Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

for

St. Modwen Developments Limited

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Company Information for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

DIRECTORS: A D Eames

G C Gusterson R J Hudson R Joseland D Smith R Simon

REGISTERED OFFICE: Park Point

17 High Street Longbridge Birmingham B31 2UQ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00892832 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR: KPMG LLP
Statutory Auditor
One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham West Midlands B4 6GH

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company operates within the property development and investment market. The core business, within that market, is of adding value by managing schemes through the planning process, remediating brownfield land and active asset management and development. During the year the company continued to operate within both the commercial and residential sectors of the market.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The financial and non-financial key performance indicators used to assess the financial performance and financial position of the company are as follows:

<u> 2019</u>	<u> 2018</u>
95,835	168,549
28,762	30,161
65,699	137,880
1,374	508
70,015	87,639
348,619	290,128
0.8	0.7
235	295
	95,835 28,762 65,699 1,374 70,015 348,619 0.8

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The company traded well throughout the financial year, generating £71.0m of pre-tax profits. This was down from £87.6m in 2018, largely driven by a £15.7m reduction in the valuation of the remaining retail portfolio, which has been impacted by increased valuation yields in line with the wider external retail environment. Following further non-core disposals in the year, our non-core retail assets now make up just 2% of our portfolio.

The company continues to focus on sectors with strong long-term growth potential and realign its portfolio through the acceleration of industrial and logistics development, the majority of which will be retained for future rental income. The focus on retained developments, as well as the forward-sold £75m private residential development at Uxbridge, which was substantially completed in 2018, led to a reduction in development sales to £65.7m (2018: £137.9m). This was the material driver of the overall reduction in turnover to £95.8m (2018: £168.5m).

Our portfolio realignment has also seen the company continue to dispose of non-core assets, although to a lesser extent to the prior year, which saw the sale of significant retail assets at Longbridge Town Centre and Wembley Shopping Centre for £54m and £36m respectively. The full-year impact of these sales, along with the sale of smaller retail assets at Doncaster and Crosby in 2019, resulted in a reduction in rental income of 4.6% to £28.8m.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

BUSINESS REVIEW

The company has a committed pipeline of 1.0m sq ft, providing an expected rental value of £7m and a gross development value of more than £110m, which is largely expected to be complete within the next financial year.

The company delivered 0.8m sq ft of industrial and logistics space in the year, up from 0.7m sq ft in the previous financial year, of which 46% was let or under offer as at 30th November 2019 with a further 13% let or under offer since year-end.

Land has continued to be prepared for development sale to third party housebuilders, St. Modwen Homes or developed for commercial purposes as the company trades through its land bank. The company prepared 235 acres of land for development in the year, down from 295 acres in the

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The future strategy of the company is to concentrate activities on sectors that have long-term structural growth characteristics while also enhancing flexibility through tightly controlled leverage and reducing the proportion of the company's portfolio invested in land.

UPDATE ON CURRENT TRADING

The unprecedented recent events related to COVID-19 have started to cause significant disruption to the global and UK economy. We are mindful that the resulting significant economic and social challenges could affect consumer and business confidence for some time to come. That being said, the structural growth drivers in our two key strategic sectors, industrial/logistics and residential, remain positive and to some extent have even accelerated in recent months. We have recently restarted work in line with Government guidelines and the directors remain focussed on ensuring the health and wellbeing of all employees. Combined with our solid financial base, the directors therefore believes that the medium- and longer-term outlook for the business is positive.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company's financial and operational performance is subject to several principal risks, which are set out below. The risks outlined below apply to both the company and the St. Modwen Properties PLC group where they are centrally managed and mitigated.

Downturn in market and economic conditions

The company has made considerable progress in repositioning its portfolio towards sectors with better long-term growth prospects and in accelerating the delivery of the development pipeline, despite the uncertainties presented by the inconclusive Brexit negotiations and their potential impact on the UK economic outlook.

The development programme for both residential homes and industrial and logistics continues to have a short development lead time which enables the company to respond nimbly to changing market conditions. Inherently this risk, given Brexit and associated economic uncertainties, remains high.

Political

National, international and local political uncertainties, whether related to Brexit or local planning, affect the company. Continued support from the Help to Buy scheme helps mitigate some of the risks associated with residential housebuilding.

