Company registered number: 02878080

Robinrate Limited

Annual report and consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2016

Contents

Robinrate Limited

Company information

Directors
R M Gray
E K Mukadam

Secretary
P D Sumner

Company number
02878080

Registered office
Unit 3
Stainburn Road
Openshaw
Manchester
M11 2DN

Bankers
National Westminster Bank Plc
6th Floor
1 Spinningfields Place
Manchester
M3 3AP

Solicitors
Eversheds LLP
Bridgewater Place
Water Lane
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS11 5DR

Independent auditors
Royce Peeling Green Limited
The Copper Room
Deva Centre
Trinity Way
Manchester
M3 7BG

Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2016

The directors present their Strategic report on the group for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group during the year continued to be that of operating licensed restaurants, bars and hotels.

Business review and results

The profit for the financial year amounted to £1,338,264 (2015: £1,353,301).

As at 30 September 2016 the group had net assets of £11,183,489 (2015: £9,845,225).

For 2017, turnover is budgeted to be in line with 2016 levels, with a slight increase due to the purchase of the Park in County Durham in September 2016. This,together with margin maintenance and overall cost control will combine to maintain current company profitability. To date, current year turnover is in line with budgeted expectations and is 6% ahead of prior year.

Future developments

The group is committed to further investment in people and continued growth.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The execution of business strategy combined with the day-to-day management of the business are subject to a number of business and financial risks.

Business risk

The key business risks affecting the group are considered to relate to competition from other suppliers of similar products and services, product availability, employee retention, levels of demand.

Financial risk management

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that includes the effects of changes in credit risk and liquidity risk. The business remains debt free with a healthy cash balance and a continued focus on cash conversion, therefore mitigating the threat of liquidity and interest risk. The business continues with its policy of ensuring appropriate credit checks are carried out on all potential customers prior to a sale being made.

Given the size of the group, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the directors are implemented by the finance department of the group.

The main risks arising from the group's operations are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are cash and trade loans receivable. The principal credit risk arises from its trade loans. Trade loan are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before loans are made, and through securing recovery from LWC Drinks Limited in event of any default, reflecting the substance of the transaction whereby loans are granted to LWC Drinks Limited's customers.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2016 (continued)

Liquidity risk

The business remains debt free with a healthy cash balance. Management review cash balances on a daily, weekly and monthly basis to ensure the company is able to meet all obligations with respect to financial liabilities and cash forecasts are prepared on an annual basis.

Financial key performance indicators
Key performance indicators continue to be monthly management accounts, revenue and margin, together with strict cost control combined with the rigorous monitoring of cash, debtors and creditors.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

E K Mukadam
Director
Date: 28/4/17

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2016

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group continued to be that of operating licensed restaurants, bars and hotels.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £1,338,264 (2015: £1,353,301). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

R M Gray
E K Mukadam

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company and the group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The company maintains a policy of regular consultation and discussion with its employees on a wide range of issues that are likely to affect their interests and ensure that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2016 (continued)

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP resigned as auditors to the company in October 2016 and Royce Peeling Green Limited were appointed by the directors to fill the vacancy arising. In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved under section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 the following applies:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's auditors are unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed by its order.

P D Sumner
Company Secretary
Date: 28/4/17

Independent auditors' report to the members of Robinrate Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Robinrate Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Robinrate Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Royce Peeling Green Limited

Mr Martin Chatten (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Royce Peeling Green Limited

28 April 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

The Copper Room
Deva Centre
Trinity Way
Manchester
M3 7BG

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 September 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		£	£
Turnover	3	13,547,028	12,982,489
Cost of sales		(4,208,252)	(4,165,034)
Gross profit		9,338,776	8,817,455
Administrative expenses		(7,387,953)	(6,831,607)
Operating profit	4	1,950,823	1,985,848
Interest receivable and similar income		18,156	17,497
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(242,446)	(258,650)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,726,533	1,744,695
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(388,269)	(391,394)
Profit for the financial year		1,338,264	1,353,301

This statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 30 September 2016

	Note		2016		Restated 2015
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		**282,295**		-
Tangible assets	12		**9,593,812**		9,609,577
			9,876,107		9,609,577
Current assets					
Stocks	15	**280,811**		281,099	
Debtors	16	**2,008,817**		3,193,925	
Cash at bank and in hand		**4,128,033**		5,822,764	
		6,417,661		9,297,788	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(2,847,229)**		(6,712,434)	
Net current assets			**3,570,432**		2,585,354
Total assets less current liabilities			**13,446,539**		12,194,931
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		**(2,263,050)**		(2,349,706)
Net assets			**11,183,489**		9,845,225
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		**39**		39
Share premium account	23		**133,233**		133,233
Merger reserve	23		**6,170,743**		6,170,743
Profit and loss account	23		**4,879,474**		3,541,210
Total shareholders' funds			**11,183,489**		9,845,225

The financial statements on pages 8 to 29 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

E K Mukadam
Director

Date: 28/07/17

Company registered number: 02878080

Company Balance Sheet
as at 30 September 2016

	Note		2016		2015
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		**13,862**		13,862
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		**104,246**		104,246	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(13,862)**		(13,862)	
Net current assets			**90,384**		90,384
Net assets			**104,246**		104,246
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		**39**		39
Share premium account	23		**133,233**		133,233
Profit and loss account	23		**(29,026)**		(29,026)
Total shareholders' funds			**104,246**		104,246

The financial statements on pages 8 to 29 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf of by

EK Mukadam
Director

Date: 28/4/17

Mukadam

Company registered number: 02878080

Statements of Changes in Equity as at 30 September 2016

Consolidated- restated (see note 29)	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Merger Reserve £	Profit & loss £	Total £
At 1 October 2014	39	133,233	6,170,743	2,187,909	8,491,924
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,353,301	1,353,301
At 30 September 2015	39	133,233	6,170,743	3,541,210	9,845,225
At 1 October 2015	39	133,233	6,170,743	3,541,210	9,845,225
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,338,264	1,338,264
At 30 September 2016	39	133,233	6,170,743	4,879,474	11,183,489

Company	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit & loss £	Total £
At 1 October 2014	39	133,233	(29,026)	104,246
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2015	39	133,233	(29,026)	104,246
At 1 October 2015	39	133,233	(29,026)	104,246
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2016	39	133,233	(29,026)	104,246

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement
for the year ended 30 September 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Operating activities					
Net cash inflow from operations	24	3,837,334		556,677	
Interest paid		(3,587)		(11,243)	
Taxation		(403,000)		(401,092)	
Net cash flow from operating activities			3,430,747		144,342
Investing activities					
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(562,523)		(526,968)	
Finance lease interest		(238,859)		(247,407)	
Receipts from sales of tangible assets		15,250		-	
Purchase of subsidiary		(110,000)		-	
Overdraft acquired with subsidiary		(2,917)		-	
Interest received		18,156		17,497	
Net cash flow from investing activities			(880,893)		(756,878)
Net cash flow before financing			2,549,854		(612,536)
Financing activities					
Redemption of preference shares in subsidiary		(600,000)		-	
Non bank loan repayments		(306,915)		(363,333)	
New loans		368,725		-	
Finance lease repayments		(77,041)		(68,493)	
Net cash flow from financing			(615,231)		(431,826)
Increase/ (decrease) in cash in the year			1,934,623		(1,044,362)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

Company Information
Robinrate Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Unit 3, Stainburn Road, Openshaw, Manchester, M11 2DN

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland', and with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of Robinrate 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 October 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2. Going concern
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. Basis of consolidation
The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Robinrate Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings ('subsidiaries') drawn up to 30 September each year.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principles of merger accounting and are therefore presented as if Dorbiere Limited has always been owned and controlled by Robinrate Limited.

In accordance with section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account; its result for the year is shown in note 9.

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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

1.5. Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a subsidiary 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 and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment loss.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line or 15% of cost
Land and buildings Leasehold	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

The company has elected not to adopt a policy of revaluation of tangible fixed assets. The company will retain the book value of land and buildings, previously revalued at 31 March 1998 and will not update that valuation.

1.7. Fixed Asset Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8. 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.

1.9. 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 the profit or loss.

1.10. 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.

1.11. 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 statement of financial position 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 with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year, which include trade and other receivables and cash/ bank balances, are measured at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss account in administrative expenses.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss

Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognized only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from related parties and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

1.13. 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 charges 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.

1.14. 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 unused holiday entitlement is recognised in a 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.

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

1.16. Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental payable from operating leases, including any lease incentives are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representatiove of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asst are consumed.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

1.17. Auditors Limitation of Liability

The company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Royce Peeling Green Limited, the statutory auditor for the year ended 30 September 2016. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditor Liability Agreements, and has been approved by the shareholders.

