

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09376357 (England and Wales)

ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED

**Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023**



ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED

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For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

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ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

DIRECTORS: R J Braid
M A Lewis
A D Plant
Dr G J P Thornton
A M Kennedy
S Dale

REGISTERED OFFICE: The Mill
One High Street
Henley in Arden
Warwickshire
B95 5AA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09376357 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

One Chamberlain Square,
Birmingham,
B3 3AX

ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the development and sale of real estate. All land held by the Company was sold in previous years.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

R J Braid
M A Lewis
A D Plant
S Dale
A M Kennedy
Dr G J P Thornton

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

G W Williams – resigned 31 March 2023

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company has exposures to two main areas of risk; liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The objective of the company in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The company expects to meet its financial obligations through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would not cover all the financial obligations the company has credit facilities available.

Interest rate risk

The company may borrow from its bankers using either overdrafts or term loans whose tenure depends on the nature of the asset and management's view of the future direction of interest rates.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the period ending 12 months after approving these financial statements.

The holding company is prepared to fully support the company financially. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

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

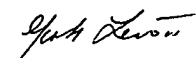
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
M A Lewis - Director

Date: Mar 22, 2024.....

**Independent auditors' report
to the members of ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, St Francis Group (Redditch) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report of the Directors and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023; the Income Statement for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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 ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED**

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

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

Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 March 2023 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to The Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and the income statement and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud; and
- Identifying and testing unusual credit journal entries to revenue and to the income statement; and
- Assessing key judgements and estimates made by management for evidence of bias; and
- Review of senior management minutes and new significant contracts within the company.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

**Independent auditors' report
to the members of ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED**

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Neil Philpott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Birmingham
22 March 2024

ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED**Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
TURNOVER	-	-
Cost of sales	<u>1,912</u>	<u>(2,229)</u>
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	1,912	(2,229)
Administrative expenses	<u>(2,042)</u>	<u>(2,043)</u>
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(130)	(4,272)
Tax on loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u><u>(130)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,272)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

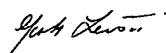
ST FRANCIS GROUP (REDDITCH) LIMITED

**Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2023**

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	3	4,624,937	4,625,826
Cash at bank		6,142	8,720
		<u>4,631,079</u>	<u>4,634,546</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(6,662)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,624,417</u>	<u>4,624,546</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>4,624,417</u>	<u>4,624,546</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	5	100	100
Retained earnings		<u>4,624,317</u>	<u>4,624,446</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>4,624,417</u>	<u>4,624,546</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on
Mar 22, 2024
..... and were signed on its behalf by:



M A Lewis - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

St Francis Group (Redditch) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received (including the fair value of any residential properties received in part-exchange), excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. Where required revenue is allocated between components in a multi-element transaction based on their respective fair values of the components. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of property

Revenue arising from the sale of property is recognised upon the sale becoming unconditional.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Key sources of estimation

In the application of the Company's accounting policies outlined above, the directors are required to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and so actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Recoverability of intercompany debtors

The ability of the group company that is counterparty to the intercompany debtor is reliant on that company generating sufficient returns to satisfy its debt, which may be linked to sales expected in the future. The directors consider the likelihood that the intercompany debtor will be recoverable and, where appropriate, reflect provisions necessary to reduce balances held to their recoverable amount.

Going concern

The directors have considered the period ending 12 months after approving these financial statements.

The holding company is prepared to fully support the company financially. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

3. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,623,827	4,625,826
Other debtors	<u>1,110</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,624,937</u>	<u>4,625,826</u>

All financial instruments above are measured at amortised cost. Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. There are no further related party transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,662	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	10,000
	<u>6,662</u>	<u>10,000</u>

All financial instruments above are measured at the amortised cost.

5. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.23	31.3.22
			£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

7. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

It is the opinion of the Directors that the ultimate controlling parties are MCP Private Capital Fund II Scsp and MCP Private Capital Fund III Scsp. The ultimate parent company is Nobel Topco Limited.

The immediate parent undertaking is St Francis Group 1. The smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Nobel Midco Limited, copies of which can be obtained from The Mill, One High Street, Henley In Arden, B95 5AA.