The company continues to maintain strong local relationships with respect to local planning. The risks associated with political uncertainty, and any greater Brexit impact, continue to be assessed and addressed.

Social and technological change

The company recognises that the pace of both social and technological change continues, affecting demand for, and location of, both residential homes and industrial and logistics space, along with developments in our response to changes in associated risks, such as cyber risks in our use of technology.

Supply chain automation continues to develop as occupiers and logistics companies look to stay ahead. In addition, the way the company does business and interacts with customers and suppliers is becoming increasingly subject to automation and technological change.

Product and service delivery

The company has significant experience in regeneration, remediation and asset development to manage development projects.

All developments are subject to financial appraisals and selection of contractors and material purchases are subject to robust procurement processes, including competitive tenders in order to secure value in meeting financial goals.

Development delivery and cost forecasts are regularly reviewed by the Senior Leadership Executive and the Board of St. Modwen Properties PLC.

Whilst Brexit also presents a number of risk exposures in terms of materials, labour availability and costs, these are continually reviewed at an operational level and actions taken accordingly in seeking to secure best value and sustainability of supply.

Customer and supply chain management

The company continues to seek and work with trusted contractors, sub-contractors and other third parties in partnership, developing a pool nationally and locally to reduce the risk of over-reliance on any one supplier within the supply chain. The company is also reviewing and monitoring the possible impacts of Brexit on the contractor market.

In addition, in implementing the company's strategy, steps continue to be taken to develop relationships with customers and enhance the customer journey, to obtain and retain quality and sustainable occupancy and demand.

Management of the portfolio and future pipeline

In meeting our strategic goals, the management of the portfolio and pipeline are key to success. The Board of St. Modwen Properties PLC's view is that the effective management of the portfolio and future pipeline raise what was previously an operational risk, to a new principal risk.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

Steps have been taken in accelerating developments, a focus on asset management, including the appointment of a Head of Leasing, amongst other actions to manage the risk.

Environment management

In line with our experience of regeneration and risk appetite, the company accepts a degree of environmental risk where opportunities for higher returns exist.

The inherent risks are minimised or passed on wherever possible and the residual risk remains acceptably low.

The company continues to undertake annual environmental audits of our portfolio to ensure visibility and management of environmental issues effectively. Actions arising from these audits are monitored through to implementation.

Financial

Significant steps have been taken to reduce or mitigate the company's financial risk exposures, having sold a number of assets and improved the portfolio. The St. Modwen Properties PLC group reduced its net borrowings and refinanced its facilities to 2023 and beyond. This provides the company with the headroom and flexibility to respond to changes in the economic environment and development plans.

The group banking relationships remain strong, appropriate facilities are in place and the group continue to focus on the management of operational costs.

Management of Health & Safety

The nature of our operations means that ensuring effective health and safety arrangements remains a priority as the company has no appetite for health and safety risk exposure. Health and safety is discussed at each meeting of the SLE and the Board of St. Modwen Properties PLC.

Recent establishment of a Board-level Group Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Committee, supported by the SLE, and a dedicated health and safety team who support in the development of policies and procedures, undertake health and safety audits and monitor health and safety incidents.

Brexit

The company has taken short-term actions to complement our longer-term strategy that will help ensure that we can mitigate the inherent risks of a disorderly Brexit.

Our longer-term strategy focused on growth sectors, reduced developments in London and reduced borrowings. St. Modwen Property PLC's refinancing has increased headroom and provided flexibility for its subsidiaries.

Other short-term actions include the advance procurement of goods to safeguard the delivery of current developments along with liaison with our supply chain to ensure we can proactively respond to changes to supplier risk as required.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Both the company and St. Modwen Properties PLC, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, manage financial risks that affect the company.

The company's operations and financing arrangements expose it to a variety of financial risks that are discussed below.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that either the company will be unable to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The company relies upon the banking facilities of the group parented by St. Modwen Properties PLC, which manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities using fixed rate bilateral facilities, overdrafts and cash with a range of maturity dates to ensure continuity of funding.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk to the company from fluctuating market interest rates. The company has only interest-bearing assets at fixed interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss where counterparties are not able to meet their obligations as they fall due. The company is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets, namely its trade and other receivables. The company's tenant base is large so there is no concentration of credit risk from a small number of tenants that could cause a material impact on the financial performance of the company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

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R J Hudson - Director

Date: 23rd July 2020

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 November 2019.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2018: £nil).

