Company Registration Number: 05333721

# R T ACQUISITIONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### Directors, Professional Advisers and Registered Office Company information Directors: Ruth Woodhead A.C.A. Steven Underwood A.C.A. Venus Building **Registered Office** and Head Office 1 Old Park Lane Traffordcity Manchester M41 7HA United Kingdom Registered Number: 05333721 Auditor: Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Manchester

United Kingdom

# Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors submit their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the group 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 is a holding company. The group contains non-trading and dormant subsidiaries within the Peel Group.

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the coming year.

#### Going concern

At 31 March 2022 the group is in a net liabilities position. However, the directors have concluded, after making enquiries and along with the confirmation from its parent company that it 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, 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.

#### Uncertainties

With reference to the Company's principal activity the directors note that the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting macro-economic volatility and uncertainty do not have an impact on the Peel Group.

#### **Directors**

Except where stated, the following directors have held office during the financial year and thereafter:

Ruth Woodhead A.C.A. Steven Underwood A.C.A.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The directors are unable to recommend payment of a final dividend (2021: £nil).

#### Auditor

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

## Report of the Directors continued

#### 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 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 judgments 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 the auditor

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

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

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

Ruth Woodhead A.C.A.

Director

11 November 2022

# Independent Auditor's Report to the members of R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion: the financial statements of R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and
  of the group's result for the year then ended;
- the parent company financial statements 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 group profit and loss account;
- · the group and company balance sheets; and
- the related notes 1 to 9.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group and parent company financial statements 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 group and the parent 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 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 group's and the parent 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 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the members of R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited continued

#### 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

#### 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 group's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the group'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 group 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 group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These include General Data Protection Regulation, employment law, health and safety and building regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT 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.

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 and in-house/external legal counsel 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the members of R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited continued

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

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

#### 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit: or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime
  and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the report of the directors 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 members, 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 members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Elizabeth Benson BSc ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Manchester, United Kingdom
11 November 2022

#### Group Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2022 2022 2021 £ £ Note Operating loss (3) Loss before interest and taxation (3) Net interest payable and similar expenses Loss before taxation (3) Tax on loss 2 Loss for the financial year (3)

All the above results derive from discontinued operations.

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

# Group and Company Balance Sheets as at 31 March 2022

			Group		Holding Company	
		2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £	
i	Note					
Fixed assets						
Investments	4	_	_	12	4	
Loans to group undertakings	5	6	<del></del>			
Current assets						
Debtors	6	-	1		-	
			1			
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	_ 7	(8)		(18)_	(10)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(8)	1	(18)	(10)	
Net (liabilities)/assets		(2)	1	(6)	(6)	
Financed by capital and reserves			•			
Called-up share capital	8	1	1	1	1	
Merger reserve	_	(2,904,809)	(2,904,809)	-	-	
Profit and loss account		2,904,806	2,904,809	(7)	(7)	
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds		(2)	1	(6)	(6)	

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

The result for the financial year dealt with in the financial statements of the holding company was £nil (2021: £nil).

The group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The accounts of R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited (registered number 05333721) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 November 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

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Ruth Woodhead A.C.A. Director

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and preceding year. The principal activities and operations of the group and its subsidiaries are set out in the report of the directors on pages 2 to 3.

#### Company information

R T Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006, registered in England and Wales, with company registration number 05333721. The registered office is Venus Building, 1 Old Park Lane, Traffordcity, Manchester, M41 7HA.

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and Section IA of "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") under the historical cost convention, other than in respect of group reconstruction accounting in the circumstances referred to below.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £. The company and group have taken advantage of section 1A of FRS 102, paragraph 3.1B that allows an entity that qualifies as small to take an exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows.

#### Going concern

As the group are in a net liabilities position at 31 March 2022, the directors have received confirmation that Peel RT Holdings (IOM) Limited, the group's holding company, will continue to provide the necessary level of support to enable the group to continue to operate for the 12 months from signing the financial statements; the liquidity of Peel RT Holdings (IOM) Limited is dependent on the liquidity of the wider Peel Group ("Peel"). 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 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 Peel Group 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.

