

Company Registration No. 01015279 (England and Wales)

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	The Very Revd C Wilson Mr W Harrison Mrs S McKay T Brown The Revd Canon Dr P Overend	(Appointed 18 December 2021)
Company number	01015279	
Registered office	Chapter Office 4 Priorygate Lincoln LN2 1PL	
Auditor	BHP LLP 57-59 Saltergate Chesterfield Derbyshire S40 1UL	

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

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LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the operation of the retail shop, café and hire of Lincoln Cathedral.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

The Very Revd C Wilson

Mr W Harrison

The Revd Canon S McDougall (Resigned 15 May 2020)

Mrs S McKay

Mrs S Scatliffe (Resigned 24 November 2020)

T Brown

(Appointed 18 December 2021)

The Revd Canon Dr P Overend

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that BHP LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

On behalf of the board



The Very Revd C Wilson
Director

22 December 2021

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lincoln Minster Shops Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 31 March 2021 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 *Auditor's 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 our audit:

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

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS 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 directors' report.

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 in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, 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 deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

We focussed on laws and regulations which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries with management and enquiries of trustees.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above 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 would become aware of it. We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Jane Marshall (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BHP LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Date: 23/12/21.....

57-59 Saltergate
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S40 1UL

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	72,137	680,450
Cost of sales	(35,195)	(253,022)
Gross profit	<u>36,942</u>	<u>427,428</u>
Administrative expenses	(226,465)	(292,446)
Other operating income	237,670	6,792
Profit before taxation	<u>48,147</u>	<u>141,774</u>
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit for the financial year	<u><u>48,147</u></u>	<u><u>141,774</u></u>

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		13,610		15,993
Current assets					
Stocks		38,188		46,923	
Debtors	5	52,903		39,088	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,435		140,725	
		<u>123,526</u>		<u>226,736</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(58,102)</u>		<u>(70,068)</u>	
Net current assets			65,424		156,668
Net assets			<u>79,034</u>		<u>172,661</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			7		7
Profit and loss reserves			79,027		172,654
Total equity			<u>79,034</u>		<u>172,661</u>

These 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 22 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



The Very Revd C Wilson
Director

Company Registration No. 01015279

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	7	144,704	144,711
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	141,774	141,774
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid	-	(113,824)	(113,824)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2020	7	172,654	172,661
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	48,147	48,147
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid	-	(141,774)	(141,774)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	7	79,027	79,034
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lincoln Minster Shops Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Chapter Office, 4 Priorygate, Lincoln, LN2 1PL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

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.

1.3 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:

Shop and office fixtures, fittings and equipment	18% to 50% straight line
Cathedral centre fixtures, fittings and equipment	18% to 50% straight line
Restaurant fixtures, fittings and equipment	18% to 50% 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.

1.4 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.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	13	24

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Shop and office fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Cathedral centre fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Restaurant fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	68,282	29,764	83,377	181,423
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2020	65,153	21,443	78,834	165,430
Depreciation charged in the year	460	1,219	704	2,383
At 31 March 2021	65,613	22,662	79,538	167,813
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2021	2,669	7,102	3,839	13,610
At 31 March 2020	3,129	8,321	4,543	15,993

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,066	16,243
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,995	-
Other debtors	46,842	22,845
	<u>52,903</u>	<u>39,088</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	27,302	23,406
Amounts owed to group undertakings	151	8,056
Taxation and social security	11,653	14,362
Other creditors	18,996	24,244
	<u>58,102</u>	<u>70,068</u>

7 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Lincoln. Copies of the group financial statements are available from the Chapter Office, 4 Priory Gate, Lincoln, LN2 1PL.

At 31 March 2021, Lincoln Minster Shops Limited owed £151 (2020: £8,056) to group entities and was due £4,995 (2020: £nil) from group entities.

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

LINCOLN MINSTER SHOPS LIMITED

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales		72,137		680,450
Cost of sales				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Purchases	35,593		255,959	
Handling fees and postage	(398)		(2,937)	
Total purchases and other direct costs	35,195		253,022	
Total cost of sales		(35,195)		(253,022)
Gross profit	51.21%	36,942	62.82%	427,428
Other operating income				
Coronavirus job retention scheme grant	110,675		3,459	
Other Coronavirus funding	123,513		-	
Other income	3,482		3,333	
		237,670		6,792
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	185,443		217,906	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	6,244		9,085	
Management charge	10,600		12,000	
Rates	1,129		12,891	
Cleaning	3		368	
Power, light and heat	1,402		2,460	
Property repairs and maintenance	2,390		3,800	
Premises insurance	4,263		4,213	
Travelling expenses	-		370	
Postage, courier and delivery charges	2,216		1,320	
Professional subscriptions	-		40	
Legal and professional fees	777		-	
Audit fees	5,885		3,240	
Bank charges	1,918		7,124	
Bad and doubtful debts	117		(2,221)	
Printing and stationery	327		1,394	
Advertising	-		156	
Telecommunications	350		326	
Sundry expenses	1,018		15,068	
Depreciation	2,383		2,906	
		(226,465)		(292,446)
Operating profit		48,147		141,774