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 December 2018 to the date of this report.

A D Eames

G C Gusterson

R J Hudson

R Joseland

D Smith

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M W Herbert - resigned 30 September 2019 R S Powell - resigned 31 May 2019 T A Seddon - resigned 31 May 2019 R T Wood - resigned 31 July 2019 R Simon - appointed 10 October 2019

M C Allan ceased to be a director after 30 November 2019 but prior to the date of this report.

None of the directors had any interest in the shares of the company.

GOING CONCERN

The financial position of the company is set out in the Balance Sheet and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

The company has satisfactory financial resources. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In doing so, the directors have considered the latest guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council regarding the preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

Each director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all steps necessary to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

AUDITOR

KPMG LLP, our appointed auditor, have conducted the audit for the year ended 30 November 2018 and have expressed a willingness to remain in office. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R J Hudson - Director

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Date: 23rd July 2020

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. MODWEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. Modwen Developments Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 November 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analyzed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the
 - financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 9, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Gordon Docherty (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Date: 23 July 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	as restated £
TURNOVER	3	95,834,928	168,549,018
Cost of sales		(67,627,418)	(106,141,921)
GROSS PROFIT		28,207,510	62,407,097
Administrative expenses		(356,964)	(326,267)
		27,850,546	62,080,830
Other operating income Gain/loss on revaluation of assets	4	(135,795) <u>42,067,862</u>	3,469,723 22,073,274
OPERATING PROFIT		69,782,613	87,623,827
Income from participating interests Interest receivable and similar income Amounts written off investments Interest payable and similar expenses	6 7	495,182 - (262,652)	2,100,000 495,835 (1,880,774) (699,926)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	8	70,015,143	87,638,962
Tax on profit	9	(11,387,495)	(16,589,978)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	R	58,627,648	71,048,984
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	E	.	_
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	C	58,627,648	71,048,984

St. Modwen Developments Limited (Registered number: 00892832)

Balance Sheet 30 November 2019

		2019	2018
	NT .	0	as restated
EIVED ACCETS	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	11	650,697	48,010
Investments	12	68,375,906	68,120,906
Investment property	13	731,007,679	650,375,036
investment property	13	131,007,072	030,573,030
		800,034,282	718,543,952
CHINDENIT ACCETS			
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks	14	26,993,650	65,624,216
Debtors	15	372,842,882	314,126,263
Cash at bank and in hand	13	289,120	14,767,943
Cash at bank and in hand			14,707,545
CDEDITORS		400,125,652	394,518,422
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	16	(347,340,789)	(326,312,007)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		52,784,863	68,206,415
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT		050 010 115	707 750 277
LIABILITIES		852,819,145	786,750,367
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one			
year	17	(481,699,658)	(481,981,301)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	20	(22,500,257)	(14,777,484)
NET ASSETS		348,619,230	289,991,582
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	21	30,000	30,000
Fair value reserve		68,297,244	32,063,585
Retained earnings		280,291,986	257,897,997
SHAREHOLDER FUNDS		348,619,230	289,991,582

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23rd July 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

R J Hudson - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 December 2017	30,000	190,980,733	27,931,865	218,942,598
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Transfer of net unrealised gains to fair value reserve	- 	71,048,984 (4,131,720)	4,131,720	71,048,984
Balance at 30 November 2018	30,000	257,897,997	32,063,585	289,991,582
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Transfer of net realised gains from fair value reserve	- 	58,627,648 (36,233,659)	36,233,659	58,627,648
Balance at 30 November 2019	30,000	280,291,986	68,297,244	348,619,230

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

St. Modwen Developments 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about it's group.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions included within paragraph 8 of FRS 101. The main impact of these disclosure exemptions is that these financial statements do not include a cash flow statement, financial instruments, fair value and related party disclosures or comparative information in respect of certain assets. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements of St. Modwen Properties PLC.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on page 2.

The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements, and as such the Company's funding requirements are directly linked to the Group's overall financial position. At 31 May 2020 the Group had £550m of committed facilities in place. The Group's committed facilities comprise a £475m revolving credit facility, with £75m maturing in December 2023 and the balance maturing in December 2024, and a £75m Homes England loan with a maturity date of October 2025.

