by category:

|  |         | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2021<br>£'000 | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|--|---------|---|---|
| Sales of goods and services Rent receivable under operating leases (note | : 1(g)) | 111,695<br>222                                | 76,183<br>159                                 |
|  |         | 111,917                                       | 76,342  |

All turnover arose in the United Kingdom.

#### 4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

|  |     | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2021<br>£'000 | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|--|-----|---|---|
| Inventory recognised as an expense             | •   | 81,123  | 57,107  |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8) |     | 2,384   | 2,242   |
| Operating lease charges - land and buildings   |     | 6,740   | 3,714   |
| Operating lease charges - other                |     | 257   | 218   |
| Other pension costs (note 17)                  | · . | 249   | 255   |

The company has received £431,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £1,498,000) in grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and £ nil in grants relating to the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme (year ended 31 December 2020: £130,000) and this income is reported in Other Operating Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Auditors' remuneration for the audit of all group companies and their financial statements is borne by Welcome Break Group Limited. The total amount payable for the current financial year is £366,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £284,000). The fee allocated to Motorway Services Limited is £17,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £14,000). Additional audit costs charged in 2021 relating to the previous financial year are £35,000 of which the fee allocated to Motorway Services Limited is £2,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil). No amounts were paid by the Company in respect of non-audit services (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil).

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 5 Employees and directors

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

|  |  | ! | 3 | Year<br>ended<br>il December<br>2021<br>£'000 | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Wages and salaries<br>Social security costs<br>Other pension costs |  |   |   | 7,475<br>445<br>249                           | 7,292<br>412<br>255                           |
|  |  |   |   | 8,169   | 7,959   |

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the year was:

|                            |   | ended<br>31 December<br>2021<br>Number | ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>Number |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| By activity: - operational | · | 520                                    | 535                                    |

In the year to 31 December 2021 three directors (year ended 31 December 2020: two directors) were remunerated by Welcome Break Group Limited and the amount receivable is disclosed in its financial statements. It is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the group companies. The remaining directors received no remuneration for services provided to Appia Group Limited or any of its subsidiaries (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil).

#### 6 Interest receivable and similar income

|  | • | Year        | Year         |
|--|---|-------------|--------------|
|  |   | ended       | ended        |
|  |   | 31 December | 31 December. |
|  | • | 2021        | 2020         |
|  |   | £'000       | £'000        |
|  | • | • . •       |              |
| iterest from fellow group undertakings |   | 647         | 743          |
|  |   |             |              |

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 7 Tax on profit

The tax charge is made up as follows:

| The tax charge is made up as follows:  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
|  | Year        | Year        |
|  | ended       | ended       |
| the state of the s | 31 December | 31 December |
|  | 2021        | 2020        |
|  | £'000       | £'000       |
| Current tax:   | •           | ·           |
| Group relief payable   | 947         | 584         |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods  | (239)       | (2)         |
| Total current tax  | 708         | 582         |
| Deferred tax:  |             | •           |
| Deferred taxation: origination and reversal of timing differences  | 145         | 200         |
| Deferred taxation: adjustment in respect of prior periods  | 19          | (14)        |
| Deferred taxation: changes in tax rates  | (197)       | (103)       |
| Total deferred tax   | (33)        | 83          |
|  |             |             |
| Tax on profit  | 675         | 665         |

The tax assessed for the current year varies (year ended 31 December 2020: varies) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 December 2020: 19%). The differences are explained below:

|   | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2021<br>£'000 | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before taxation                                    | 5,272   | 2,411   |
| Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of |   |   |
| corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 December  | •   |   |
| 2020: 19%)  | 1,002   | 458   |
| Effects of:   |   |   |
| Tax adjustment for transfer pricing                       | (14)  | 205   |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods                   | (219)   | (16)  |
| Expenses deductible for tax                               | 116   | 121   |
| Impact of super deductions                                | (13)  | , -   |
| Re-measurement of deferred tax - change in UK tax rate    | (197)   | (103)   |
| Total tax charge for the financial year                   | 675   | 665   |

In the Spring Budget 2021 the Government announced the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% until 1 April 2023. On 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will change to 25%. This new law was substantively enacted on 11 March 2021.

