Registration number: 6259258

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Contents

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Company Information

Directors	D Hardingham C Burlton
Company secretary	Semperian Secretariat Services Limited
Registered office	4th Floor 1 Gresham Street London United Kingdom EC2V 7BX
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Glass Wharf Temple Quay Bristol BS2 0FR

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is investing in partnerships and companies that are involved in infrastructure projects, which predominantly comprise the development, construction and management of service premises.

Results and review of business
The profit for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 9. The company has continued to receive income from its subsidiaries and the directors are satisfied that the company's investments are performing in line with the directors' long term expectations. Accordingly, the carrying value of investments, as shown in the balance sheet, remains supportable, and the prospects for the future are considered to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties
From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management policies are integrated with the principal risks of the Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited group of companies ("the group") and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited consolidated report and financial statements which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')
Given the nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Approved by the Board on 06 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

C B

C Burlton
Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Registration number: 6259258

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

Future developments
No significant changes are expected to the company's activities, as set out in the Strategic Report, in the foreseeable future.

Dividends
No dividend was paid during the year (2022: £1,049,884, £8.749 per ordinary share).

Financial risk management
Disclosures relating to these areas are included in the Strategic Report.

Directors of the company
The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

D Hardingham

C Burlton

Directors' confirmations
In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report 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.

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", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 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 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 also 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.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, have signified their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 06 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

C B.

C Burlton
Director

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Semperian Leicester PSP 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 profit 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", 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 Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023; the profit and loss account and statement of changes in equity 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.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Semperian Leicester PSP Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report, 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.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Semperian Leicester PSP Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 UK corporation tax legislation and Companies Act 2006, 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 and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and internal audit to enquire of any known instances of non-compliance with Laws and Regulations and Fraud
- Reading board minutes for evidence of breaches of regulations and reading relevant correspondence
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unexpected account combinations
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing

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 Semperian Leicester PSP Limited (continued)

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.

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Stephen Patey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Bristol

Date: 20 September 2023

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Operating result	4	-	-
Income from shares in group undertakings		718,138	519,210
Interest receivable and similar income	5	838,432	843,231
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(838,432)	(843,231)
Profit before taxation		718,138	519,210
Tax on profit	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year		718,138	519,210

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other Comprehensive Income for the year other than the profit for the financial year stated above.

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	6,537,928	6,579,419
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	1,005,333	287,172
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(32)	(10)
Net current assets		1,005,301	287,162
Total assets less current liabilities		7,543,229	6,866,581
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(6,417,698)	(6,459,188)
Net assets		1,125,531	407,393
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	120,000	120,000
Profit and loss account		1,005,531	287,393
Total equity		1,125,531	407,393

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 06 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

C Br

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C Burlton

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2021		120,000	818,067	938,067
Profit for the financial year		-	519,210	519,210
Total comprehensive income / (expense)		-	519,210	519,210
Dividends	13	-	(1,049,884)	(1,049,884)
At 31 March 2022		120,000	287,393	407,393

	Note	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2022		120,000	287,393	407,393
Profit for the financial year		-	718,138	718,138
Total comprehensive income / (expense)		-	718,138	718,138
At 31 March 2023		120,000	1,005,531	1,125,531

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The principal activity of the company is investing in partnerships and companies that are involved in infrastructure projects, which predominantly comprise the development, construction and management of service premises.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
4th Floor
1 Gresham Street
London
United Kingdom
EC2V 7BX

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Tax
The tax expense for the current period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense not recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted in or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment
Fixed asset investments are subject to impairment review if events or changes in circumstances occur which indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be fully recoverable. An impairment review comprises a comparison of the carrying amount of the fixed asset with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of net realisable value and value in use.

Net realisable value is calculated by reference to the amount at which the asset could be disposed of. Value in use is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows obtainable as a result of the assets continued use, including those resulting from its ultimate disposal, at a market based discount rate on a pre-tax basis. The carrying values of fixed assets are written down by the amount of any impairment and this loss is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it occurs.

Fixed asset investments
Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Investment income
Investment income may include dividends and interest receivable. Dividends are included, as 'Income from shares in group undertakings'. Interim dividends are recognised when paid, whilst final dividends are recognised when approved by the paying company. Interest receivable is included, as 'Interest receivable and similar income', on an accruals basis. This heading may also include the amortisation of any premium or discount on the purchase of the loan which has been spread over the life of the loan to determine an effective interest rate.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(a) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, finance debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The exemptions which the company has taken are:

• the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows;

• certain financial instrument disclosures providing equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;

• the requirement to disclose related party transactions, with the members of the same group, that are wholly owned;

• the requirement to provide consolidated financial statements.