The Group has prepared a going concern assessment for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, which includes modelling severe but plausible financial scenarios that take into consideration the current economic environment due to COVID-19. In all scenarios, the Group expects to operate within the level of its current borrowing facilities. The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the half year results. The Directors have considered the potential range of future financial performance and several steps have been taken to ensure that the Group maintains a strong balance sheet and liquidity position. This includes securing access to funding under the Government's Covid Corporate Financing Facility (CCFF) should that be required in the event of a severe deterioration in market conditions and agreeing an amendment of the interest cover covenants on our Group debt facilities.

The detailed review of the going concern assumption included an assessment of future funding requirements based on cash flow forecasts, valuation projections and the ability of the Group to meet amended covenants on existing borrowing facilities, all over a period extending to 30 November 2021. The Group has no debt maturities during this period. The directors were satisfied that the forecasts and projections were based on realistic assumptions and that the sensitivities applied in reviewing the severe but plausible downside scenario adopted were appropriate and considered the potential impacts of COVID-19. The review shows that the Group maintains significant borrowing headroom and continues to meet all of its covenants under the severe but plausible downside scenario adopted. Therefore, the directors are satisfied that the Group will have sufficient ongoing facilities available throughout the period to 30 November 2021 used to assess the going concern assumption.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

As a result of the above the Company's ultimate parent, St. Modwen Properties PLC, have provided a letter of support to confirm their intention to continue to operate a centralised Group treasury arrangement, facilitating the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding discounts, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. Any non-cash consideration is measured at fair value and any deferred consideration is measured at present value, unless the deferral is for a period of one year or less, in which case no adjustment is made to the consideration.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases, adjusted for the impact of any cash incentives given to the lessee and to reflect any rent-free incentive periods, is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Development sales

Turnover arising from the sale of property is recognised on legal completion of the sale. Such disposals are typically for a fixed cash consideration received on completion, although part of this consideration may be on deferred terms.

Management fee income

Management fees are recognised when the group has substantially fulfilled its obligations in respect of the transaction and hence the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the group.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all operating property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over its expected useful life as follows:

- plant, machinery and equipment over two to five years;
- fixtures and fittings over two to five years.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are carried at fair value following initial recognition at the present value of the consideration payable. To establish fair value, investment properties are independently valued on the basis of market value. Any unrealised surplus or deficit arising is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year and subsequently transferred to the fair value reserve. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Once classified as an investment property, a property remains in this category until development with a view to sale commences, at which point the asset is transferred to inventories at current valuation.

Where an investment property is being redeveloped for continued use as an investment property, the property remains within investment property and any movement in valuation is recognised in the profit and loss account. Capital expenditure, including capitalised interest on qualifying assets and labour costs where applicable, that is directly attributable to the redevelopment or refurbishment of investment property, up to the point of it being completed for its intended use, is included in the carrying value of the property.

Investment property disposals are recognised on completion. Profits and losses arising are recognised through the profit and loss account and the profit or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost less any allowance for expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade and other debtors are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the individual debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and short-term deposits with banks with initial maturity less than three months.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Where payment is on deferred terms the liability is initially recorded by discounting the nominal amount payable to net present value. The discount to nominal value is amortised over the period of the deferred arrangement and charged to finance costs.

Stacks

Stocks principally compromise properties previously developed and held for sale, properties under construction with a view to sale and land under option with a view to future sale. All stocks are carried at the lower of cost and realisable value.

Cost comprises land, direct materials and, where applicable, capitalised interest on qualifying assets and direct labour costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. When inventory includes a transfer from investment properties, cost is recorded as the book value at the date of transfer. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Inventory is transferred to investment properties only when the asset meets the definition of an investment property and there is evidence of a change in use, for example, the inception of an operating lease.

Interest

Interest is capitalised if it is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of inventory or the redevelopment of investment properties. Capitalisation commences when the activities to develop the property start and continues until the property is substantially ready for its intended use. Capitalised interest is calculated with reference to the weighted average interest rate of incremental borrowings.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Full payment is made for transfer pricing adjustments and group relief surrendered between group undertakings.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, using the rates of tax expected to apply based on legislation enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its recoverable amount.