The deferred tax disclosures in the financial statements include balances measured at 19% and 25%, as these were the tax rates in force at the balance sheet date.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

| ### Cost  **Cost**  At 1 January 2021  | 8 Tangible as         |                 | nd buildings                          | Plant           | Fixtures,      | Assets       |                |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| At 1 January 2021 9,671 22,084 7,934 24,248 - 63, Additions 934 332 423 75 1, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (37, 22) - (44, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24,  | •                     |                 |                                       | machinery       | equipment      | construction | Total<br>£'000 |
| Additions 934 332 423 75 10 Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (38 Peclassifications and transfers 22 - (47 Peclassification 22 Peclassification 24 Peclassification 25 Peclassification 26 Peclassification 26 Peclassification 27 Peclassification 27 Peclassification 27 Peclassification 28 Peclassification 28 Peclassification 28 Peclassification 29 Pe | Cost                  |                 | •                                     |                 |                | . •          |                |
| Additions 934 332 423 75 In Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (38 Reclassifications and transfers 22 - (41 at 1) December 2021 9,671 22,982 8,222 24,243 75 65.  Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (32 at 1) December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48, Net book value At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16, At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17, The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,758 5, 9,900 10, 9 Stocks 31 December 2021 2  | At I. January 2021    | 0.671           | 22.004                                | 7.024           | 24.248         |              | . (2.02        |
| Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (38) (44) (450) - (3 |                       | 9,071           |                                       |                 |                | 75           | 63,93          |
| Reclassifications and transfers 22 - At 31 December 2021 9,671 22,982 8,222 24,243 75 65, Accumulated depreciation  At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (32) (44) (450) - (33) (44) (450) - (44) (450) - (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45)  |                       | -               |                                       |                 |                | , . 13       | 1,764          |
| At 31 December 2021 9,671 22,982 8,222 24,243 75 65,  Accumulated depreciation  At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, Disposals - (36) (44) (450) - (3)  At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48,  Net book value  At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16,  At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  9 Stocks  | •                     | -               | (30)                                  | (44)            | (430)          | -            | . (530         |
| Accumulated depreciation  At I January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 2 2, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (34) (450) - (35) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (4   |                       | · ·             | -                                     |                 | 22             |              | 22             |
| Accumulated depreciation  At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 2 2, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (34)  At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48, Net book value At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16, At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17, The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  Freehold 5,758 5, 9,900 10, 9 Stocks  31 December 31 December 2,021 2 2,021 5,758 5, 9,900 10, 9 Stocks   | 4421 D                | •.              |                                       |                 |                |              |                |
| Accumulated depreciation  At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (34) (450) - (35) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) ( |                       | 9,671           | 22,982                                | 8,222           | 24,243         | 75           | 65,193         |
| At 1 January 2021 5,211 16,419 4,524 20,629 - 46, Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,   |                       |                 |                                       |                 |                |              |                |
| Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, Disposals - (36) (44) (450) - (32)  At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48, Net book value At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16, At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17, The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  S1 December 2021 2, 1,142 4, 1, |                       |                 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |                 | •              |              |                |
| Charge for the year 318 841 393 832 - 2, 20   Disposals - (36) (44) (450) - (3    At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48, 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16, 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17, 2020 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17, 2021 2,2020 2,20 | At 1 January 2021     | 5211            | 16.410                                | 4 524           | 20.629         |              | 46,78          |
| Disposals (36) (44) (450) - (50)  At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48,  Net book value At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16,  At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  31 December 2021 2,5000 5.  Freehold 4,142 4,5000 5.  Freehold 5,758 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  9 Stocks 31 December 31 December 2021 2,5000 5.   |                       |                 | •                                     |                 | -              | _            | 2,384          |
| At 31 December 2021 5,529 17,224 4,873 21,011 - 48,  Net book value At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16,  At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:    31 December 2021 2  |                       | 310             |                                       |                 |                |              | (530           |
| Net book value At 31 December 2021   |                       |                 | (30)                                  | (44)            | . (430)        |              | (330           |
| Net book value At 31 December 2021   | •                     |                 |                                       | 4.053           | 41.011         |              | 40.634         |
| At 31 December 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16,  At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:    31 December 2021 2 £'000 £'   Freehold  | 2021                  | 5,529           | 17,224                                | 4,873           | 21,011         | -            | 48,631         |
| 2021 4,142 5,758 3,349 3,232 75 16,  At 31 December 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 - 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  31 December 2021 2 £'000 £'  Freehold 4,142 4,  Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  9 Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  | Net book value        |                 | •                                     |                 |                |              | • •            |
| 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 17, The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  31 December 31 December 2021 2 £'000 £'  Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  9 Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  |                       | 4,142           | 5,758                                 | 3,349           | 3,232          | 75           | 16,556         |
| 2020 4,460 5,665 3,410 3,619 17,  The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:  31 December 31 December 2021 2 £'000 £'  Freehold 4,142 4,  Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  9 Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  |                       |                 |                                       |                 |                |              |                |
| The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:    31 December   31 December   2021   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   |                       | 4.460           | 5.665                                 | 3.410           | . 3.619        | _            | 17,154         |
| 31 December   31 December   2021   2   £'000   £'  |                       |                 |                                       |                 |                |              |                |
| 2021 2 £'000 £' Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  | The het book value of | or iand and our | idings may be                         | turuler analysi | ed as tollows: |              |                |
| Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  Stocks 31 December 31 December 2021 2   |                       |                 |                                       | •               | •              |              | 31 December    |
| Freehold 4,142 4, Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  Stocks 31 December 31 December 2021 2   |                       |                 | •                                     |                 |                |              | 2020           |
| Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  |                       |                 |                                       |                 | ٠.             | £'000        | £'000          |
| Short leasehold 5,758 5,  9,900 10,  Stocks  31 December 31 December 2021 2  | Freehold              | •               | •                                     | •               |                | 4.142        | 4,460          |
| 9 Stocks 31 December 31 December 2021 2  |                       |                 |                                       |                 |                |              | 5,665          |
| 9 Stocks 31 December 31 December 2021 2  |                       | •.              |                                       | ,               |                | . 0 000      | 10,125         |
| 31 December 31 December 31 December 2021 2   |                       | · · · · · ·     |                                       |                 |                | 2,200        | 10,12          |
|  | 9 Stocks              | •.              |                                       |                 |                |              |                |
|  |                       | . :             |                                       |                 |                | 31 December  | 31 Decembe     |
|  |                       |                 |                                       |                 | •              |              | 2020           |
|  |                       |                 |                                       |                 | · 2            |              | £'000          |
|  |                       |                 |                                       |                 | · ·            |              |                |