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is accounted for in accordance with FRS102. The depreciation expense is the recognition of the decline in the value of the asset and allocation of the cost of the asset over the periods in which the asset will be used. Judgments are made on the estimated useful life of the assets which are regularly reviewed to reflect the changing environment.

3. Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover by operation		
Operating licensed restaurants, bars and hotels	13,547,028	12,982,489
Turnover by geographic market		
United Kingdom	13,547,028	12,982,489

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

4. Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor – audit services	13,504	15,023
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	475,079	525,416
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	88,324	85,308
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(365)	-
Amortisation – intangible fixed assets	25,663	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,208,252	4,165,034
Operating lease charges	26,750	26,750

5. Staff costs

Group staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:	2016	Restated 2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**1,093,376**	896,163
Social security costs	**82,181**	66,012
Other pension costs	**46,259**	15,101
	1,221,816	977,276

Prior year staff costs have been restated to remove the costs of subcontractors totalling £1,901,501 from this analysis.

The companies operate defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the companies in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the companies to the funds.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Selling and distribution	**46**	25
Management	**16**	17
	62	42

6. Directors' Emoluments

	2016 £	2015 £
Salary, bonus and benefits in kind	**22,889**	22,827

A proportion of one director's salary is recharged to LWC Drinks Limited, a related company due to common ownership. The recharged amount is not reflect in the above emoluments and totals £394,300 (2015: £165,000). The remaining director is not remunerated by the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	£	£
Other interest on financial liabilities	3,552	8,243
On finance leases and hire purchase contracts	238,859	247,407
Other finance costs:		
Preference share interest	-	3,000
	242,411	258,650

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2016	2015
Current tax	£	£
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	421,000	383,880
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	37,000	2,932
Total current tax	458,000	386,812
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(21,904)	17,947
Effect of change in tax rates	2,367	(436)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(50,194)	(12,929)
Total deferred tax (see note 21)	(69,731)	4,582
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	388,269	391,394

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,726,533	1,744,695
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.%)	345,307	348,939
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,509	43,085
Depreciation/ amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	55,122	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	37,000	2,932
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior periods	(50,194)	-
Other tax adjustments	(2,475)	(3,562)
Current tax charge for the year	388,269	391,394

9. Retained profit for the year

As permitted by section 408 Companies Act 2006, these financial statements do not include a separate profit and loss account for the parent company. The parent company's profit for the financial period was £nil (2015: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

10. Acquisition

On 27 November 2015 Dorbiere Limited, a subsidiary company, acquired the entire issued share capital of Winander Enterprise Limited for cash consideration of £110,000. The net assets acquired and consideration paid may be analysed as follows:

	£
Consideration	
Purchase price of shares	110,000
Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired	
Net liabilities of Winander Enterprise Limited at the date of acquisition (a)	(197,958)
Goodwill arising on consolidation	(307,958)

(a) Net assets acquired	Book value £	Adjustments £	Fair value £
Tangible fixed assets	2,144	-	2,144
Debtors	6,599	-	6,599
Cash	(2,917)	-	(2,917)
Creditors	(203,784)	-	(203,784)
	(197,958)	-	(197,958)

The unaudited pre acquisition results of the acquired business were:

	Year ended 30 September 2015 £
Turnover	250,081
Operating loss	(26,578)
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation	(27,316)

11. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
Group	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	-
Additions	307,958
At 30 September 2016	**307,958**
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 October 2015	-
Charge for the year	25,663
At 30 September 2016	**25,663**
Net book value	
At 30 September 2016	282,295
At 30 September 2015	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

12. Tangible assets

Group	Land and Buildings Freehold	Land and Buildings Leasehold	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2015	7,565,953	2,776,172	150,300	6,143,919	16,636,344
Additions	405,198	-	-	157,325	562,523
Disposals	-	-	(19,847)	-	(19,847)
At 30 September 2016	**7,971,151**	**2,776,172**	**130,453**	**6,301,244**	**17,179,020**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 October 2015	1,463,423	85,308	65,737	5,412,299	7,026,767
Charge for the year	126,619	88,324	21,140	327,320	563,403
Disposals	-	-	(4,962)	-	(4,962)
At 30 September 2016	**1,590,042**	**173,632**	**81,915**	**5,739,619**	**7,585,208**
Net book value					
At 30 September 2016	6,381,109	2,602,540	48,538	561,625	9,593,812
At 30 September 2015	6,102,530	2,690,864	84,563	731,620	9,609,577

Included above are leasehold property assets held under finance leases with net book value at 30 September 2016 of £2,602,540 (2015: £2,690,864) on which depreciation of £88,324 (2015: £85,308) was charged during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

13. Investments

Company	Shares in subsidiary companies
	£
Cost & net book value	
At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	13,862

Company name	Country	Percentage shareholding	Description
Dorbiere Limited	United Kingdom	100	Operates licensed restaurants, bars and hotels
Dorbiere Property Limited	United Kingdom	100	Non trading
Winander Enterprise Limited	United Kingdom	100*	Non trading

*shareholding held via Dorbiere Limited.

