M W RESTAURANTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

TUESDAY



14 18/07/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A Jameson

T Kato M Williams A Schild

(Appointed 28 September 2016)

Company number

08951280

Registered office

2 & 3 Threadneedle Walk

60 Threadneedle Street

London EC2R 8HP

Auditor

Beavis Morgan Audit Limited

82 St John Street

London EC1M 4JN

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Financial Overview

MW Restaurants Limited achieved sales of £5.6m in the year (prior year £3.1m) with a gross profit of £2.3m (prior year £1.5m).

Business Review and Future Plans

During 2016, the business completed its 2nd full year of trading in Threadneedle Street as well as successfully launching the Victoria restaurant and associated wine store.

Towards the end of 2016 a further equity fundraising was undertaken to support future growth of the new "Bar & Grill" concept, with the first site in Twickenham secured and due to open in September 2017.

Principle Risks and Uncertainties

The restaurant sector is experiencing costs increases and uncertainty in relation to people through a shortage of staff, property through significant increases to business rates and products costs through exposure to currency movements.

There is broader uncertainty in the UK economic environment with a potential knock on impact to consumer and business spending habits caused by the Brexit negotiations and changes in the political landscape.

On behalf of the board

M Williams

- 1 -

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of fine dining.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A Jameson

T Kato

M Williams

A Schild

(Appointed 28 September 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

Beavis Morgan Audit Limited were appointed auditor to the company and 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

M William

Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 elected to prepare the 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company 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 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under Companies Act 2006, s454, on a voluntary basis, the directors can amend these financial statements if they subsequently prove to be defective.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M W RESTAURANTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of M W Restaurants Limited for the period ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 6 to 23. 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 set out on page 3, 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 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the period 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF M W RESTAURANTS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Ben, Myn Holis Wol

Matthew Burge (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Beavis Morgan Audit Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

14 July 2017

82 St John Street London EC1M 4JN

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 5 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes		For the period ended 31 December 2016 £	For the period ended 4 January 2016 as restated
Turnover Cost of sales	3		5,595,501 (3,278,468)	3,089,003 (1,597,735)
Gross profit			2,317,033	1,491,268
Administrative expenses		•	(2,882,190)	(2,023,786)
Operating loss	4	ود	(565,157)	(532,518)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8	٠	(33,323)	820 (5,809)
Loss before taxation			(598,480)	(537,507)
Taxation	9		-	-
Loss for the financial period	22		(598,480)	(537,507)

There was no other comprehensive income in the period.

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		31 Dec	cember 2016		anuary 2016 as restated
	Notes	· £	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		110,204		144,987
Tangible assets	. 11		3,780,100		3,933,206
Investments	12		4		3
			3,890,308		4,078,196
Current assets					
Stocks	15	240,905		249,846	
Debtors	16	1,347,954		1,148,325	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,073,055		952,023	
		3,661,914		2,350,194	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	17				
one year		(1,844,980)	•	(1,759,924)	
Net current assets			1,816,934		590,270
Total assets less current liabilities			5,707,242		4,668,466
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	· o	(977,126)		(1,090,273)
Net assets			4,730,116		3,578,193
Net assets			=====		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		3,092		3,006
Share premium account	21		6,169,312		4,455,664
Profit and loss reserves	22		(1,442,288)		(880,477)
1 10th and 1033 16361 463	~~		(1,772,200)		(000,477)
Total equity			4,730,116		3,578,193
		•	=====		====

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{12}{12}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

A Jameson 12/7/17

Company Registration No. 08951280

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 5 January 2015		. 2,293	2,178,710	(342,970)	1,838,033
Year ended 4 January 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year FRS102 Restatement Issue of share capital Balance at 4 January 2016	20	713	2,276,954 ——— 4,455,664	(500,838) (36,669) - (880,477)	(537,507) (36,669) 2,277,667 —————————————————————————————————
Period ended 31 December 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the period Issue of share capital Balance at 31 December 2016	20	3,092	1,713,648 	(598,480) - - (1,478,957)	(598,480) 1,713,734

