

Company registration number 08295079 (England and Wales)

**Brignall Opticians Ltd**  
**Unaudited financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 July 2023**

**Brignall Opticians Ltd**

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# Brignall Opticians Ltd

## Balance sheet

As at 31 July 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	67,405	31,154
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		21,368	15,465
Debtors	6	21,637	28,053
Cash at bank and in hand		40,225	55,989
		83,230	99,507
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(17,421)	(27,017)
<b>Net current assets</b>		65,809	72,490
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		133,214	103,644
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	(4,833)	(6,833)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(17,508)	(5,919)
<b>Net assets</b>		110,873	90,892
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserves		110,773	90,792
<b>Total equity</b>		110,873	90,892

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 July 2023 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

## **Brignall Opticians Ltd**

### **Balance sheet (continued)**

**As at 31 July 2023**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 December 2023

Dr N I Mittal

**Director**

Company registration number 08295079 (England and Wales)

# BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

## Notes to the financial statements

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Brignall Opticians Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33 New Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, England, SN15 1HP.

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

##### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

The goodwill was generated on the acquisition of the business and has been fully written off over its estimated useful life of 4 years.

##### 1.4 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:

Plant and equipment	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% 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.

##### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

# BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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. 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.

# BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

# BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

##### 1.14 Government grants

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.

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	8	9

#### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2022 and 31 July 2023	140,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2022 and 31 July 2023	140,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2023	-
At 31 July 2022	-



# BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2022	120,975
Additions	58,684
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2023	179,659
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2022	89,821
Depreciation charged in the year	22,433
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2023	112,254
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2023	67,405
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2022	31,154
	<hr/>

### 6 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,331	149
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,113	9,113
Other debtors	11,193	18,791
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,637	28,053
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	2,000	2,000
Trade creditors	9,040	13,599
Taxation and social security	-	8,605
Other creditors	6,381	2,813
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,421	27,017
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## BRIGNALL OPTICIANS LTD

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,833	6,833
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023	2022
£	£
1,506	5,648
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 10 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed the director £2,000 (2022- NIL). The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 11 Parent company

At the year end the ultimate controlling party Mm Eyecare Holdings Limited owed Brignall Opticians Ltd £9,113 (2022- £9,113).

Mm Eyecare Holdings Ltd is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of 100% shareholding.

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.