Registration number: 02487926

Earley Visionplus Limited

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements (Filleted Accounts)

for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018



22/09/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information

Directors Mary Lesley Perkins

Ravi Bhushan Bhardwaj

Sanjeev Vara

Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Company secretary Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Registered office Forum 6

Parkway

Solent Business Park Whiteley, Fareham United Kingdom PO15 7PA

Registration number 02487926

(Registration number: 02487926) Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2018

	Note	28 February 2018 £	30 September 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	8,093	4,484
Investments		120	120
		8,213	4,604
Current assets			
Stocks		22,707	14,907
Debtors	6	86,061	77,118
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,554	6,441
		115,322	98,466
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(129,265)	(152,420)
Net current liabilities		(13,943)	(53,954)
Net liabilities		(5,730)	(49,350)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		(5,830)	(49,450)
Total equity		(5,730)	(49,350)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities. The Company has elected not to file a Profit and Loss Account.

For the period ending 28 February 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect
 to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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Approved and authorised by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

Director Ravi Bhardwaj

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: Forum 6 Parkway Solent Business Park Whiteley, Fareham United Kingdom PO15 7PA

2 Change of reporting date

The financial year end of the Company was changed from 30 September to 28 February so as to be coterminous with the year end of its ultimate parent company. Accordingly, the current year's period of account is for the 17 months from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018. As a result, the comparative figures stated in the profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the related notes are not directly comparable with those presented for the current period.

3 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A – small entities.

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. An explanation of how the transition has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, or when services are provided and 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.

Deferred revenue arises when cash is received in advance of revenue being earned, either in the form of deposits received for spectacles which have not been collected or direct debit payments received for contact lenses in advance of delivery of the lenses to the customer. Deferred revenue is a liability on the Balance Sheet until it is earned.

Tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using tax rates and laws which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider 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 on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Key areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the following rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its' estimated useful life (or if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter):

Asset class

Furniture, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles Other property, plant and equipment

Depreciation method and rate

14-25% on cost 25% on cost 14-33% on cost

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss recognised for all assets is reversed in a subsequent period if and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The directors have included the balances owed to and from Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited, the Group Treasury Company within cash equivalents. If the overall cash balance with the Group Treasury Company is overdrawn, this is classified as a current liability alongside any other overdrawn external cash balances.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other operating expenses.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset in the same manner as other property, plant and equipment. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the profit and loss account, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was 13 (2016 - 12).

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2016	146,021	77,766	223,787
Additions	140,021	7,766	7,344
At 28 February 2018	146,021	85,110	231,131
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2016	142,596	76,707	219,303
Charge for the period	2,543	1,192	3,735
At 28 February 2018	145,139	77,899	223,038
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2018	882	7,211	8,093
At 30 September 2016	3,425	1,059	4,484

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

6 Debtors

	Note	28 February 2018 £	30 September 2016 £
	Note	<i></i>	*
Trade debtors		43,689	45,373
Other debtors		34	-
Amounts owed by related parties	12	23,830	23,194
Prepayments		3,884	6,983
Accrued income		1,974	1,490
Corporation tax asset		78	78
Deferred tax assets		12,572	
Total trade and other debtors		86,061	77,118

Total trade and other debtors

Deferred tax assets of £12,572 (2016: £Nil) are classified as non current.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	28 February 2018	30 September 2016
	£	£
Cash on hand	6,554	6,441
	6,554	6,441

8 Creditors

	Note	28 February 2018 £	30 September 2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	52,942	85,969
Trade creditors		14,407	8,417
Taxation and social security		5,330	8,009
Amounts owed to related parties	12	40,459	35,113
Customer deposits		9,620	9,245
Deferred income		6,507	5,094
Accrued expenses		-	573
		129,265	152,420

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

9 Loans and borrowings

		28 February 2018	30 September 2016
	Note	£	£
Current loans and borrowings			
Group Treasury Company Ioan	12	2,347	2,347
Group Treasury Company	12	50,595	83,622
		52,942	85,969

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Operating lease commitments

At 28 February 2018, the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases over the remaining life of those leases of £174,761 (2016: £209,164).

Pension contributions

Contributions in relation to the defined contribution pension scheme totalling £200 were outstanding at the year end (2016: £225). The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

11 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

•	28 February 2018		30 September 2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
"A" Ordinary of £0.50 each	100	50	100	50
"B" Ordinary of £0.50 each	100	50	100	50
	200	100	200	100

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

11 Share capital (continued)

Rights, preferences and restrictions

In accordance with the Articles of Association the following rights attach to shares: a) to "A" shares, the right to receive that part (including the whole) of the profits of the company which the directors shall, from time to time, determine to distribute as dividends. b) to "B" shares, the right to appoint the chairman of the board of directors and of the general meeting of the company. The "B" shares are held by Specsavers UK Holdings Limited. In all other respects both classes of share carry equal rights over the assets of the company, subject to those provisions as laid out in the shareholders' agreement.

12 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Trading balances outstanding at 28 February 2018, are as follows:

2018 Assets	Parent £	Other group undertakings £ 23,830
2016 Assets	Parent £	Other group undertakings £ 23,035
2018 Liabilities	Parent £ 10,629	Other group undertakings £ 82,772
2016 Liabilities	Parent £ 10,361	Other group undertakings £ 110,721

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2018

13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

As at the year end Specsavers International Healthcare Limited was the ultimate parent company of Earley Visionplus Limited. Mr and Mrs Perkins have the controlling interest in the ordinary share capital of Specsavers International Healthcare Limited, the ultimate parent company. Specsavers International Healthcare Limited is a Guernsey registered company and its accounts are not available to the public.

Specsavers UK Holdings Limited is the parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up and in which Earley Visionplus Limited is a member. Specsavers UK Holdings Limited registered office is:

Forum 6 Parkway Solent Business Park Whiteley Fareham Hampshire PO15 7PA

14 Transition to FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 October 2015. The impact of the transition is detailed below.

Transitional relief

Lease incentives

The company has not applied paragraphs 20.15A or 20.25A to lease incentives where the lease commenced before the date of transition to FRS 102. It has continued to recognise any residual benefit or cost associated with these lease incentives on the same basis that applied prior to transition to FRS 102.

Changes in accounting policy

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Reclassification of cash and cash equivalents

Balances due from Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited, the Group Treasury Company were reclassified from debtors to cash and cash equivalent under the new FRS 102, 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Balances due to Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited remain within creditors but are still deemed to be cash and cash equivalent.

Holiday pay accrual

The company has assessed the requirements of paragraph 28.6 (Recognition and measurement: Short-term compensated absences) which relates to holiday that was earned but not taken at the date of the balance sheet. It has been concluded that adjustments needed in relation to this requirement are immaterial and so have not been made.