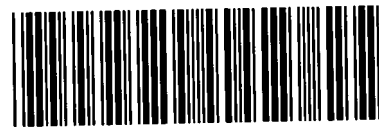


**A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**  
**FILLETED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

TUESDAY



A17 \*A77YNNCG\* #95  
12/06/2018  
COMPANIES HOUSE

# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare abridged financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the abridged 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 abridged financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these abridged financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the abridged 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 abridged 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.

# A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED

## ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	4	3,632,286	3,205,948
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		255,394	57,755
Debtors		1,769,793	908,695
Cash at bank and in hand		2,683,371	951,675
		<u>4,708,558</u>	<u>1,918,125</u>
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>2,324,323</u>	<u>1,943,058</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)</b>		<u>2,384,235</u>	<u>(24,933)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>6,016,521</u>	<u>3,181,015</u>
<b>PROVISIONS</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		267,306	253,621
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>5,749,215</u>	<u>2,927,394</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		25,000	25,000
Other reserves		2,778	2,778
Profit and loss account		5,721,437	2,899,616
<b>MEMBERS FUNDS</b>		<u>5,749,215</u>	<u>2,927,394</u>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

All of the members of A. Hughes and Son (Skellingthorpe) Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 September 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

G Hancock  
Director



J Hancock  
Director



Company registration number: 00549113

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

# A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
<b>AT 1 OCTOBER 2015</b>	27,778	–	1,861,410	1,889,188
Profit for the year	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	1,338,206	<u>1,338,206</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	–	–	1,338,206	1,338,206
Cancellation of subscribed capital	<u>(2,778)</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS</b>	(2,778)	2,778	(300,000)	(300,000)
<b>AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016</b>	25,000	2,778	2,899,616	2,927,394
Profit for the year	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	2,821,821	<u>2,821,821</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	–	–	2,821,821	2,821,821
<b>AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017</b>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>5,721,437</u>	<u>5,749,215</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Windsor House, A1 Business Park at, Long Bennington, Nottinghamshire, NG23 5JR, England.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, in sterling which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Disclosure exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Lincoln Protein Holdings Ltd which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (b) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise.

# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)*

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty** *(continued)*

##### **Significant judgements**

There have been no judgements that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies that have made a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

##### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- **Stocks**

Stocks are required to be stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Due to the difficulty in arriving at the production cost of meat and bonemeal and tallow, estimated cost is arrived at by reducing the estimated sales value by the production margins. This method involves judgement in determining appropriate sales price and margin..

- **Useful economic lives of tangible assets**

The annual charge for depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives of the assets. The useful economic lives are re-assessed annually and obsolete items written off accordingly based upon the physical condition of the assets. See note 6 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and the associated accounting policy for the useful economic lives for each class of asset.

##### **Revenue recognition**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all work done during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the sale have been transferred to the customer.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)*

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

#### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Buildings on rented land	-	over the period of the lease
Plant & machinery	-	on a straight line basis over 5-20 years
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.



# **A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)*

### **YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

#### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

##### **Impairment of fixed assets** *(continued)*

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

##### **Stocks**

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

Stocks of Tallow and Bone Meal (MBM) are valued using the retail method to approximate cost.

##### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

##### **Financial instruments**

The company only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the company and their measurement basis are as follows:

Financial assets - trade and other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments. Cash at bank is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.

Financial liabilities - trade creditors, accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost. Taxation and social security are not included in the financial instruments disclosure definition.

# A. HUGHES AND SON (SKELLINGTHORPE) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

### YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 4. Tangible assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2016	5,645,587
Additions	1,003,055
Disposals	(127,612)
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>6,521,030</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 October 2016	2,439,639
Charge for the year	489,801
Disposals	(40,696)
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>2,888,744</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>3,632,286</b>
At 30 September 2016	3,205,948

#### 5. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	110,000	110,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	440,000	440,000
Later than 5 years	2,090,000	2,200,000
	<b>2,640,000</b>	<b>2,750,000</b>

#### 6. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 18/05/2018 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was MARK BRADSHAW, for and on behalf of Streets Audit LLP.

#### 7. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under the Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A.

#### 8. Controlling party

As part of a group restructure on 2 October 2015, Lincoln Protein Holdings Ltd, a joint venture between Dawn Meats (UK) and Mr and Mrs Hancock, became the ultimate parent company.