ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2022



ArmstrongWatson®
Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Ben Marcus Jones

Matthew William Jones Robert Michael Jones

Registered number 12328086

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Leeds West Yorkshire LS16 6QW

Armstrong Watson Audit Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Third Floor Independent auditors

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Introduction

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Business review

2022 saw the first year of trade since 2019 in which our venues were not subject to closures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the associated government restrictions which the Group, and the rest of the hospitality sector, had to operate within.

Despite the impact of business disruptions since 2020 relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has continued to invest in its estate, with 13 venues open and operating by the end of the 2022 financial year-end. Turnover for the period increased 94% to £23.5m (2021: £12.1m), with EBITDA of £5.5m (2021: £3.6m).

Future outlook

The Group continues to pursue its strategy to expand across the UK. This has included opening Roxy venues in Birmingham (February 2023), Cardiff (April 2023) Leicester (June 2023) and Cheltenham (September 2023), along with the opening its first King Pins venues in Manchester in July 2023. At the time of filing the financial statements, the Group operates 18 venues in the UK.

The Group continues to plan expansion in the coming years and has several more planned for the remainder of 2023 and 2024.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Operational and People Risks

There is a risk that recruitment will become increasingly competitive and that staffing shortages within the hospitality industry could drive wage inflation. The Group has a business model built upon recruiting and keeping the best people to support its strategy. We have established a strategy which will ensure we continue to attract and retain highly trained, quality staff and have invested in internal development.

Market risk

The Group operates in a highly competitive market and is subject to pricing pressures, from our suppliers and customers, as well as more general consumer trends. The Group continues to invest in its staff and offering and the Directors are confident that the Group can continue to deliver a market leading customer experience.

Financial key performance indicators

The financial performance of the Group is measured using three key performance indicators (KPI) being turnover, EBITDA and EBITDA margin.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover	23,498,865	12,136,314
EBITDA	5,533,609	3,623,113
EBITDA Margin (%)	24	30

EBITDA is calculated to exclude exceptional items and venue opening costs.

Other key performance indicators

Management continues to monitor both financial and non-financial KPI's on an ongoing basis. Non-financial KPI's include customer feedback and sentiment, staff turnover and engagement, and consistency of operational standards.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

Our section 172 statement summarises how the Board has factored stakeholder considerations into our decision-making. Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) imposes a duty on a director to act in a way that he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the long-term success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing so, the directors have regard to the various matters including the interests of stakeholders as well as various other matters. The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 require companies to report on how the Board has fulfilled the requirements of Section 172(1), including how the Board has factored stakeholder considerations into its decision-making.

The Board is fully aware of and supports these requirements. We are pleased to describe below how the Group Board engages with our stakeholders. The Group's key stakeholders have an important role to play in the successful operation of our business. Our Board are fully aware of, and take seriously, their responsibilities to those stakeholders under the Act.

We believe that it is appropriate to consider the potential impact on our stakeholders when considering the Group's strategy and in making our key decisions. Indeed, these responsibilities are rooted in our culture, values and company purpose.

The Board considers that, in its decisions and actions to date, it has acted in a way that would promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole, while having regard to stakeholders and matters set out in Section 172(1) (a–f) of the Act. It has identified the Group's key stakeholders as our employees, customers, suppliers and vendors, the environment and communities in which we operate, and investors. It receives updates on each of these and takes steps to ensure that it remains well informed about them

The Group Directors believe strongly in doing business in the right way, with all its decisions underpinned by the impact they have on our five main stakeholder groups. We set out below two areas where our Board had regard

to Section 172 when discharging its duties and the effect of this on certain of its decisions.