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stock and its carrying amount. Inventory recognised as an expense is included in note 4.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 10 Debtors

|  |          | 31 December | 31 December |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|
|  |          | 2021        | 2020        |
|  | ٠.       | £'000       | £,000       |
| Amounts folling due within one ware                                    |          |             |             |
| Amounts falling due within one year Amounts owed by group undertakings |          | 103,663     | 98,100      |
| Other debtors  | •        | . 76        | 29          |
| Prepayments and accrued income   |          | 469         | 909         |
|  |          |             |             |
|  | · .      | 104,208     | 99,038      |
|  |          |             |             |
|  |          | 31 December | 31 December |
|  | •        | 2021        | 2020        |
|  |          | £'000       | . £'000     |
|  |          |             | •           |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year<br>Deferred tax asset     |          | 827         | 794         |
|  |          | •           |             |
| Deferred tax asset   |          |             |             |
|  |          | •           | ,           |
|  |          | 31 December | 31 December |
|  | •        | 2021        | 2020        |
|  | 4        | £'000       | £,000       |
|  |          | _           |             |
| Short term timing differences  |          | 5 ·         | · . 6       |
| Excess of depreciation over capital allowances                         | <u> </u> | 822         | 788         |
|  |          | 827         | 794         |
|  | <u> </u> | 027         | ./94        |
|  |          |             |             |
|  |          | ٠.          | £'000       |
| At 1 January 2021  |          |             | 794         |
| Credited to profit and loss account                                    | •        |             |             |
| ereation to profit and tool appoints                                   |          | <del></del> |             |
| At 31 December 2021  |          |             | 827         |
|  |          |             |             |