Dividend income

Dividend income from joint ventures is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Leases

The company as lessee

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 16, the accounting policy for leases where the Group is a lessee has been updated as follows. At the commencement of a lease with a term in excess of 12 months, a right-of-use asset is recognised at cost, comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made before the commencement date and any lease incentives, together with any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any retirement obligations. The right-of-use asset for interests in leasehold investment properties, is presented within investment properties.

A lease liability is also recognised, measured at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted using either the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that is not readily determinable, the companies incremental borrowing rate for such assets.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the unwinding of the discount and decreased by any payments made. For interests in leasehold investment properties, the right-of-use asset is not depreciated, but is revalued in accordance with the accounting policy for investment properties at an amount equal to the lease liability.

The company as lessor

Rental income from leases granted, adjusted for the impact of any cash incentives given to the lessee and to reflect any rent-free incentive periods, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

7.

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 estimates are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects hold current and future periods if the revision affects hold current and future periods if the revision affects hold current and future period of that may have a significant risk of causing a other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period of the next financial year, are discussed as a significant to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed that the specific properties are required to make the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed as the properties of a section and the secti

Net realisable value of inventories

The company has ongoing procedures for assessing the carrying value of inventories and identifying where this is in excess of net realisable value. The estimates and judgements for both revenue and costs were based on information available at, and pertaining to, the balance sheet date, with reference to recent experience on similar properties and site-specific knowledge.

Valuation of investment property

Investment properties are held at fair value, which is determined by independent valuations undertaken by external valuation experts in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. These valuations are based on prevailing market conditions and evidence of transaction prices for similar properties together with assumptions including yields, estimated rental values, gross development values and the appropriateness of remediation expenditure and costs to complete or conditions and assumptions are expected to change over time and any increase in yields or costs to complete or any decreases in estimated rental values or gross development values in subsequent periods would result in a decrease in the fair value of investment properties. The company adopts the valuation performed by its independent valuers as the fair value of its investment properties, following review by management.

Carrying value of the exceptional provision

Note 19 sets out detail of an exceptional provision recognised during the year. There are a number of possible outcomes and the carrying value of provisions is sensitive to changes in assumptions or estimates that underpin these possible outcomes. These uncertainties include the extent, underlying cause and proposed remediation of the alleged problems and the impact they may have upon the current owner and occupier. Some of the uncertainties will be reduced following the detailed articulation of the claim, but a number may remain until the matter is settled, either by negotiations or formal proceedings, which may not occur within the next financial year. The sensitivity of the carrying amount of the provisions to the assumptions and estimates used is disclosed in note 19.

New Accounting Standards

The impacts of adopting IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 16 Leases is set out below, with consequential amendments has had no material impact to the financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which is effective for the company's year ending 30 November 2019, concerns the classification, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. The classification of all financial assets of the company will change from loans and receivables to amortised cost, but this has not had a quantitative impact on the financial statements as loans and receivables have previously, subsequent to initial recognition, measured at amortised cost. The classification of all other financial instruments has remained unchanged.

The introduction of an expected credit loss model requires the company to evaluate its provision against trade and other debtors using a probability-weighted approach of a range of possible outcomes, which differs from the existing approach of providing against estimated irrecoverable trade and other debtors past due. The results for 2018 have been restated within debtors and retained earnings for the amount of £136,576.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which is effective for the company's year ending 30 November 2019, replaces a number of existing standards and interpretations and introduces a five-step, principles-based, model for the recognition of turnover.

The new standard does not apply to the rental income turnover stream, which is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases, but does apply to the remainder of the company's revenue streams. The company has applied IFRS 15 retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented on adoption.

Applying IFRS 15 for the year ended 30 November 2019 has not had a material impact on turnover recognised.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases is not mandatorily effective for the company until the year ending 30 November 2020, but the company has early adopted the standard at the same time as IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers in the year ending 30 November 2019.

The company has applied the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 16, whereby the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 December 2018. In doing so, the Group has elected to measure the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability recognised on transition. Therefore, there is no impact on retained

earnings on adoption and comparative information has not been restated. No practical expedients have been applied on transition.