The detailed content in this Report further outlines how during 2022 the Board strove to comply with their duty under Section 172 in considering stakeholders in the Group's decision-making process in order to promote the company's success. We will continue to consider our stakeholders in the year ahead as the Board makes further decisions in overseeing the Group's strategy. Detail of the Company's and the Group's key stakeholders, and how they are engaged, are set within the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

In line with Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors' of the Group act in accordance with a set of general duties that they consider to promote the success of the Group. The Directors consider all key stakeholders in the actions and decisions that they make, the consequences of every material decision that the Group makes is evaluated in the immediate term and the likely impact over the longer term. In addition:

- The Directors prioritise the engagement with and development of all of our team members, both in our head office and those delivering our quest experience within our venues
- Collecting feedback and interacting via social media ensures that we understand the needs of our customers and supports our goal of delivering the best customer experience possible
- Working in partnership with our suppliers, many of whom have worked with the business since its
 formation, is a critical aspect of our strategy, from building contractors delivering our new venues, to those
 providing cleaning and security services, to all of our food and drinks suppliers.
- The Directors are also cognisant of the local communities within the areas in which we operate, especially with our neighbouring hospitality venues
- The Group is also committed to minimising the environmental impact of our operations and is looking to continuously improve its environmental performance.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Matthew William Jones

Director

Date: 28/09/2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group 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 the Group and to 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,461,047 (2021 - £1,410,060).

A final dividend has not been recommended.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Ben Marcus Jones Matthew William Jones Robert Michael Jones

Future developments

See the strategic report for details of future developments.

Engagement with employees

People are an integral part of the success of the Group. The Group strives to ensure that staff are successful, both individually and as a team. Amongst the many ways the Company engages with its staff are surveys, briefings, training and newsletters. Key areas of focus include health and well-being, the future strategic direction of the business and development opportunities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

Suppliers

The Group continues to build strong relationships with suppliers to develop mutually beneficial and lasting partnerships. The Group recognises that relationships with suppliers are important to its long-term success. The board is briefed on supplier feedback and contract updates on a regular basis.

Customers

The ambition of the company is to deliver high-quality, reliable service to its customers. The Group spends time understanding its customers needs and views, and listening to how it can improve its offering and service through various feedback platforms. This knowledge informs the Group's decision-making.

Shareholders

The company places reliance upon the support of shareholders, as the owners of the business, and makes decisions having considered their opinion. Discussions with shareholders cover a wide range of topics including financial performance, strategy, outlook, governance and ethical practices. Shareholder feedback is regularly discussed at a Group level, with their views considered as part of the decision-making process.

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

The Group has not disclosed information in respect of greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action as each Group company is not itself obliged to include this disclosure within its own individual reporting. This is due to them preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A - small entities.

Matters covered in the Group Strategic Report

Information is not shown in the director's report because it is shown in the strategic report instead under s414C (11). The strategic report includes a business review, principal risks and uncertainties and financial key performance indicators.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditors are aware of that
 information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Armstrong Watson Audit Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Matthew William Jones
Director

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Date: 28/09/2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roxy Leisure Holdings Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Group Statement of Cash Flows, the Group and Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's or 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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 Group 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:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management and review of appropriate industry knowledge;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures as a risk assessment tool to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over purchase cycles on a sample basis.
- reviewed the application of accounting policies with focus on those with heightened estimation uncertainty.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to.

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- · enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of nondetection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.orq.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

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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 Auditors' 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.

Matthew Osbourne (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of **Armstrong Watson Audit Limited**

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Leeds

Date: 28/09/2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Note	2022 £	2021 £
4	23,498,865	12,136,314
	(9,967,656)	(5,461,155)
	13,531,209	6,675,159
	(9,451,065)	(5,008,165)
	(139,661)	-
5	8,430	811,163
6	3,948,913	2,478,157
10	(2)	(2)
11	(916,446)	(729,465)
	3,032,465	1,748,690
12	(571,418)	(338,630)
	2,461,047	1,410,060
	2,461,047	1,410,060
	2,461,047	1,410,060
	4 5 6 10 11	Note £ 4 23,498,865 (9,967,656) 13,531,209 (9,451,065) (139,661) 5 8,430 6 3,948,913 10 (2) 11 (916,446) 3,032,465 12 (571,418) 2,461,047 2,461,047

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NiL).

ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 12328086

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	16		4,349,456		4,854,630
Tangible assets	17		13,983,301		6,164,586
			18,332,757		11,019,216
Current assets					
Stocks	19	311,719		393,110	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	20	2,766,041		1,375,352	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	5,217,153		7,877,511	
		8,294,913		9,645,973	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22	(11,433,226)		(8,877,506)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,138,313)		768,467
Total assets less current liabilities			15,194,444		11,787,683
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	23		(11,029,614)		(10,463,330)
Provisions for liabilities			, , , ,		
Deferred taxation	25	(479,417)		(456,896)	
Other provisions	26	(356,909)		-	
			(836,326)		(456,896)
Net assets			3,328,504		867,457
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	27		1		1
Share premium account	28		1,874,999		1,874,999
Profit and loss account	28		1,453,504		(1,007,543)
			3,328,504		867,457

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew William Jones

Director

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Ben Marcus Jones

Director

Date: 28/09/2023

ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 12328086

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	18		7,598,792		7,598,792
			7,598,792		7,598,792
Current assets			••		.,,
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	20	2,981,033		2,371,437	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	616,788		1,455,930	
		3,597,821		3,827,367	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22	(3,743,647)		(3,081,695)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(145,826)		745,672
Total assets less current liabilities			7,452,966		8,344,464
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	23		(7,975,000)		(7,975,000)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(522,034)		369,464
Capital and reserves					
Share premium account	28		1,874,999		1,874,999
Profit and loss account brought forward		(1,505,535)		(591,091)	
Loss for the year		(891,498)		(765,944)	
Other changes in the profit and loss account				(148,500)	
Profit and loss account carried forward			(2,397,033)		(1,505,535)
			(522,034)		369,464

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew William Jones

Director

Ben Marcus Jones

Director

Date: 28/09/2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account £	Share bremium Profit and account loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	-	1,874,999	(2,269,103)	(394,103)	(394,103)
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	•	•	1,410,060	1,410,060	1,410,060
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends: Equity capital	1 1		1,410,060	1,410,060 (148,500)	1,410,060 (148,500)
Total transactions with owners			(148,500)	(148,500)	(148,500)
At 1 January 2022		1,874,999	(1,007,543)	867,457	367,457
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	٠	•	2,461,047	2,461,047	2,461,047
Total comprehensive income for the year	•		2,461,047	2,461,047	2,461,047
Total transactions with owners					•
At 31 December 2022	_	1,874,999	1,453,504	3,328,504	3,328,504

The notes on pages 19 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	1,874,999	(1,505,535)	369,464
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(891,498)	(891,498)
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	(891,498)	(891,498)
Total transactions with owners	•	-	-
At 31 December 2022	1,874,999	(2,397,033)	(522,034)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 F
Cash flows from operating activities	~	_
Profit for the financial year	2,461,047	1,410,060
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	576,788	576,788
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,007,908	568,168
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	77,645	-
Government grants	•	(760,321)
Interest paid	916,446	729,465
Interest received	2	2
Taxation charge	571,418	338,630
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	81,391	(339,047)
(Increase) in debtors	(1,390,689)	(822,622)
Increase in creditors	3,080,337	2,862,694
Increase in provisions	356,909	-
Corporation tax (paid)	(108,903)	(59,467)
Net cash generated from operating activities	7,630,299	4,504,350
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(71,614)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(8,904,268)	(2,699,051)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	•	33,954
Government grants received	•	760,321
Interest received	(2)	(2)
HP interest paid	(202)	(9,393)
Net cash from investing activities	(8,976,086)	(1,914,171)
Cash flows from financing activities		
New secured loans	•	2,000,000
Repayment of Igans	(342,762)	-
Repayment of other loans	(52,681)	(160,404)
Repayment of/new finance leases	(2,884)	(62,544)
Interest paid	(916,244)	(720,072)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,314,571)	1,056,980

