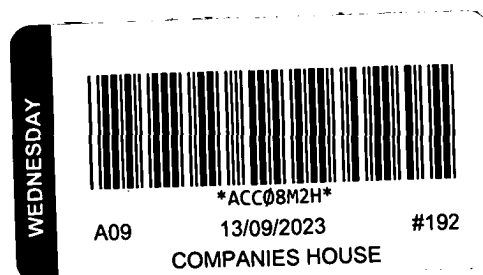


Registered number: 04309607

Stour Sudbury Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022



Stour Sudbury Limited

Company Information

Directors	P A K Jeffery P M Hill
Registered number	04309607
Registered office	886 The Crescent Colchester Business Park Colchester Essex CO4 9YQ
Independent auditor	Gravita Audit II Ltd 66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
Bankers	Lloyds Banking Group 25 Gresham Street London EC2U 7HN
Solicitors	Charles Russell Speechly LLP 5 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RD

Stour Sudbury Limited

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Stour Sudbury Limited

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the provision of care home services, and the directors expect this to continue for the foreseeable future.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

P A K Jeffery
P M Hill
N B Schofield (resigned 23 December 2022)

Disclosure of information to auditor

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's auditor is 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's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

The auditors, Gravita Audit II Ltd, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 at the next Annual General Meeting.

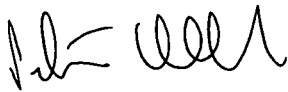
Stour Sudbury Limited

Directors' report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 8 September 2023 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P M Hill', with a stylized flourish at the end.

P M Hill
Director

Stour Sudbury Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stour Sudbury Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stour Sudbury Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the 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 Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Stour Sudbury Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stour Sudbury Limited (continued)

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stour Sudbury Limited (continued)

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.

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 ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The laws and regulations applicable to the company were identified through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the care home service sector. Of these laws and regulations, we focused on those that we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including The Care Quality Commission (CQC), Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery and anti-money laundering. The extent of compliance with these laws and regulations identified above was assessed through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence. The 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;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

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

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Stour Sudbury Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stour Sudbury Limited (continued)

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gravita Audit II Ltd".

Paul Woosey (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Gravita Audit II Ltd

66 Prescott Street
London
E1 8NN

12 September 2023

Stour Sudbury Limited

Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		3,192,353	3,201,222
Cost of sales		(2,416,963)	(2,345,549)
Gross profit		<u>775,390</u>	<u>855,673</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,004,086)	(839,637)
Other operating income		245,701	215,291
Operating profit		<u>17,005</u>	<u>231,327</u>
Tax on profit		(3,953)	-
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>13,052</u></u>	<u><u>231,327</u></u>

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

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

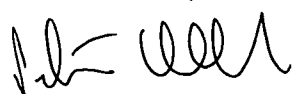
Stour Sudbury Limited
Registered number: 04309607

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	570,903	513,017
		<u>570,903</u>	<u>513,017</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		7,772	8,101
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	2,019,524	1,983,988
Cash at bank and in hand		6,891	1,732
		<u>2,034,187</u>	<u>1,993,821</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(502,999)	(421,752)
Net current assets		<u>1,531,188</u>	<u>1,572,069</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,102,091</u>	<u>2,085,086</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(3,953)	-
		<u>(3,953)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,098,138</u></u>	<u><u>2,085,086</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	2	2
Profit and loss account		2,098,136	2,085,084
		<u>2,098,138</u>	<u>2,085,086</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 September 2023.



.....
P M Hill
 Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Stour Sudbury Limited**Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	2	1,853,757	1,853,759
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	231,327	231,327
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	231,327	231,327
At 1 April 2021	2	2,085,084	2,085,086
Comprehensive income for the year			
	-	13,052	13,052
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,052	13,052
At 31 March 2022	2	2,098,136	2,098,138

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Stour Sudbury Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Stour Sudbury Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

There are no employees employed by the company (2021 - nil).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A small entities issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Stour Sudbury Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared under the going concern concept and the directors do not consider there to be any material uncertainty regarding going concern.

The company made a profit of £13,052 (2021: £231,327) during the period ended 31 March 2022 and as at that date the company was in a net asset position of £2,098,138 (2021: £2,085,086).

Therefore, the directors do not believe there to be any scenarios that would cast significant doubt over the ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents sales and services to third party customers in the health and social care sector, stated net of any applicable value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the services are provided with any fees invoiced in advance included within deferred income until the service is completed.

All turnover is attributable to the UK and to the Company's principal activity.

1.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

1.5 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 Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

1.6 Borrowing costs

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

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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 operates and generates 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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.

1.8 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.

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as per the table below.

Long Term Leasehold Property	- Over the period of the lease
Plant & Machinery	- 20% per annum, reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% per annum, reducing balance

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.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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 weighted average 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company 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 Company 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.

1.14 Financial instruments

The Company 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.15 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

2. Auditor's remuneration

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

Stour Sudbury Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Long Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2021	498,882	527,365	41,845	1,068,092
Additions	61,129	74,563	-	135,692
At 31 March 2022	560,011	601,928	41,845	1,203,784
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	177,748	339,764	37,563	555,075
Charge for the year on owned assets	24,302	52,433	1,070	77,805
At 31 March 2022	202,050	392,197	38,633	632,880
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	357,961	209,731	3,212	570,904
At 31 March 2021	321,133	187,602	4,282	513,017

Stour Sudbury Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

4. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	201,346	155,419
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,796,447	1,809,303
Prepayments and accrued income	21,731	19,266
	<u>2,019,524</u>	<u>1,983,988</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and accrue no interest. Amounts owed by group undertakings are not secured against any assets.

5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	47	-
Corporation tax	1	-
Other creditors	197,016	178,866
Accruals and deferred income	305,935	242,886
	<u>502,999</u>	<u>421,752</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are not secured against any assets. No interest is payable and the full amount is repayable on demand.

6. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
Charged to profit or loss	(3,953)
At end of year	<u><u>(3,953)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,953)	-
	<u>(3,953)</u>	<u>-</u>

Stour Sudbury Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

7. Share capital and reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2021 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The entity is a private company and is limited by shares.

8. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Total due under operating leases	7,763,821	8,272,408
	<u>7,763,821</u>	<u>8,272,408</u>

9. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Myriad Group Limited at 31 March 2022, the company is exempt from the requirements to disclose transactions with other members of the Group.

10. Post balance sheet events

After the reporting period on 30 November 2022, Myriad Group Limited disposed of its shareholding in Caring Homes Healthcare Group Limited to a third party, Aria Acquisition Limited.

11. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Property Street Limited, by virtue of its 100% shareholding and its ultimate parent company Myriad Group Limited which is registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is P A K Jeffery, a director of the company and of the ultimate parent company.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated accounts will be drawn up at 31 March 2022 is that headed by Myriad Group Limited. The registered address of Myriad Group is 886 The Crescent, Colchester Business Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 9YQ. Copies of these financial statements may be requested from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.