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations Interest paid	25		(132,438) (33,323)	:	95,109 (5,809)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	l		(165,761)		89,300
Investing activities Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets Purchase of subsidiaries Interest received		(626) (168,593) (1)		(10,099) (2,902,776) (3) 820	
Net cash used in investing activities			(169,220)		(2,912,058)
Financing activities Proceeds from issue of shares New capital on finance leases Payment of finance leases obligations		1,713,734		2,277,669 739,910	
Net cash generated from financing activities		, v	1,456,013		3,017,579
Net increase in cash and cash equivalen	ts		1,121,032		194,821
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	period		952,023		757,202
Cash and cash equivalents at end of per	iod		2,073,055		952,023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

M W Restaurants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 & 3. Threadneedle Walk, 60 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP.

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.

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.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of M W Restaurants 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 5 January 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 26.

The financial statements have been prepared for the period ended 31 December 2016, with the comparative being the year ended 4 January 2016, this is to ensure a consistent 31 December year end going forward.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and the directors consider that it is appropriate to do so, due to the availability of adequate financial resources for the next 12 months.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for food and beverages net of VAT and is recognised when the food and beverages are provided to the customer.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Initial start up costs which are directly attributable to the company's subsequent ability to generate revenue have been capitalised and written off over the period during which the company is expected to benefit from this expenditure.

Amortisation 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:

Start up costs

5 years straight line

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 leasehold improvements over term of lease Plant and machinery 20% straight line Fixtures, fittings & equipment 10% straight line Computer equipment 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less provision for impairment.

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 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 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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received. 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 (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Taxation

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

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Rent-free periods are spread over the life of the lease.

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

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.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

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. These would be in respect of assets lives particularly intangibles and depreciation.

Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges 2016 £ £ £	3	Turnover and other revenue		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Sepreciation of intangible fixed assets held under finance leases 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Coperating lease charges Coper		An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	•	
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Food 2,822,348 1,581,649 Beverage 2,704,934 1,429,876 Cither 68,219 77,478 68,219 77,478 5,595,501 3,089,003 Cither revenue Interest income - 820 820 Cither 820			£	£
Beverage				
Other 68,219 77,478 5,595,501 3,089,003 Other revenue Interest income - 820 Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom 5,595,501 3,089,003 Operating loss Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): £ £ Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements 9,000 6,000 Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets 920,054 84,873 Depreciation of fungible fixed assets held under finance leases 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets 11,706,966 877,065 Operating lease charges 673,294 428,597 Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:				
Other revenue Interest income - 820 Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom 5,595,501 3,089,003 Operating loss Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): £ £ Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements 9,000 6,000 Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets 220,054 84,873 Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets 1,706,966 877,065 Operating lease charges 673,294 428,597 Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:		-		
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Operating loss Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases 101,645 Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number			£	£
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number		United Kingdom	5,595,501	3,089,003
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number				-
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting): Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number	4	Operating loss		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number				
financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number Number		Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 220,054 84,873 101,645 43,957 Amortisation of intangible assets 35,409 33,955 673,294 428,597 ———————————————————————————————————			•	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number				
Amortisation of intangible assets Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number				
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Operating lease charges Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number		·		
Operating lease charges 673,294 428,597 Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 Number Number				
Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 2016 Number Number		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 2016 Number Number		Operating lease charges	673,294 ————	428,597
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was: 2016 2016 Number Number				
was: 2016 2016 Number Number	5	Employees	•	•
Number Number			the company durir	ig the period
Number Number			2016	2016
Operational 112 68				
——————————————————————————————————————		Operational	112	EB
		Орогалона		======

5	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2016 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	1,778,810 112,436 ——— 1,891,246	1,034,537 80,606 1,115,143
6	Directors' remuneration	2016 £	2016 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	119,500	· .
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2016 £	2016 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	-	820
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	820
8	Interest payable and similar expenses	2016 £	2016 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	33,323	5,809

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Taxation

10

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

	2016 £	2016 £
Loss before taxation	(598,480)	(537,507)
		