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (2	,660,358)	3,647,159
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 7	,877,511	4,230,352
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year 5	,217,153	7,877,511
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand 5	,217,153	7,877,511
	,217,153	7,877,511

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	At 1 January 2022 £	Cash flows £	Other non- cash changes £	At 31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	7,877,511	(2,660,358)	-	5,217,153
Debt due after 1 year	(9,558,330)	-	426,096	(9,132,234)
Debt due within 1 year	(416,670)	395,443	(478,777)	(500,004)
Finance leases	-	-	-	•
	(2,097,489)	(2,264,915)	(52,681)	(4,415,085)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Roxy Leisure Holdings Limited is a holding company to a trading group. The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The company is a tax resident in the United Kingdom.

The company operates from their registered office address at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW.

The principal activity of the subsidiaries during the year was the operation of social entertainment bars.

Roxy Leisure Ltd operates from their registered office at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6OW.

Roxy Ball Room Ltd operates from their premises at 58 Boar Lane, Leeds, LS1 6HW.

Roxy Lanes Limited operates from their premises at 1 Bond Street, Leeds, LS1 5BQ.

Roxy Ball Room (Leeds Two) operates from their premises at 9 and 9a Merrion Street, Leeds, LS1 6PQ.

Roxy Ball Room (Manchester) Ltd operates from their premises at 76-78 Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2FN.

Roxy Ball Room (Manchester Two) Ltd operates from their premises at Unit R3, Withy Grove, Manchester, M4 3AQ.

Roxy Ball Room (Liverpool) Ltd operates from their premises at 26 College Lane, Liverpool, L1 3DS.

Roxy Ball Room (Liverpool Two) Ltd operates from their premises at 8 Rainford Square, Liverpool, L2 6PX.

Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham) Ltd operates from their premises at 58-60 Heath Mill Lane, Deritend, Birmingham, B9 4AR.

Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham Three) Ltd operates from their registered office at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW.

Roxy Ball Room (Nottingham) Ltd operates from their premises at 1st Floor, 10 Thurland Street, Nottingham, NG1 3DR.

Roxy Ball Room (Nottingham Two) Ltd operates from their premises at The Cornerhouse, Burton Street, Nottingham, NG1 4DB.

Roxy Ball Room (Bristol) Ltd operates from their premises at 13-29 Union St, Broadmead, Bristol, BS1 2DF.

Roxy Leisure (2) Ltd operates from their registered office at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW.

Roxy Ball Room (Sheffield) Ltd operates from their premises at Telephone House, 40 Charter Sq. Sheffield, S1 4HS.

Roxy Ball Room (Edinburgh) Ltd operates from their premises at 26 Rose St, Edinburgh, EH2 2QA.

Roxy Leisure Construction Ltd operates from their registered office at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW.

Roxy Leisure (Airedate House) Limited operates from their registered office at 5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information (continued)

Roxy Lanes (Cardiff) Ltd operates from their premises at Queenswest, Queen St, Cardiff, CF10 2AQ.

These financial statements have been prepared in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates in.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of Financial Position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the Group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 22 November 2019.

2.3 Going concern

The directors believe that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group continues to have the support of the directors, shareholders and creditors and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In reaching their conclusion, the directors have considered their forecasts for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2024.

After consideration of all factors, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.13 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Development expenditure - 3 years Goodwill - 10 years

2.15 Tangible fixed assets

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.

At each reporting date the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property - 5% Straight line

and improvements

Plant and machinery

Motor vehicles

Fixtures and fittings

Office equipment

Other fixed assets

- 20% Straight line

- 10% Straight line

- 20% Straight line

- 10% - 20% Straight line

Other fixed assets - 10% - 20% Straight line

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 in profit or loss.