#### Group financial statements

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 March each year.

The financial statements have been prepared using merger accounting principles (applicable for group reconstructions) set out in FRS 102 Section 19 in order to meet the overriding requirement under section 404 of the Companies Act 2006 for financial statements to present a true and fair view following merger. Under merger accounting the results of the subsidiaries are combined from the beginning of the comparative financial period before the merger occurred. Profit and loss account and balance sheet comparatives are restated on a combined basis and adjustments are made to achieve consistency of accounting policies.

Where a relevant transaction does not meet one of the conditions for merger accounting under the Companies Act 2006, namely that the fair value of any non-equity consideration must not exceed 10% of the nominal value of equity shares issued the directors consider that the alternative approach of acquisition accounting would not give a true and fair view of the group's results and financial position. However, the directors consider that the alternative approach of acquisition accounting, with the restatement of separable assets and liabilities to fair values, and inclusion of post-reorganisation results only, would not give a true and fair view of the group's results and financial position. The substance of the transaction was not the acquisition of a business but a group reconstruction. The directors consider that it is not practicable to quantify the effect of this departure from the Companies Act 2006 requirements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements continued

#### 1. Accounting policies continued

#### Group financial statements continued

All other subsidiaries are consolidated under acquisition accounting principles. Results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of during the year are included from the date of acquisition or to the date of disposal to the extent of group ownership.

Intra-group turnover and profits are eliminated on consolidation.

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, a separate profit and loss account for the holding company is not presented.

#### Taxation

Current tax, including Corporation 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 it's 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. 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.

#### Financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements continued

#### 1. Accounting policies continued

#### Financial assets and financial liabilities continued

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.

#### 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

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.

#### Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for impairment. Cost represents the aggregate cash consideration, costs incurred and either the fair or the nominal value of shares issued.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable net of transaction costs.

#### 2. Tax on result

The standard rate of tax applied to the reported profits is 19.00% (2021: 19.00%).

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £20,016,260 (2021: £15,212,358) relating to losses carried forward. Realisation of this asset is dependent on the availability of suitable taxable profits.

The March 2021 Budget announced that the UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25.00% with effect from 1 April 2023. As this change was substantively enacted as at 31 March 2022, deferred tax balances are measured at a rate of 25,00%.

# Notes to the Financial Statements continued

#### 3. Particulars of staff and directors' remuneration

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors (2021: none). The directors of the company were remunerated by Peel Group Management Limited for their services to the group as a whole; it is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services to group companies.

#### 4. Investments

		Holding Company			
		Loans	Shares	Total	
•	•	£	£	£	
Subsidiary undertakings	1				
Cost					
At 1 April 2021		7,599,111	6	7,599,117	
Additions		<u>-</u>	88	8	
At 31 March 2022		7,599,111	14	7,599,125	
Provision for impairment					
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		7,599,111	2	7,599,113	
Net book value	!				
At 31 March 2022		•	12	12	
At 31 March 2021	· ·	<u>-</u>	4	4	

Under a group re-structure, the following subsidiaries were acquired with trivial book value for a negligible consideration:

**EventCity Holdings Limited** 

Peel Holdings (Advertising) Limited

Peel Investments (DTVA) Limited

Peel Investments (LJLA) Limited

Liverpool Airport LJLA Group Limited

Liverpool Airport Finance Limited

Liverpool Airport Holdings Limited .

Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Holdings Limited

Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Limited

Peel Leisure (Operations) Holdings Limited

Peel Leisure (Operations) Limited

Peel Leisure (Operations) No.2 Limited

# Notes to the Financial Statements continued

#### 4. Investments continued

The subsidiary undertakings consolidated at 31 March 2022, which were wholly owned, incorporated and operating in England and Wales, were as follows:

Company	Principal Activities	Company number
Peel Ports (M43) Limited	Dormant	04113798
R T Acquisitions Limited	Dormant	05251012
Rounded Thought Limited	Dormant	04404343
R T Salford Limited	Dormant	04022082
Peel Property (CL) Limited	Dormant	04012606
Greathey Investments Limited	Dormant	02160857
Peel Airports (AEPSL) Limited	Dormant	03618668
Peel Property (SDL) Limited	Dormant	01896721
Peel Ports (BIHL) Limited	Dormant	00946273
Dalundon Limited	Dormant	04582871
Kamella Limited	Dormant	00295324
Liverpool Airport Development Limited	Dormant	02798408
Peel Group Limited	Dormant	03387733
Peel Investments (PAH) Limited	Dormant	04782826
Peel Holdings (Insurance Services) Limited	Dormant	05266501
Blackburn Arena Holdings Limited	Dormant	08941945
Peel Airports Undertakings Limited	Dormant	07257109
EventCity Holdings Limited	Non-trading	08941868
Peel Holdings (Advertising) Limited	Non-trading	06729190
Peel Investments (DTVA) Limited	Holding company	07934597
Peel Investments (LJLA) Limited	Holding company	08945766
Liverpool Airport LJLA Group Limited	Non-trading	08949472
Liverpool Airport Finance Limited	Non-trading	08953010
Liverpool Airport Holdings Limited	Non-trading	03385025
Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Holdings Limited	Holding company	08941901
Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Limited	Non-trading	07334267
Peel Leisure (Operations) Holdings Limited	Holding company	08941886
Peel Leisure (Operations) Limited	Holding company	06689608
Peel Leisure (Operations) No.2 Limited	Non-trading	06805751

## Audit exemption

The subsidiary undertakings consolidated at 31 March 2022, which were wholly owned and claimed exemption from audit under section 479A Companies Act 2006, were as follows:

Company	Principal Activities	Company number
EventCity Holdings Limited	Non-trading	08941868
Peel Holdings (Advertising) Limited	Non-trading	06729190
Peel Investments (DTVA) Limited	Holding company	07934597
Peel Investments (LJLA) Limited	Holding company	08945766
Liverpool Airport LJLA Group Limited	Non-trading	08949472
Liverpool Airport Finance Limited	Non-trading	08953010
Liverpool Airport Holdings Limited	Non-trading	03385025
Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Holdings Limited	Holding company	08941901
Peel Leisure Operations No.3 Limited	Non-trading	07334267
Peel Leisure (Operations) Holdings Limited	Holding company	08941886
Peel Leisure (Operations) Limited	Holding company	06689608
Peel Leisure (Operations) No.2 Limited	Non-trading	06805751

All the subsidiaries above incorporated in England and Wales have the registered office Venus Building, 1 Old Park Lane, Traffordcity, Manchester, M41 7HA.

# Notes to the Financial Statements continued

#### 5. Loans to group undertakings

	Group		Holding Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	6		<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>
	6	-	-	-

All intercompany balances do not carry interest and are legally repayable on demand but the nature of the loans to parent company is long term assets which are not intended to be recalled within the next twelve months.

#### 6. Debtors

!	Group		Holding Con	ing Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
i ·	£	£	£	£	
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	<del>-</del>	1	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> _	
		1	-		

#### 7. Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

	Group		Holding Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	8	-	8	•
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	- =		10	10
	88		18	10

**Group and Holding Company** 

#### 8. Called-up share capital

	£
Allotted, called-up and fully paid At 1 April 2021 981 ordinary shares of £0.001 each	1
At 31 March 2022 981 ordinary shares of £0.001 each	1

The group has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

#### 9. Ultimate holding company

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 Billown 1997 Settlement.

The immediate parent company is Peel RT Holdings (IOM) Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. The registered office is Billown Mansion, Ballasalla, Malew, IM9 3DL, Isle of Man.

The smallest group of companies, of which the company is a member, that produces consolidated financial statements is Peel Holdings (IOM) Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. The registered office is Billown Mansion, Ballasalla, Malew, IM9 3DL, Isle of Man.