COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 05781546

THE VINE RESTAURANT LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st MARCH 2016

THURSDAY

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A10 24/11/2016 #346
COMPANIES HOUSE

BREBNERS
Chartered Accountants
1 Suffolk Way
Sevenoaks
Kent
TN13 1YL

THE VINE RESTAURANT LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2016 £	2015 (restated) £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS	3				
Tangible assets			1,723,343		1,708,126
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		24,068		32,662	
Debtors		6,570		12,957	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,688		7,439	
		34,326		53,058	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		348,980		302,583	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(314,654)		(249,525)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,408,689		1,458,601
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year			466,049		497,677
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			23,891		20,124
			918,749		940,800

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

THE VINE RESTAURANT LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31st MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2016 £	2015 *(restated)* £	2015 £
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	**4**		**501,000**		501,000
Profit and loss account			**417,749**		439,800
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**918,749**		940,800

For the year ended 31st March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 1/11/16, and are signed on their behalf by:
Mrs K Bouverie
Director

Company Registration Number: 05781546

KBouverie

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of goods and services, exclusive of Value Added Tax, provided to customers during the year.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Freehold Buildings	-	over 50 years
Freehold Land	-	not depreciated

The carrying values of all tangible assets are reviewed by the directors for impariment if events or changes in circumstances indicates their carrying values may not be recoverable. Any impariment in the value of fixed asset is charged to the profit and loss account. The company's policy is to maintain its freehold property to a high standard through a continual programme of maintenance. Depreciation is provided on the freehold property, but in the opininon of the directors the residual value is such that any depreciation charge is immaterial.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES** ***(continued)***

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. **PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT**

During the year the directors identified that certain items of fixed asset additions had been incorrectly classified in previous years and depreciation incorrectly calculated.

In the current years accounts the items have been corrected and the comparisons have been restated.

As a result, the net assets at 31st March 2015 have increased by £90,240, and the profit for the year then ended, have been increased by £9,530, from those previously stated.

3. **FIXED ASSETS**

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1st April 2015	1,855,901
Additions	63,730
Disposals	(20,959)
At 31st March 2016	1,898,672
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2015	147,775
Charge for year	35,938
On disposals	(8,384)
At 31st March 2016	175,329
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2016	1,723,343
At 31st March 2015	1,708,126

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015 *(restated)*	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**501,000**	**501,000**	501,000	501,000

5. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent is Quin Limited.

The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking to be Hopewell Investments Inc, a company registered in the USA.