2.16 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.17 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.18 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.21 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.22 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 debtors and creditors, 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive (ncome if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

2.23 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The group assesses impairment of investments in subsidiaries at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group and to the particular investment that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-used calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The group determines the estimate useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated, or technically obsolete or nonstrategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Fair value on acquisition of subsidiary

During 2020, the Group acquired Roxy Leisure Limited and its subsidiaries. The directors considered whether the acquisition met the definition of an acquisition of a business combination or the acquisition of a group of assets and liabilities. It was concluded that the acquisition met the criteria for the acquisition of a business as outlined by FRS 102. All assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at acquisition date using fair value.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2022 £	2021 £
Furlough income	8,430	50,842
Government grants receivable	-	760,321
	8,430	811,163
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,007,908	568,168
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	576,788	576,788
Other operating lease rentals	2,779,332	1,353,517

7. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Company's auditors and their associates:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the consolidated and parent Company's financial statements	40,000	30,000
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of:		
All non-audit services not included above	7,500	5,000
		

8. Employees

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

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Wages and salaries	6,124,979	3,446,527	-	-
Social security costs	339,473	181,427	-	-
Cost of defined contribution scheme	56,236	154.672	-	-
	6,520,688	3,782,626		

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Staff	404	255

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Directors' emoluments	204,525	197,778
Group contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	45	120,000
	204,570	317,778

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2021 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £104,000 (2021 - £100,000).

The value of the Group's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2021 - £60,000).

10. Interest receivable

		2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest receivable	(2)	(2)
		(2)	(2)
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank interest payable	49,811	-
	Other loan interest payable	866,433	720,072
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	202	9,393
		916,446	729,465

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	574,709	26,935
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(25,812)	4,510
	548,897	31,445
Total current tax	548,897	31,445
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	22,521	307,185
Total deferred tax	22,521	307,185
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	571,418	338,630

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,032,464	1,748,690
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	576,168	332,251
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	109,590	109,590
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	1,315 (22,793)	- 199,326
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(25,812)	4,510
Non-taxable income	(1,470)	-
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	2,602
Deferred tax adjustment re previous years	-	(407,100)
Deferred tax not provided	(93,654)	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(466)	-
Group relief	-	(7,428)
Change in rate of taxation	28,540	104,879
Total tax charge for the year	571,418	338,630
		Page 29

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

An increase in the UK corporate tax from 19% to 25% was announced in the 2021 budget, this is scheduled to take effect from April 2023. The rate for small profits under £50,000 will remain at 19%, and there will be taper relief for businesses with profits between £50,000 and £250,000. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, the deferred tax has been restated to 25%.

13. Dividends

		2022 £	2021 £
	Preference dividend	-	148,500
		-	148,500
14.	Exceptional items		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Non-recurring costs	139,661	-
		139,661	_

15. Parent company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The loss after tax of the parent Company for the year was £891,498 (2021 - loss £765,944).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Development expenditure £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	-	5,767,878	5,767,878
Additions	71,614	•	71,614
At 31 December 2022	71,614	5,767,878	5,839,492
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2022	-	913,248	913,248
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	576,788	576,788
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	1,490,036	1,490,036
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	71,614	4,277,842	4,349,456

ROXY LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

assets
fixed
Tangible
17.

Group

	Leasehold property and improvements	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Motor Fixtures and hicles fittings	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1. January 2022	4 456 939	1 088 362	47 188	1 240 064	050 833	7 863 383
Additions	8,150,582	3,524	115,355	495,209	134,153	8,898,823
Transfers intra group	(2,595,081)	•	•	1,316,881	1,283,645	5,445
Disposals	(46,147)	(141,214)	(12,007)	(29,316)	•	(228,684)
At 31 December 2022	9,966,293	950,672	150,536	3,092,835	2,378,630	16,538,966
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	406,393	743,291	28,538	376,918	143,656	1,698,796
Charge for the year on owned assets	280,541	124,089	22,294	363,283	217,701	1,007,908
Disposals	(16,032)	(119,042)	•	(15,965)	•	(151,039)
At 31 December 2022	670,902	748,338	50,832	724,236	361,357	2,555,665
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	9,295,391	202,334	99,704	2,368,599	2,017,273	13,983,301
At 31 December 2021	4,050,547	345,071	18,649	933,143	817,176	6,164,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	7,598,792
At 31 December 2022	7,598,792
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	7,598,792