Applying IFRS 16 for the year ended 30 November 2019 has resulted in the recognition of right of use assets totalling £685,092 (note 10). in respect of its leases of certain office premises that were previously accounted for as operating leases. This lease liability reflects a weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 6.4%. The lease liability recognised on transition is higher than the operating lease commitments disclosed at 30 November 2018 discounted at the incremental borrowing rate due to the treatment of break clauses within the leases of buildings. The previous operating lease commitment disclosure only included non-cancellable obligations, whereas under IFRS 16, the company has assessed whether for each lease it is reasonably certain that these break clauses will not be exercised and therefore certain buildings have a longer lease term under IFRS 16 than was assumed for the previously disclosed operating lease commitment disclosure.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2019	2018
		as restated
	£	£
Rental income	28,761,849	30,161,433
Development sales	65,698,995	137,880,061
Management fee income	1,374,084	507,524
	95,834,928	168,549,018
An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
	2019	2018
		as restated
	£	£
United Kingdom	95,834,928	168,549,018
•	95,834,928	168,549,018

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	as restated
£	£
5,140	1,338,159
0,935)	2,131,564
5,795)	3,469,723
	5,140

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The company had no employees or staff costs for the current financial year or the prior financial year.

None of the directors received any remuneration paid by the company during the current financial year or the prior financial year. The remuneration of the directors is paid by other group undertakings and no part of their remuneration is specifically attributable to their services to this company.

6. AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS

0.	AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS		
		2019	2018
			as restated
		£	£
	Amounts written off	~	-
			1 000 774
	investments	<u>-</u>	1,880,774
	:		
7.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2019	2018
			as restated
	·	£	£
	Bank interest	-	113,064
	Finance leases	217,644	181,711
	Discount unwind on deferred payment		
	arrangements	_45,008	405,151
	•	262,652	699,926

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Auditor remuneration was borne by the ultimate parent company, St. Modwen Properties PLC. No amount of this fee has been specifically attributed to the audit of the company (2018: £nil).

9. TAXATION

Ana	lveie	٥f	tav	expense
Ana.	LVSIS	OI.	шх	expense

	2019	2018 as restated
Current tax:	£	£
Tax	5,497,689	13,607,670
Deferred tax	5,889,806	2,982,308
Total tax expense in statement of comprehensive income	11,387,495	16,589,978

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

9. TAXATION - continued

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2019	2018 as restated
Profit before income tax	£ 	£ 87,638,962
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	13,302,877	16,651,403
Effects of: Non-deductible or taxable expenses and credits Taxation on investment property Change in rate used for provision of deferred tax Adjustments in respect of prior years	(1,947,308) 813,376 (4,296) (777,154)	(692,066) 672,874 - (42,233)
Tax expense	11,387,495	16,589,978

Legislation substantively enacted at 30 November 2019 included provisions which reduced the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. Current tax has therefore been provided at 19% and deferred tax at 17%.

10. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

The results for 2018 have been restated within debtors and retained earnings for the amount of £136,576 on adoption of IFRS 9.

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Totals £
COST		01 500	04 503
At 1 December 2018 Reclassification/transfer	685,092	81,503 	81,503 685,092
At 30 November 2019	685,092	81,503	766,595
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 December 2018 Charge for year	73,361	33,493 	33,493 82,405
At 30 November 2019	73,361	42,537	115,898
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 November 2019	<u>611,731</u>	<u>38,966</u>	650,697
At 30 November 2018	-	48,010	<u>48,010</u>

Short leaseholds totaling £685,092 relate to right of use assets recognised on adoption of IFRS 16 Leases.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

12. INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiaries £	Interest in joint venture £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 December 2018	63,972,560	4,148,346	68,120,906
Additions		255,000	255,000
At 30 November 2019	63,972,560	4,403,346	68,375,906
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 November 2019	63,972,560	4,403,346	68,375,906
At 30 November 2018	63,972,560	4,148,346	68,120,906

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

12. INVESTMENTS - continued

The following is a list of all subsidiary undertakings, joint ventures and associates owned by the company at 30 November 2019. Unless otherwise stated, all are incorporated in England and Wales with their registered office at Park Point, 17 High Street, Longbridge, Birmingham, B31 2UQ. The share capital of each of the companies, where applicable, comprises of ordinary shares.