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, attract interest at LIBOR plus 1% on the net amounts and are repayable on demand. From 1 January 2022 amounts due to group undertakings will attract interest at SONIA plus 1%. It is not anticipated that this will have a material impact on the financial statements.

Motorway Services Limited is a subsidiary undertaking within the Welcome Break group of companies (Welcome Break Holdings Limited and subsidiary undertakings). A centralised accounting function is operated by Welcome Break Group Limited which recharges its subsidiaries as appropriate. Accordingly charges processed in this way are included within the amounts owed by other group undertakings.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 11 Cash at bank and in hand

|                                    |                 |           | 31 December<br>2021<br>£'000 | 31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand           |                 |           | 198                          | 181                          |
| 12 Creditors: amounts falling due  | within one year |           |                              |                              |
|                                    |                 | · · · · · | 31 December 2021 £'000       | 31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings |                 | :         | 40,227                       | 36,267                       |
| Other taxation and social security |                 |           | . 8                          | . 9                          |
| Other creditors                    |                 |           | 1,325                        | 545                          |
| Accruals and deferred income       |                 |           | 1,059                        | 999                          |
|                                    |                 |           | 42 619                       | 37 870                       |

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, attract interest at LIBOR plus 1% on the net amounts and are repayable on demand. From 1 January 2022 amounts due to group undertakings will attract interest at SONIA plus 1%. It is not anticipated that this will have a material impact on the financial statements.

#### 13 Provisions for liabilities

|  |     | £'000       |
|--|-----|-------------|
| At 1 January 2021<br>Credit for the year | · . | 235<br>(64) |
| At 31 December 2021                      |     | 171         |

Provision for liabilities relates to self-insurance costs. These have been incurred but not reported or paid as at the balance sheet date and are expected to be utilised within the next 3 years.

#### 14 Called up share capital

|   | . •                         |                   | 31 December 2021 | 31 December<br>2020 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
|   |                             |                   | £'000            | £'000               |
| Allotted and fully paid 60,000 (31 December | l<br>2020: 60,000) ordinary | shares of £1 each | 60_              | 60                  |

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 14 Called up share capital (continued)

A final dividend has been agreed for the year ended 31 December 2021. The dividend has been accounted for within the current year's financial statements.

|                       |  | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2021<br>£'000 | Year<br>ended<br>31 December<br>2020<br>£'000 |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| inal dividend payable |  | <br>4,320                                     | 4,164   |

#### 15 Reserves

#### Share premium account

The share premium account represents the consideration received on the issue of shares in the Company in excess of the nominal value of those shares, net of share issue costs, bonus issues of shares and any subsequent capital reductions.

#### Revaluation reserve

This reserve represents historic differences between the book cost of fixed assets and the current cost at various valuation dates.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the Company.