Direct subsidiary undertakings

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Roxy Leisure Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6OW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Leisure (2) Limited	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6OW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Sheffield) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Edinburgh) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 60W	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Leisure Construction Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Roxy Ball Room (Manchester) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Manchester Two) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Liverpool) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Liverpool Two) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Leeds Two) Limited	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham Two) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Nottingham) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Nottingham Two) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Cardiff) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Lanes Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Lanes (Bristol) Ltd	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%
Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham Three) Limited	5 Clayton Wood Court, West Park, Leeds, LS16 6QW	Ordinary	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Indirect subsidiary undertakings (continued)

All direct and indirect subsidiary undertakings as noted above are exempt from audit by virtue of S479a of The Companies Act 2006.

Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham Two) Limited has not been included in the consolidated accounts of Roxy Leisure Holdings Limited as they are not material to the Group.

Roxy Leisure Construction Ltd and Roxy Ball Room (Birmingham Three) Ltd were incorporated during the year.

19. Stocks

				Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale			311,719	393,110
				311,719	393,110
20.	Debtors				
		Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
	Trade debtors	860,274	158.066	-	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,885,915	2,299,915
	Other debtors	1,103,912	634.276	95,108	71,512
	Prepayments and accrued income	801,855	583.010	10	10
		2,766,041	1,375,352	2,981,033	2,371,437
21.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	5,217,153	7,877.511	616,788	1,455,930
		5,217,153	7,877,511	616,788	1,455,930
					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

22. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans	500,004	416,670	-	-
Other loans	(13,272)	39,409	-	-
Trade creditors	1,567,687	1,384,322	-	16,110
Corporation tax	659,913	219,919	-	-
Other taxation and social security	619,299	1,251,451	-	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	(2,884)	-	_	
Other creditors	196,092	73,047	-	3
Accruals and deferred income	6,256,387	3,842,688	2,093,647	1,415,582
Share capital treated as debt	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
	11,433,226	8,877,506	3,743,647	3,081,695
The following liabilities were secured:			_	_
			Group 2022	Group 2021
			£	£
Bank loans			500,004	416,670
			500,004	416,670
		•		

Details of security provided:

The assets held under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

See note 23 for details of the security provided on bank loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

23. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Loan notes	7,975,000	7,975,000	7,975,000	7,975,000
Bank loans	1,157,234	1,583,330	-	-
Other creditors	1,897,380	905,000	•	-
	11,029,614	10,463,330	7,975,000	7,975,000
The following liabilities were secured:			Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £
Loan notes			3,375,000	3,375,000
Bank loans			1,157,234	1,583,330
			4,532,234	4,958,330

Details of security provided:

The loan notes are secured by way of a first fixed and floating charge over the current and future assets of the company.

On 31 December 2019, the company issued £600,000 fixed rate unsecured loan notes which are repayable on 31 December 2024. The loan notes accrue interest at a rate of 9% per annum over the term of the arrangement.

On 29 May 2020, the company issued £3,375,000 fixed rate secured loan notes which are repayable on 30 May 2025. The loan notes accrue interest at a rate of 4.5% from 31 December 2019 until 29 May 2020 and 9% per annum over the remaining term of the arrangement.

On 29 May 2020, the company issued £2,000,000 fixed rate unsecured loan notes which are repayable on 30 May 2025. The loan notes accrue interest at a rate of 9% per annum over the term of the arrangement.

On 11 December 2020, the company issued £1,800,000 fixed rate unsecured loan notes which are repayable on 12 December 2025. The loan notes accrue interest at a rate of 9% per annum over the term of the arrangement.

