

Company registration number 368495 (Republic of Ireland)

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Seamus Beirne
Secretary	Linda Beirne
Company number	368495
Registered office	Portglorian Kilcock Co Kildare
Accountants	Timmins & Co Harbour View Kilcock Co Kildare
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Main Street Maynooth Co Kildare Bank of Ireland Main Street Maynooth Co Kildare

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

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LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) applying section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

On behalf of the board

Seamus Beirne

Director

11 December 2025

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		186,035		269,165
Current assets					
Stocks	9	812,898		605,476	
Debtors	10	93,042		130,804	
Cash at bank and in hand		523,334		381,655	
		<u>1,429,274</u>		<u>1,117,935</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(123,287)</u>		<u>(133,014)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,305,987</u>		<u>984,921</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,492,022</u>		<u>1,254,086</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		<u>(17,102)</u>		<u>(28,662)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,474,920</u>		<u>1,225,424</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			2		2
Profit and loss reserves	14	1,474,918		1,225,422	
Total equity			<u>1,474,920</u>		<u>1,225,424</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies Regime.

I, as director of Luxury Landscapes Limited, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 359 is complied with;

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company; and

(d) the director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) I have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 December 2025

Seamus Beirne
Director

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Company information

The financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Luxury Landscapes Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Luxury Landscapes Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in Ireland (CRO number 368495). The registered office is Portgloian Kilcock Co Kildare, which is also the principal place of business. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

Consolidated Accounts

Luxury Landscapes Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Jacomus Holdings Limited. Group Consolidated Accounts are not prepared as Section 293 (1A) of the Companies Act 2014 is applicable.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies are being applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	20% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	20% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.11 Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

2.12 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date when the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going concern

The director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Impairment of Stocks and Work In Progress

The company holds stocks and work in progress amounting to €812,898 (2024: €605,476) at the financial year end date. The directors are of the view that an adequate allowance has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost.

4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation and amounts written off fixed assets:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	144,750	144,406
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under hire purchase contracts	-	20,056
	<u>144,750</u>	<u>164,462</u>
Total depreciation in value of fixed assets	<u><u>144,750</u></u>	<u><u>164,462</u></u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2024: 11).

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6 Director's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	62,314	60,300
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	36,031	55,770
	<u>98,345</u>	<u>116,070</u>

Loans to directors

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014 the following loan was made to Seamus Beirne. It is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. It is included in Debtors (note 10).

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 April	30,559	35,053
Moneys advanced by company during the financial year	8,641	13,022
Amount repaid during the financial year	(32,256)	(17,516)
At 31 March	<u>6,944</u>	<u>30,559</u>

Value of the above arrangement with directors, expressed as a percentage of the company's net assets:

	2025	2024
At 1 April	2.00%	3.00%
At 31 March	<u>0.50%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

7 Retirement benefit information

Retirement benefit costs

	2025	2024
	€	€
Retirement benefit charge	<u>36,031</u>	<u>55,770</u>

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, "Pension Scheme Fund", for its employees. The scheme is externally financed in that the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment €	Fixtures and fittings €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	962,509	64,443	330,430	1,357,382
Additions	49,722	12,856	-	62,578
Disposals	-	(958)	-	(958)
At 31 March 2025	1,012,231	76,341	330,430	1,419,002
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2024	764,658	53,960	269,599	1,088,217
Depreciation charged in the year	101,772	7,981	34,997	144,750
At 31 March 2025	866,430	61,941	304,596	1,232,967
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	145,801	14,400	25,834	186,035
At 31 March 2024	197,851	10,483	60,831	269,165

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2025 €	2024 €
Plant and equipment	-	11,600

9 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	812,898	605,476

10 Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,639	9,821
Value Added Tax	9,496	20,168
Directors loan account - Seamus Beirne	6,944	30,559
Income tax	7,639	8,763
Prepayments	32,911	27,836
	59,629	97,147

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

10 Debtors		(Continued)	
		2025	2024
		€	€
Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
Deferred tax asset		33,413	33,657
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors		<u>93,042</u>	<u>130,804</u>
11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025	2024
	Notes	€	€
Bank loans	13	11,752	11,944
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	13	-	3,010
Trade creditors		79,218	76,617
Corporation tax		9,843	7,523
Relevant Contracts Tax		11,471	1,469
PAYE and social security		8,644	9,306
Accruals		2,359	23,145
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>123,287</u>	<u>133,014</u>
12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2025	2024
	Notes	€	€
Bank loans	13	17,102	28,662
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

13 Details of Creditors

Security given in respect of creditors

The bank loans are secured by way of personal guarantee from the director, Seamus Beirne to the value of each loan.

Creditors relating to more than one balance sheet item

The company has creditors relating to more than one item in the balance sheet as follows:

Amounts due to credit institutions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11,752	11,944
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17,102	28,662
	<u>28,854</u>	<u>40,606</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

	2025	2024
	€	€
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	-	3,010
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,010</u>

14 Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	1,225,422	958,042
Profit for the year	349,496	267,380
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(100,000)	-
	<u>1,474,918</u>	<u>1,225,422</u>

The profit and loss account represent cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

15 Events after the reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that would have a financial impact on the company in the opinion of the directors.

16 Parent company

On the 26 September 2024, the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Jacomus Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland. The results of the company are not consolidated by Jacomus Holdings Limited.

LUXURY LANDSCAPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

Ultimate controlling party

Seamus Beirne, director, is considered to be the company's ultimate controlling party as he controls 100% of the issued share capital of Jacomus Holdings Limited.

Key management personnel compensation

The directors' remuneration disclosed in note 6 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

Other related party transactions

All other related party transactions are disclosed under Directors' remuneration and transactions, note 6.