

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023  
FOR  
P.J. LIVESEY (MANUFACTURING) LIMITED**

Ainsworths Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
and Statutory Auditors  
Charter House  
Stansfield Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 9XY

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023

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**P.J. LIVESEY (MANUFACTURING) LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

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**DIRECTORS:**

Mr P J Livesey  
Mrs D A Livesey  
Mrs G A Lynch  
Mr C D Lynch

**SECRETARY:**

Mrs D A Livesey

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

C/O P.J. Livesey Holdings Limited  
Beacon Road  
Trafford Park  
Manchester  
M17 1AF

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

02073857 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Ainsworths Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
and Statutory Auditors  
Charter House  
Stansfield Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 9XY

**BANKERS:**

Santander  
298 Deansgate  
Manchester  
M3 4HH

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

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The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June 2023.

**DIRECTORS**

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

Mr P J Livesey  
Mrs D A Livesey  
Mrs G A Lynch  
Mr C D Lynch

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

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

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

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

Mrs G A Lynch - Director

27th March 2024

## **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF P.J. LIVESEY (MANUFACTURING) LIMITED**

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### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of P.J. Livesey (Manufacturing) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30th June 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF  
P.J. LIVESEY (MANUFACTURING) LIMITED**

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**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

**Responsibilities of directors**

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

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

**Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and the nature of the sector in which it operates, we have identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to, but were not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation.

We have 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: inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates and judgements. Our audit procedures designed to address these risks included, but were not limited to:

- Enquires with management, regarding any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and fraud;
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risk of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, those in relation to provisions and future performance;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through the testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness;
- Obtaining an understanding of provisions and holding discussions with management to understand the basis of recognition or non-recognition of tax provisions; and
- Obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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 concealment by misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF  
P.J. LIVESEY (MANUFACTURING) LIMITED**

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**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors 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.

Michael Heys (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ainsworths Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
and Statutory Auditors  
Charter House  
Stansfield Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 9XY

27th March 2024



**INCOME STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

	Notes	30.6.23 £	£	30.6.22 £	£
<b>TURNOVER</b>			<b>931,745</b>		919,595
Cost of sales			<u><b>714,464</b></u>		<u>706,572</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>			<b>217,281</b>		213,023
Distribution costs		<b>35,471</b>		25,705	
Administrative expenses		<u><b>248,437</b></u>		<u>285,878</u>	
			<u><b>283,908</b></u>		<u>311,583</u>
<b>OPERATING LOSS</b>	4		<u><b>(66,627)</b></u>		<u>(98,560)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses			<u><b>2,690</b></u>		<u>18</u>
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAXATION</b>			<u><b>(69,317)</b></u>		<u>(98,578)</u>
Tax on loss			<u><b>-</b></u>		<u>(9,269)</u>
<b>LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>			<u><u><b>(69,317)</b></u></u>		<u><u>(89,309)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**30TH JUNE 2023**

	Notes	30.6.23 £	£	30.6.22 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	5		121,030		28,616
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		263,379		209,533	
Debtors	6	435,470		588,225	
Cash at bank		15,747		1,144	
		<u>714,596</u>		<u>798,902</u>	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>194,975</u>		<u>180,858</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>519,621</u>		<u>618,044</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<b>640,651</b>		<b>646,660</b>
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>63,308</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u><b>577,343</b></u>		<u><b>646,660</b></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			50		50
Retained earnings			<u>577,293</u>		<u>646,610</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u><b>577,343</b></u>		<u><b>646,660</b></u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27th March 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs G A Lynch - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

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**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

P.J. Livesey (Manufacturing) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

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

**Related party exemption**

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

The company's results are included within the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company, P.J. Livesey Holdings Limited, whose registered office address is Ashburton Park, Ashburton Road West, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1AF.

**Significant judgements and estimates**

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The main area of estimation is in respect of the useful life of fixed assets. The depreciation rates can be identified in the fixed asset accounting policy below.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery etc	- 25% on cost and 20% on cost
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**Stocks**

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

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**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.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as financial instruments:

Investments in subsidiaries, trade debtors, trade creditors, hire purchase contracts, bank loans, directors' loans and inter group balances.

Trade debtors, trade creditors, and directors' loans and inter group balances (being repayable on demand) are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Hire purchase contracts and bank loans are initially measured at the present value of future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

**Taxation**

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

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

**Deferred tax**

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

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees and directors during the year was 9 (2022 - 13).

**4. OPERATING LOSS**

Auditors' remuneration is recognised in the Income Statement of the ultimate parent company, P.J. Livesey Holdings Limited.

**5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>COST</b>	
At 1st July 2022	446,036
Additions	<u>126,150</u>
At 30th June 2023	<u>572,186</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1st July 2022	417,420
Charge for year	<u>33,736</u>
At 30th June 2023	<u>451,156</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 30th June 2023	<u>121,030</u>
At 30th June 2022	<u>28,616</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023

6. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	431,712	557,687
Other debtors	3,758	30,538
	<u>435,470</u>	<u>588,225</u>

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	19,992	-
Trade creditors	156,004	152,974
Taxation and social security	13,658	20,205
Other creditors	5,321	7,679
	<u>194,975</u>	<u>180,858</u>

8. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	<u>63,308</u>	<u>-</u>

9. **SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	<u>83,300</u>	<u>-</u>

The hire purchase liability is secured on the asset to which it relates.

10. **CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

Capital commitments contracted but not provided for in the financial statements were £nil (2022: £124,950) less deposit paid £nil (2022: £24,990).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.