

Company Registration No. 09985189 (England and Wales)

**ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

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# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	305,027	343,557
Tangible assets	4	25,630	6,361
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		20,433	19,814
Debtors	5	16,518	9,167
Cash at bank and in hand		14,362	17,940
		<u>51,313</u>	<u>46,921</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(474,569)</u>	<u>(467,522)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(423,256)</u>	<u>(420,601)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(92,599)</u>	<u>(70,683)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(3,904)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(96,503)</u></u>	<u><u>(70,683)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(96,603)</u>	<u>(70,783)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>(96,503)</u></u>	<u><u>(70,683)</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 November 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

## **ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Frith  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09985189**

# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018*

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Robert Frith One Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 17, Kingsmead Business Park, Shaftesbury Road, Gillingham, Dorset. SP8 5FB.

#### 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.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company's financial statements as at 30 November 2018 disclose net liabilities of £95,503 (2017: £70,683), although the organisation's parent undertaking, Robert Frith Opticians (Twickenham) Limited, has pledged its continuing support to the company. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements represents a full years of trading activity, the prior period contains one month of trading activity due to new incorporation and therefore the comparative amounts in the financial statements and related notes are not entirely comparable.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.6 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	20% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	20% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	20% Straight Line
Computers	20 % 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.

#### 1.7 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.

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.

# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 7).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2017 and 30 November 2018	385,297
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2017	41,740
Amortisation charged for the year	38,530
At 30 November 2018	80,270
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2018	305,027
At 30 November 2017	343,557



# ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2017	-	8,098	8,098
Additions	6,352	19,759	26,111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2018	6,352	27,857	34,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2017	-	1,737	1,737
Depreciation charged in the year	1,270	5,572	6,842
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2018	1,270	7,309	8,579
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2018	5,082	20,548	25,630
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2017	-	6,361	6,361
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 5 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	5,462	4,020
Other debtors	11,056	5,147
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,518	9,167
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	19,645	12,852
Amounts due to group undertakings	443,104	418,104
Corporation tax	867	-
Other taxation and social security	2,956	2,096
Other creditors	7,997	34,470
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	474,569	467,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## ROBERT FRITH ONE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018*

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**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,000 Ordinary of 10p each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**8 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties.

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

<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
296,000	333,000
<u>296,000</u>	<u>333,000</u>

**9 Parent company**

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Robert Frith Opticians (Twickenham) Ltd.

The ultimate controlling party is Robert Frith.

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.