The aggregate capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the year were:	Capital and reseves	Profit for the year
	£	£
Dorbiere Limited	10,506,612	1,366,516
Dorbiere Property Limited	614,745	-
WInander Enterprise Limited	(200,547)	(2,589)

14. Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,782,684	3,081,922
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	4,497,266	8,472,523

15. Stocks

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Finished goods/ goods for resale	280,811	281,099	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

16. Debtors

	Note	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Trade debtors		158,424	217,526	-	-
Amounts owed by related parties	27	1,618,224	2,863,126	-	-
Other debtors		6,036	1,270	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income		159,257	112,003	-	-
Deferred tax asset	21	66,876	-	-	-
		2,008,817	3,193,925	-	-

Included in amounts owed by related parties is £704,491 (2015: £1,452,876) due after more than one year. Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Loans are provided by Dorbiere Limited, to the customers of a related entity, LWC Drinks Limited. LWC Drinks Limited maintains all risks in relation to these loan balances and as such these have been included within Amounts owed by related parties reflecting the substance rather than legal form of the transactions.

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Note	Group 2016 £	Restated Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Bank overdrafts		298,745	3,928,099	-	-
Other loans from related parties		130,000	375,000	-	-
Trade creditors		563,825	579,728	-	-
Net obligations under finance leases		86,656	77,041	-	-
Other creditors		47,300	13,862	13,862	13,862
Corporation tax		210,590	153,716	-	-
Other taxation and social security		402,423	433,046	-	-
Directors' loan accounts	27	757,820	300,551	-	-
Redeemable preferences shares	22	-	600,000	-	-
Deferred tax liability	21	-	2,855	-	-
Accruals and deferred income		349,870	248,536	-	-
		2,847,229	6,712,434	13,862	13,862

Amounts owed to group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand, unless detailed in note 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2016 £	Restated Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**2,066,141**	2,152,797	**-**	-
Amounts owed to related parties	**196,909**	196,909	**-**	-
	2,263,050	2,349,706	**-**	-

Amounts owed to group undertakings and related parties are unsecured and interest free, unless detailed in note 27.

19. Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdrafts	298,745	3,928,099
Preference shares	-	600,000
Loans from related parties	196,909	196,909
	495,654	4,725,008
Payable within one year	298,745	4,528,099
Payable after one year	196,909	196,909

Overdrafts and any other amounts owed to National Westminster Bank are secured by various fixed charges over property assets. Further charges are registered over the assets of the group to secure amounts owed to related parties. See note 27.

20. Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	315,900	315,900
In two to five years	1,263,600	1,263,600
In over five years	2,211,300	2,527,200
	3,790,800	4,106,700
Less: future finance charges	(1,638,003)	(1,876,862)
	2,152,797	2,229,838

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain properties. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

21. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2016	Liabilities 2015
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(66,876)	2,855

Movements in the year:

Liability at 1 October 2015	2,855
Credit to profit or loss	(72,098)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	2,367
(Asset)/ liability at 30 September 2016	(66,876)

22. Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Shares classified as capital		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,400 (2015: 3,400) Ordinary shares shares of £0.01 each	34	34
5 (2015: 5) Deferred shares of £1 each	5	5
34 (2015: 34) ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	-	-
	39	39
Shares classified as debt		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Preference shares of £1 each	-	600,000

Rights and obligations

The Deferred Shares do not entitle the holders to receive any dividends. On the recommendation of the Directors; the Ordinary and A Ordinary Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends and are distributed pro-rata, according to the number of such equity shares held by each of them separately, as if the Ordinary and A Ordinary Shares constituted one class.

In the event of a winding-up of the Company or other return or capital, the assets of the Company remaining after payment of its debts and liabilities shall be applied in the following manner and order or priority.

