Company Registration No. 05830021 (England and Wales)

OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mrs C Grose
Secretary	Mrs C Grose
Company number	05830021
Registered office	Chester House Lloyd Drive Cheshire Oaks Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire England CH65 9HQ
Accountants	Morris & Co Chester House Lloyd Drive Cheshire Oaks Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire CH65 9HQ

OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED

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OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Openshaw Optical Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Openshaw Optical Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Openshaw Optical Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Openshaw Optical Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Openshaw Optical Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Openshaw Optical Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Openshaw Optical Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Openshaw Optical Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Openshaw Optical Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Openshaw Optical Limited. You consider that Openshaw Optical Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Openshaw Optical Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Morris & Co

Chartered Accountants

28 February 2018

Chester House
Lloyd Drive
Cheshire Oaks Business Park
Ellesmere Port
Cheshire
CH65 9HQ

OPENSHAW OPTICAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		14,411		13,534
Current assets					
Stocks		5,000		6,500	
Debtors	4	38,766		12,281	
Cash at bank and in hand		27,668		25,726	
		71,434		44,507	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(27,445)		(25,489)	
Net current assets			43,989		19,018
Total assets less current liabilities			58,400		32,552
Provisions for liabilities			(2,547)		(2,057)
Net assets			55,853		30,495
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		4		4
Profit and loss reserves			55,849		30,491
Total equity			55,853		30,495

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 February 2018

Mrs C Grose
Director

Company Registration No. 05830021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Openshaw Optical Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Chester House, Lloyd Drive, Cheshire Oaks Business Park, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England, CH65 9HQ. The principal place of business is 1311 Ashton Old Road. Openshaw, Manchester, M11 1JS.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Openshaw Optical Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding VAT, except in respect of service contracts where turnover is recognised when the company obtains the right to consideration.

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:

Improvements to property	- 20% on reducing balance
Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on cost

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

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 at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. As all financial assets are classified within one year, they are not amortised but carried at face value.

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 and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are carried at face value.

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 continue to be measured at face value.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2016 - 4).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2016	6,606	46,858	53,464
Additions	-	5,026	5,026
At 31 May 2017	6,606	51,884	58,490
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2016	4,874	35,055	39,929
Depreciation charged in the year	346	3,804	4,150
At 31 May 2017	5,220	38,859	44,079
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2017	1,386	13,025	14,411
At 31 May 2016	1,731	11,803	13,534

4 **Debtors**

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	8,480	9,657
Other debtors	30,286	2,624
	38,766	12,281

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,931	9,292
Corporation tax	10,076	10,815
Other taxation and social security	522	828
Other creditors	3,916	4,554
	27,445	25,489

6 **Called up share capital**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £2 each	2	2
1 A of £1 each	1	1
1 B of £1 each	1	1
	4	4

7 **Directors' transactions**

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Interest charged	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£	£
C Grose	3.00	(33)	44,332	736	(16,092)	28,943
		(33)	44,332	736	(16,092)	28,943

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.