#### 16 Financial commitments

At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Company was committed to make payments during the following year under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

| Payments due                                      | Land and   | Buildings | Other    |          |  |
|---|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
|   | 31         | 31.       | 31       | 31       |  |
| •   | December 1 | December  | December | December |  |
|   | 2021       | 2020      | 2021     | 2020     |  |
|   | £'000      | £,000     | £,000    | £,000    |  |
| Not later than one year                           | 2,514      |           | . 3      | 4        |  |
| Later than one year and not later than five years |            |           | . 2      |          |  |
|   | 2,514      |           | 5        | А        |  |

As of the balance sheet date, Motorway Services Limited is not contractually committed to any operating lease agreements, after 30th June 2022.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 17 Pension commitments

The Company participates in the Welcome Break Pension Plan. This scheme is of the defined benefit type with a defined contribution underpin and the assets are held separately from the Company's assets. The total pension cost relating to the defined contribution scheme was £249,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £255,000). At the year end there were unpaid pension contributions of £19,000 (31 December 2020: £32,000). Further details of the Welcome Break Pension Plan are contained within the consolidated financial statements of Welcome Break Group Limited.

#### 18 Related party disclosures

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company transacted with Welcome Break Limited, the immediate parent company, who holds 91.67% of the shares in the Company. The Company was charged rent of £6,737,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £3,711,000) and received interest of £647,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £743,000). In addition MSL declared a dividend due to Welcome Break Limited of £3,960,000 (31 December 2020: £3,817,000). The balance at 31 December 2021 due to Welcome Break Limited is £52,345,000 (31 December 2020: £42,295,000).

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company transacted with Welcome Break Group Limited, a company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Appia Group Limited. 91.67% of the voting shares in this company are controlled within this group. The Company was charged a management fee of £608,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £99,000). Welcome Break Group Limited operates the bank account on behalf of Motorway Services Limited. The net amount of payments and receipts in the year was £12,969,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £5,320,000), due from Welcome Break Group Limited. The Company claimed £24,000 group relief (year ended 31 December 2020: £581,000). The balance at 31 December 2021 due from Welcome Break Group Limited is £146,744,000 (31 December 2020: £134,359,000).

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company surrendered group relief to Welcome Break Holdings Limited, a company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Appia Group Limited, of £282,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil). 91.67% of the voting shares in this company are controlled within this group. The balance at 31 December 2021 due to Welcome Break Holdings Limited is £23,142,000 (31 December 2020: £22,860,000).

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company surrendered group relief to Welcome Break Services Limited, a company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Appia Group Limited, of £450,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil). 91.67% of the voting shares in this company are controlled within this group. The balance at 31 December 2021 due to Welcome Break Services Limited is £1,522,000 (31 December 2020: £1,072,000).

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company had no transactions with Welcome Break No. 1 Limited, a company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Appia Group Limited. 91.67% of the voting shares in this company are controlled within this group. The balance at 31 December 2021 due to Welcome Break No. 1 Limited is £309,000 (31 December 2020: £309,000).

During the year to 31 December 2021 the Company had no transactions with Appia Europe Limited, a company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Appia Group Limited. 91.67% of the voting shares in this company are controlled within this group. The balance at 31 December 2021 due to Appia Europe Limited is £5,990,000 (31 December 2020: £5,990,000).

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 19 Ultimate controlling company

The Company is controlled by Welcome Break Limited (incorporated in the England and Wales) which owns 91.67% of the Company's shares. The remaining 8.33% of shares are owned by Valero Energy Limited.

Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, is the intermediate parent undertaking that heads the smallest group of companies of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House. The registered office of Welcome Break Limited and Welcome Break Holdings (1) Limited is 2 Vantage Court, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire MK18 3EU.

Appia Group Limited, incorporated in Jersey, is the intermediate parent company and is owned by Petrogas Holdings UK Limited 50.01%, Rome One LP 33.29% and Rome Two LP 16.70%. The registered office of Appia Group Limited is 44 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey JE4 9WG.

On 9 March 2021 Causeway Consortium Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Causeway Consortium Holdings Limited, acquired 100% of the shares Applegreen Limited (formerly Applegreen plc). Causeway Consortium Holdings Limited the ultimate controlling party, is the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The registered office of Causeway Consortium Holdings Limited is 25-28 North Wall Quay, IFSC, Dublin 1, D01H104 Ireland.