	Company Registration	Proportion of entity owned by the company	
Name	Number	xy	Activity
Wholly owned subsidiaries			
Branston Properties Limited	02893827	100%	Property investment
Broomford Vange Limited	05697168	100%	Ceased trading
Chertsey Road Property Limited	06899060	100%	Dormant
Coed Darcy Estates Management Limited	07848407	100%	Property management
Killingholme Energy Limited	08320277	100%	Property development
Killingholme Land Limited	08320297	100%	Property development
Lawnmark Limited	04089229	100%	Dormant
Newcastle Regeneration Partnership Limited Sandpiper Quay (Management Company No.2)	02741086	100%	Dormant
Limited	02485456	100%	Dormant
Shaw Park Developments Limited	04625000	100%	Ceased trading
St Modwen Developments (Edmonton) Limited	02405853	100%	Property investment
St Modwen Developments (Meon Vale) Limited	05294589	100%	Dormant
St. Modwen (Shelf 1) Limited	02741186	100%	Dormant
St. Modwen Developments (Clay Cross) Limited St. Modwen Developments (Facility Services)	123891	100%	Property investment
Limited	08996358	100%	Dormant
St. Modwen Developments (Llanwern) Limited St. Modwen Developments (Longbridge East	123892	100%	Property investment
Works) Limited	123893	100%	Property investment Property
St. Modwen Developments (Kirkby 2) Limited	09746395	100%	development/investment
St. Modwen Developments (Quinton) Limited	01479159	100%	Dormant
St. Modwen Hungerford Limited	06160323	100%	Ceased trading
St. Modwen Neath Canal Limited	06160309	100%	Dormant
Statedale Limited	03656832	100%	Dormant
Woodingdean Estate Management Company			
Limited	09293061	100%	Dormant
Non-wholly owned subsidiaries Littlecombe Community Interest Company	05896419	51%	Property management
, , ,	03030413	3170	Property management
Joint ventures			
Barton Business Park Limited	03807742	50%	Property investment
Bay Campus Developments LLP	OC389022	50%	Dormant
Meaford Energy Limited	08575649	50%	Property development
Meaford Land Limited	08575760	50%	Property development
Skypark Development Partnership LLP	OC343583	50%	Property development
Spray Street Quarter LLP*	OC404205	50%	Property development
Wrexham Land Limited	06748467	50%	Property development
Wrexham Power Limited	06762265	50%	Property development
Associates	00577024	4007	Duran auto i constitui
Coed Darcy Limited**	00577934	49%	Property investment
Baglan Bay Company Limited**	06383208	25%	Property development
Saxon Business Centre (Management) Limited	02470756	40%	Dormant

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

12. INVESTMENTS - continued

Snipe Centre (Management) Limited

02485535

33%

Dormant

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 December 2018	650,375,036
Additions	124,237,160
Disposals	(96,998,065)
Revaluations	42,067,862
Lease incentives	1,374,242
Reclassification/transfer	9,951,444
At 30 November 2019	731,007,679
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2019	731,007,679
At 30 November 2018	650,375,036

Freehold investment properties were revalued as at 30 November 2019 and 30 November 2018 by Cushman & Wakefield, Chartered Surveyors in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, on the basis of market value. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the company's properties every 6 months.

The investment property balance includes the impact of cumulative revaluation movements and would have been included on a historical cost basis at £578,075,471 (2018: £525,396,048).

14. STOCKS

	2019	2018
		as restated
	£	£
Work-in-progress	26,993,650	65,624,216

An impairment of stocks to net realisable value of £3,896,469 (2018: £1,431,143) and a reversal of past impairments of stocks of £nil (2018: £1,829,389) were recognised in cost of sales.

^{*} The registered office of this limited liability partnership Bruce Kenrick House, 2 Killick Street, London, N1 9FL.

^{**}The registered office of these companies is Dumfries House, Dumfries Place, Cardiff, CF10 3ZF.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

15. **DEBTORS**

DEBTORS		
	2019	2018
		as restated
	^	
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,186,052	6,189,891
Amounts owed by group undertakings	331,929,579	265,456,360
Amounts owed by joint ventures	1,481,838	5,115,205
Other debtors	19,801,041	29,557,452
		27,557,152
Other tax and social security	4,821,913	-
Prepayments and accrued income	986,883	1,464,012
	365,207,306	307,782,920
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by joint ventures	5,558,359	-
Other debtors	2,077,217	6,343,343
	7,635,576	6,343,343
	7,033,370	0,575,575
Aggregate amounts	372,842,882	314,126,263

All amounts owed by group undertakings and joint ventures are interest free and repayable on demand.

16. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
		as restated
	£	£
Finance leases (see note 18)	108,213	44,776
Trade creditors	17,940,907	20,562,600
Amounts owed to group undertakings	276,756,945	253,518,479
Corporation tax	6,065,760	14,156,339
Other tax and social security	-	1,065,044
Other creditors	11,804,537	1,248,424
Accruals and deferred income	34,664,427	35,716,345
	347,340,789	326,312,007

All amounts owed to group undertakings and joint ventures are interest free and repayable on demand.

17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	as restated £
Finance leases (see note 18)	3,399,841	3,019,428
Amounts owed to group undertakings	474,200,000	475,000,000
Other creditors	4,099,817	-
Accruals and deferred income		3,961,873
	481,699,658	481,981,301

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

				2019	2018 as restated
Current:				£	£
Finance leases (see note 19)				108,213	44,776
Non-current: Finance leases (see note 19)				3,399,841	3,019,428
Terms and debt repayment sche	dule				
	1 year or less £	1-2 years £	2-5 years £	More than 5 years £	Totals £
Finance leases	108,213	123,108	369,322	2,907,411	3,508,054

19. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

	Finance leases	
	2019	2018
		as restated
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	315,146	223,952
Between one and five years	1,260,584	895,808
In more than five years	5,011,976	5,191,694
	6,587,706	6,311,454
Fire and the second sec		
Finance charges repayable:	207.022	170 176
Within one year	206,933	179,176
Between one and five years	768,154	688,173
In more than five years	2,104,565	2,379,901
	3,079,652	3,247,250
	3,079,032	3,247,230
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	108,213	44,776
Between one and five years	492,430	207,635
In more than five years	2,907,411	2,811,793
-		
	3,508,054	3,064,204

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

20. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	2019	2018 as restated
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,937,162	2,113,498
Other timing differences	36,513	(14,428)
Property revaluations	18,693,615	12,678,414
	20,667,290	14,777,484
Other provisions	1,832,967	-
Aggregate amounts	22,500,257	14,777,484
	Deferred tax	Other provisions
	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2018	14,777,484	-
Provided during year	5,889,806	2,000,000
Utilised during year		(167,033)
Balance at 30 November 2019	20,667,290	1,832,967

Other provisions totalling £1,832,967 relate to a provision which has been made in relation to a claim against the company. Based on expert advice and the range of possible outcomes, the company considers it appropriate to provide for potential settlement costs. The company continues to keep this area under assessment over the amount and timing of any outflow of economic benefits and therefore the carrying value of the provision.

21. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issu	ued and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2019	2018
		value:		as restated
			£	£
30,000	Ordinary	£1	30,000	30,000

22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is St. Modwen Properties PLC, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the group annual report and financial statements of St. Modwen Properties PLC are available from the registered office of Park Point, 17 High Street, Longbridge, B31 2UQ. This is the smallest and largest group into which this company is consolidated.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At 30 November 2019 the company had £5,558,359 (2018: £5,077,419) of A, B and D loan notes and the associated accrued interest outstanding with Sky Park Developments LLP and an additional accounts payable balance of £1,408,103 (2018: £nil). In addition, the company has current account receivables with Key Property Investments (Number Two) Limited, Key Property Investments (Number Six) Limited and KPI I S.à.r.l. for a total amount of £73,735 (2018: £18,843). The loan notes, accrued interest and current account balances are all repayable on demand.

The company recognised development fee income of £1,531,511 (2018: £877,862) from VSM (NCGM) Limited where it is involved in the development of the New Covent Garden Market site on the joint venture's behalf.

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The unprecedented recent events related to COVID-19 have started to cause significant disruption to the global and UK economy. The duration and magnitude of this disruption and hence the impact on our financial results are impossible to predict at present. However, these events have occurred since the balance sheet date and as a result are considered to be non-adjusting post balance sheet events.