- Firstly, in paying the holders of the Ordinary and A Ordinary Shares the subscription price together with all unpaid arrears in respect of the equity shares.
- Secondly, in paying the holders of the Deferred Shares £0.20 per share.
- Lastly in distributing the balance amongst the holders of the Equity shares pari passu as if the Ordinary and A Ordinary Shares constituted one class.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

The holders of the Equity Shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company. Every holder of Equity Shares shall have one vote in respect of each fully paid Equity Share registered in their name. The Deferred Shares carry no right to receive notice of, or attend or speak at, any general meeting of the company.

Redeemable preference shares
The redeemable preference shares carried an entitlement to a dividend at 0.5% per annum. They were redeemable at par at any time at the option of the holder or the company. Holders of preference shares had no right to attend or vote at the general meeting.

Preference shareholders had the right on winding up to receive in priority to any other class of shares an amount equal to the amount subscribed on each such share.

The redeemable preference shares were redeemed on 11 December 2015.

Deferred shares
The deferred shares are redeemable at any time at the option of the company, and will be redeemed on the occurrence of a realisation event, where realisation is defined as a share sale, listing or winding up. There are no other rights associated with these shares.

23. Reserves

The group and company reserves comprise the following:

The share premium account in the consolidated balance sheet represents the excess of consideration paid for share capital over its nominal value. This reserve is not distributable.

The merger reserve in the consolidated balance sheet represents the pre acquisition reserves of subsidiary companies at the time of acquisition in 2011 which was accounted for using merger accounting as permitted by UKGAAP. This reserve is not distributable.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and the cost of any company shares repurchased.

24. Net cash flow from operating activities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating profit	**1,950,823**	1,985,848
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**563,403**	610,724
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	**25,663**	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	**(365)**	-
Decrease/ (increase) in stocks	**288**	(14,230)
Decrease in debtors	**1,258,583**	201,876
Increase/ (decrease) in creditors	**38,939**	(2,227,541)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**3,837,334**	556,677

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

25. Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Dorbiere Limited has guaranteed the bank overdrafts and invoice financing facilities of the following related parties: Licensed Wholesale Company Limited, LWC Drinks LImited and Robinrate Limited

26. Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	351,638	368,500
Between two and five years	-	329,342
	351,638	697,842

27. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption to FRS 102 whereby transactions between wholly owned group companies are not disclosed.

Other

During the year, Dorbiere Limited sold goods and services amounting to £nil (2015: £106,402) to LWC Drinks Limited. The company also purchased goods and services from LWC Drinks Limited amounting to £4,631,924 (2015: £4,613,384). This company is related through common ownership. At 30 September 2016, the company was owed £509,871 (2015: £376,282) by LWC Drinks Limited. Amounts owed to the company by LWC Drinks Limited are included in related party balances.

On 27 November 2016 the company purchased the entire share capital of Winander Enterprise Limited for £110,000 and a trading property for £240,000 from the family of E K Mukadam, director. The trade of Winander Enterprise Limited is now incorporated in the results of Dorbiere Limited.

Amounts due to directors were as follows: £157,430 (2015: £2,251) owed to E K Mukadam and £600,440 (2015: £298,300) owed to R M Gray. These balances are disclosed in other creditors due within one year.

At 30 September 2016, other creditors due after one year include £196,909 (2015: £196,909) due to close family members of R M Gray.

At 30 September 2016, other creditors due within one year include £55,000 (2015: £nil) due to close family members of E K Mukadam.

At 30 September 2016, the amount payable to the Dorbiere Directors' Pension Scheme amounted to £75,000 (2015: £380,894). The balance is secured by legal charges over property assets. Interest, being applied at a market rate, of £3,552 (2015: £8,243) was charged to the profit and loss during the year and £nil (2015: £nil) is included in accruals at 30 September 2016 in relation to interest on this loan. Dorbiere Directors' Pension Scheme is related as it is a retirement benefit scheme for the benefit of trustees of the entity.

28. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties of Robinrate Limited are R M Gray and E K Mukadam.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2016

29. Prior year adjustments

The prior year financial statements have been restated to reflect the group's reserves following merger accounting principles which were applied when the company acquired Dorbiere Limited in 2011. There has been no impact on the net assets of the group at 30 September 2015 but the analysis of reserves has materially altered.

Net obligations under finance leases due within and after one year have also been restated to correct a material error. The restatement has reduced amounts falling due within one year by £238,859 and increased amounts falling due after more than one year by the same amount.