

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023
FOR
P J LIVESEY HOMES (4) LIMITED**

Ainsworths Limited
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 HOMES (4) LIMITED

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

DIRECTORS:

Mr P J Livesey
Mrs D A Livesey
Mrs G A Lynch
Mr J N D Woodmansee
Mr M Duckett
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:

12920360 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Ainsworths Limited
Charter House
Stansfield Street
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 9XY

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

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 J N D Woodmansee
Mr M Duckett
Mr C D Lynch

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mr R Brocklehurst - deceased 27th July 2022

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.

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

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 HOMES (4) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of P J Livesey Homes (4) 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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 HOMES (4) LIMITED**

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; 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. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
P J LIVESEY HOMES (4) LIMITED**

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
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 £
TURNOVER		7,880	5,613
Cost of sales		<u>7,880</u>	<u>5,613</u>
GROSS PROFIT		-	-
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		-	-
Tax on profit		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
30TH JUNE 2023

		30.6.23	30.6.22
	Notes	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		10,035,283	4,678,190
Debtors	5	<u>250,386</u>	<u>-</u>
		10,285,669	4,678,190
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>10,285,668</u>	<u>4,678,189</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</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**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

P J Livesey Homes (4) 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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Estimation of future income and costs to complete

In order to determine the profit the Company is able to recognise on its developments in a particular period, it has to estimate costs to complete on such developments and make estimates relating to future sales price margins on those developments. In making these assessments there is a degree of inherent uncertainty. The Company has developed internal controls to assess and review carrying values and the appropriateness of the estimates made.

If estimated future income is anticipated to be lower than costs incurred to date plus costs to complete, then full provision is made in the period in which such a loss is first foreseen. If costs are incurred on completed developments that exceed provisions for future costs, then such costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense at that point.

Turnover

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

Turnover from the sale of property is recognised on legal completion.

Stocks

Stock and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and disposal.

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

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees and directors during the period was 6 (2022 - 7).

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

4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

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

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

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>250,386</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	30.6.23	30.6.22
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>10,285,668</u>	<u>4,678,189</u>

7. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The company has guaranteed the bank borrowings of a parent undertaking. There are fixed and floating charges over all property of the company in respect of these bank borrowings.

At 30th June 2023 the net bank borrowings were £15,457,544 (2022: £11,411,352)

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