Registration number: 02607546

# Blackpool Specsavers Limited

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements (Filleted Accounts)

for the Year Ended 29 February 2020



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### **Company Information**

**Directors** Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Lindsey Taylor

Mary Lesley Perkins

Peter McArdle

Rebecca Louise Cookson Douglas John David Perkins

Company secretary Specsavers Optical Group Limited

Registered office Unit 3

Victoria Street Blackpool Lancashire United Kingdom FY1 4RW

**Registration number** 02607546

### (Registration number: 02607546) Balance Sheet as at 29 February 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	104,402	130,748
Investments	5	100	100
		104,502	130,848
Current assets			
Stocks		40,548	43,222
Debtors	6	25,145	24,543
Cash and cash equivalents	7	804	1,136
		66,497	68,901
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(205,275)	(292,677)
Net current liabilities	,	(138,778)	(223,776)
Total assets less current liabilities		(34,276)	(92,928)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(564)
Net liabilities		(34,276)	(93,492)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		(34,376)	(93,592)
Total equity	;	(34,276)	(93,492)

### (Registration number: 02607546) Balance Sheet as at 29 February 2020

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 year ending 29 February 2020 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 year 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.

Peter Meardle

Peter McArdle

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 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: Unit 3 Victoria Street Blackpool Lancashire United Kingdom FY1 4RW

#### 2 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.

### 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 £.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue represents the amount charged, net of value added tax, by the company as a wholesaler for goods provided to the company's retail subsidiary during the period. 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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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.

### 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.

#### Deferred revenue

Customer data is used to estimate the value of uncollected spectacle sales which should be deferred at the year-end. Deferred revenue for contact lens sales purchased by direct debit is estimated using system reports which allow a calculation of where each customer is in their payment cycle, and therefore how much has been paid in advance of delivery of goods.

### 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):

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

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

#### 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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

### **Dividend Income**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

#### Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

#### **Group Accounts**

The Group is small sized and as a result the parent company has taken advantage of the exemption available not to prepare statutory consolidated financial statements granted under Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly these financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 0 (2019: 0).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

4 Tangible assets			
	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other property, plant and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2019 Additions	98,906 3,055	245,426 6,394	344,332 9,449
At 29 February 2020	101,961	251,820	353,781
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2019	47,881	165,703	213,584
Charge for the year	13,594	22,201	35,795
At 29 February 2020	61,475	187,904	249,379
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2020	40,486	63,916	104,402
At 28 February 2019	51,025	79,723	130,748
5 Investments			
Investments in subsidiaries	_	2020 £	2019 £
Subsidiaries			£
Cost or valuation At 1 March 2018 and 29 February 2020		_	100
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2020		<u></u>	100
At 28 February 2019		_	100

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

6 Debtors			
		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Other debtors		929	1,113
Amounts owed by related parties	12	1,357	1,006
Prepayments		11,060	9,994
Deferred tax assets	_	11,799	12,430
Total trade and other debtors	=	25,145	24,543
Total trade and other debtors Deferred tax assets of £11,799 (2019: £12,430) are class	ssified as non current.		
7 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Group Treasury Company	12	804	1,136
	-	804	1,136
8 Creditors			
		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	564	3,188
Trade creditors		4,191	16,048
Taxation and social security		1,445	4,275
Amounts owed to related parties	12	198,294	269,166
Accrued expenses	_	781	
	=	205,275	292,677
D <del>ue</del> after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9 _	<u> </u>	564

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

### 9 Loans and borrowings

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings Finance lease liabilities	=	564	3,188
		2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings Finance lease liabilities			564

The finance lease liabilities shown within the loans and borrowings notes are secured against the underlying assets.

### 10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Operating lease commitments

At 29 February 2020, the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases over the remaining life of those leases of £41,358 (2019: £126,358).

#### 11 Share capital

### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	202	2020		2019	
	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 Year Ended 29 February 2020

### 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 period the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Trading balances outstanding at 29 February 2020, are as follows:

		5 -	£ 1,336
2019 Assets	Parent £	Subsidiary £	Other group undertakings £ 2,077
<b>2020</b> Liabilities	<b>Parent</b> £ 26,98	Subsidiary £ 110,085	Other group undertakings £ 61,228
2019 Liabilities	<b>Parent £</b> 25,61	Subsidiary £ 6 169,762	Other group undertakings £ 73,788
Directors' loans  At 1 March Advance 2019 credits £ £	Repayments Other	Written off Waived	At 29 February 2020 £
Peter McArdle         -         29,186           Craig John McGill         -         29,186	(29,186) -		

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 12 Related party transactions (continued)

Unless otherwise agreed by the Shareholders each Loan advanced to the Company under clause 2.1.4 of the standard shareholders agreement shall:

- 1. not bear interest until 12 months after the date on which such Loan is advanced to the Company.
- 2. shall bear interest at a fixed rate equal to the standard Specsavers Finance (Guernsey) Limited rate published from time to time, discounted by 1%. Such interest to be compounded and capitalised into such Loan, to be payable in equal monthly instalments with the first interest payment being due on the date which is one month following the period of 12 months after the date on which such Loan is advanced to the Company.
- 3. subject to clause 2.4 of the standard shareholders agreement be repaid to the relevant Shareholder pro rata over the period of 36 months by equal monthly payments starting on the date which is one month following the period of 12 months after the date on which such Loan is advanced to the Company.

All other directors' loans shall be repayable on demand or according to defined terms as per the agreement.

#### 13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

As at the period end Specsavers International Healthcare Limited was the ultimate parent company of Blackpool Specsavers 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 Blackpool Specsavers Limited is a member. Specsavers UK Holdings Limited registered office is:

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

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 29 February 2020

#### 14 Events after the reporting period

If dividends were paid after the year ended 29 February 2020, which will be accounted for in the shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year ended 28 February 2021, the financial statements do not reflect these. The company has controls in place to ensure that there are sufficient retained earnings to cover dividend payments based on the latest available management information at the dividend declaration date so that the company remains in a net asset position.

The cost of disclosing and repeatedly updating the quantum of these dividends, right up to the date of signing the financial statements, is therefore considered to exceed any benefit to the users thereof.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the World Health Organization declared a COVID-19 pandemic on 11 March 2020, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March 2020, announced social distancing measures on 16 March 2020, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March 2020. During this period stores remained open to provide care for essential purposes only. There has consequently been a reduction in the company's revenue, but the company was able to return to routine care on 17 June 2020 in England, 22 June 2020 in Wales, 29 June 2020 in Northern Ireland and a date to be confirmed in Scotland.