On 11 December 2020, the company issued £200,000 fixed rate unsecured convertible loan notes which are repayable on 12 December 2025. The loan notes accrue interest at a rate of 9% per annum over the term of the arrangement.

The bank loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the current and future assets of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

24. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	500,004	416,670	•	-
Other loans	(13,272)	39,409	-	-
	486,732	456,079		-
Amounts falling due 1-2 years				
Bank loans	500,004	500,004	•	-
	500,004	500,004	-	-
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Bank loans	657,230	1,083,326	~	-
Loan notes	7,975,000	7,975,000	7,975,000	7,975,000
	8,632,230	9,058,326	7,975,000	7,975,000
	9,618,966	10,014,409	7,975,000	7,975,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

25. Deferred taxation

Group

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	456,896	149,711
Charged to profit or loss	22,521	307,185
At end of year	479,417	456,896
	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	613,014	545,523
Tax losses carried forward	(16,706)	(86,012)
Short term timing differences	(116,891)	(2,615)
	479,417	456,896

26. Provisions

Group

	Dilapidations provision £
Charged to profit or loss	356,909
At 31 December 2022	356,909
	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

27. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
312,500 (2021 - 312,500) Ordinary A shares of £0.000001 each	0.31	0.31
750,000 (2021 - 750,000) Ordinary B shares of £0.000001 each	0.75	0.75
	1.06	1.06
	2022	2021
	2022 £	
Shares classified as debt		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,650,000 (2021 - 1,650,000) Ordinary AB shares of £1.000000 each	1,650,000.00	1,650,000.00

The Ordinary A and B shares are entitled to one vote and to participate pari passu upon all dividend payments and other distributions declared. Each share has the right to participate in a distribution on winding up of the company and the shares are not redeemable or liable to be redeemed.

The Ordinary AB shares are not entitled to vote but are entitled to participate in the fixed dividend. Each share has the right to participate in a distribution on the winding up of the company and the shares are not redeemable or liable to be redeemed.

28. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account represents the additional amount shareholders paid for their issued shares that was in excess of the par value of those shares.

29. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £56,237 (2021 - £154,672). Contributions totalling £25,723 (2021 - £9,734) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

30. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £
2,175,996	1,145,459
8,765,901	5,317,799
24,443,356	14,296,459
35,385,253	20,759,717
	2022 £ 2,175,996 8,765,901 24,443,356

31. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are part of the Group, since 100% of the voting rights in the Company are controlled within the Group and the Company is included within the Group accounts which are publicly available

Included within creditors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount due to M W Jones for £56 (2021 - £1,833). The amount is interest free and payable on demand.

Included within debtors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £148,061 (2021 - £4,355) due to Concept Taverns Limited, a company of which M W Jones and B M Jones are shareholders. Sales to Concept Taverns Limited during the year amounted to £14,074 (2021 - £1,448).

Included within creditors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £Nil (2021 - £3,203) due to Concept Taverns Limited. Purchases from Concept Taverns during the year amounted to £480 (2021 - £17,125).

Included within debtors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £8,758 (2021 - £Nil) due from Jones Bar Group Limited a company of which M W Jones and B M Jones are shareholders. The amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

Included within creditors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £9,285 (2021 - £11,658) due to Jones Bar Group Limited. Purchases from Jones Bar Group Limited during the year amounted to £12,761 (2021 - £233,952).

Included within creditors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £Nil (2021 - £1,452) due to Horsforth Investments Limited, a company of which M W Jones and B M Jones are shareholders. Purchases from Horsforth Investments Limited during the year amounted to £Nil (2021 - £1,452).

Included within debtors, amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £360 (2021 - £Nil) due from Horsforth Investments Limited

During the year, the group made purchases totalling £310,983 (2021 - £571,887) from Yorkshire Project Design and Build Limited, a company of which M W Jones and B M Jones are shareholders.

32. Controlling party

The group is under the control of M W Jones, who together with his close family members own 70.6% of the issued share capital.