3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based upon historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources.

The judgements, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates made are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Actual results may subsequently differ from these estimates.

Certain critical accounting judgements and estimates as applicable, adopted by management, in applying the company's accounting policies are described below:

Estimates
Impairment of investments
Management makes an estimate of the likely recoverable value of investments by considering factors including the historical performance, and future forecasts of the respective investment. See note 8 for the carrying value of the investments.

4 Operating result

The company had no employees during the year (2022: none). The emoluments of the directors are paid by the controlling parties. The directors' services to this company and to a number of fellow group companies are primarily of a non-executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to the controlling parties. The controlling parties charged £nil (2022: £nil) to the company in respect of these services.

The audit fee has been borne on the company's behalf by a related company, Semperian Business Support Limited, for which no recharge has been made during the current or previous year.

5 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings	838,432	843,231
	838,432	843,231

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	838,432	843,231
	838,432	843,231

7 Tax on profit

(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss

	2023 £	2022 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Tax on profit	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax on profit for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022: lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2022: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	718,138	519,210
Corporation tax at standard rate	136,446	98,650
Income not subject to tax	(136,446)	(98,650)
Total tax charge	-	-

(c) Tax rate changes

On the 3 March 2021 the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 19%. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited

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

8 Investments

	Equity	Subordinated debt	Total
Cost and net book value:	**£**	**£**	**£**
At 1 April 2022	120,000	6,459,419	6,579,419
Debt repayments	-	(41,491)	(41,491)
At 31 March 2023	**120,000**	**6,417,928**	**6,537,928**

As at 31 March 2023, the closing balance of the interest bearing facility advanced by Semperian Leicester BSF Limited was £6,417,928 (2022: £6,459,419). Interest on the loan is charged at 13% with £3,322,260 (2022: £3,322,260) of the loan due for repayment on 31 May 2034 and £3,095,662 (2022: £3,137,158) due for repayment on 31 October 2038.

A full list of subsidiaries and related undertakings is shown in note 15.

9 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,005,333	287,172
	1,005,333	287,172

10 Creditors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings		32	10
		32	10
Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Subordinated debt	11	6,417,698	6,459,188
		6,417,698	6,459,188

Interest on the Subordinated loan is charged at 13% per annum and final repayment is due on 31 October 2038

11 Loans and borrowings

	2023 £	2022 £
Loans and borrowings falling due after more than five years		
Subordinated debt	6,417,698	6,459,188
	6,417,698	6,459,188

12 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

13 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Final dividend of £nil (2022 - £8.749) per ordinary share	-	1,049,884

14 Related party transactions

Semperian Leicester PSP Limited holds investments in subsidiaries and associates under 100% (details in note 15). All related parties transactions with these entities are carried out in normal course of business. The table below represents the aggregated transactions with each entity as at 31 March 2023.

	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Interest received from Leicester BSF Holdings Company 1 Limited	431,894	431,894	-	-
Interest received from Leicester BSF Holdings Company 2 Limited	406,539	411,337	-	-
Dividend income from Leicester BSF Holdings Company 1 Limited	220,193	136,845	-	-
Dividend income from Leicester BSF Holdings Company 2 Limited	497,944	382,365	-	-

The balances outstanding for equity investments and subordinated loan notes due from related parties are disclosed in note 8.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 - paragraph 33.1A of the requirement to disclose transactions between it and other group companies.

15 Subsidiary and related undertakings

The company holds investments in the following undertakings incorporated in the UK:

Direct Investment undertakings	Activities	Percentage of ordinary shares held
Leicester BSF Holdings Company 1 Limited	Holding company	80%
Leicester BSF Holdings Company 2 Limited	Holding company	80%

Indirect Investment undertakings	Activities	Percentage of ordinary shares held
Leicester BSF Company 1 Limited	School services	80%
Leicester BSF Company 2 Limited	School services	80%

The registered office for the companies shown above is: Third Floor, Broad Quay House, Prince Street, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS1 4DJ.

16 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Semperian Leicester BSF Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, incorporated in Jersey. The smallest group and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from the Company Secretary at 4th Floor, 1 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BX.