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	(119,696)	(107,501)
Non deductible tax expenses	1,209	5,371
Tax losses in the year	131,760	240,347
Capital allowances	(77,613)	(171,286)
Depreciation add back	64,340	25,766
Other adjustment	-	(30)
Prior year adjustment-FRS102	-	7,333
Taxation for the period		,
raxation for the period		
	•	
Intangible fixed assets		
,		Start up costs
Cost		£
At 5 January 2016		181,804
Additions		626
,		
At 31 December 2016		182,430
Amortisation and impairment		22.24=
At 5 January 2016		36,817
Amortisation charged for the period		35,409
At 31 December 2016		72,226
Carrying amount		-
At 31 December 2016		110,204
At 4 January 2016		144,987

11	Tangible fixed assets					
		Land and buildings leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 5 January 2016	2,676,310	449,225	882,512	73,638	4,081,685
	Additions	139,171	9,609	18,417	1,396	168,593
	At 31 December 2016	2,815,481	458,834	900,929	75,034	4,250,278
	Depreciation and impairment	<u></u>				
	At 5 January 2016	57,050	39,976	38,598	12,855	148,479
	Depreciation charged in the period	128,516	89,514	90,367	13,302	321,699
	At 31 December 2016	185,566	129,490	128,965	26,157	470,178
	Carrying amount			_		
	At 31 December 2016	2,629,915	329,344	771,964 	48,877	3,780,100
	At 4 January 2016	2,619,260	409,249	843,914	60,783	3,933,206
	The net carrying value of tangible f finance leases or hire purchase contr		udes the follo	owing in resp	ect of assets 2016 £	held under 2016 £
	Plant and machinery				211,915	271,410
	Fixtures, fittings & equipment				565,483	607,632
					777,398	879,042 ———
	Depreciation charge for the period in	respect of leased	l assets		101,645	43,957
12	Fixed asset investments					
	•		N	otes	2016 £	2016 £
	Investments in subsidiaries			13	4	. 3
		•	O			

12	Fixed asset investments				(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asse	t investments			Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation At 5 January 2016 Additions		e e		3
	At 31 December 2016				4
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2016				4
	At 4 January 2016				3
13	Holdings of more than 20	%			
	The company holds more t	han 20% of the	share capital in the following	ng companies:	
	Name of undertaking and incorporation or residence		Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct
	M W Restaurants (Canary Wharf) Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
	M W Wine Store Online Limited	England and	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
	M W Restaurants (Social) Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
14	Financial instruments		·	0040	2046
	·			2016 £	2016 £
	Carrying amount of finance Debt instruments measured		eost	849,637	707,139
	Carrying amount of finance			0.400.405	0.704.000
	Measured at amortised cos	t		2,430,165 =======	2,781,223

15	Stocks	2016	2016
	,	. £	£
	Raw materials and consumables	240,905 ————	249,846
	The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the perio £877,065).	d was £1,706,966 (4 Ja	anuary 2016-
16	Debtors		
	·	2016	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	. £	£
	Trade debtors	131,866	-
	Other debtors	717,771	707,139
	Prepayments and accrued income	498,317	441,186
		1,347,954	1,148,325
4-			
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2016
	Note		£
	Obligations under finance leases 19	233,004	213,926
	Lease incentive	82,892	· .
	Trade creditors	327,077	507,783
	Other taxation and social security	391,941	68,974
	Other creditors	219,223	266,020
	Accruals and deferred income	590,843	703,221
		1,844,980	1,759,924
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	,	2016	2016
	Note		£
	Obligations under finance leases 19	249,185	525,984
	Lease incentive	727,941	564,289
		977,126	1,090,273
	A contract of the contract of		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

19	Finance lease obligations		
	•	2016	2016
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
	Within one year	233,004	213,926
	In two to five years	249,185	525,984
	•	400.400	700.040
		482,189	739,910

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

20 Share capital

	2016	2016
	· £	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary A of 1p each	100	100
297,774 Ordinary B of 1p each	2;978	2,892
141,700 Ordinary C of 0.01p each	· 14	14
	3,092	3,006
	===	====

During the year 8,574 Ordinary B shares were issued at £200 per share.

In December 2016 the directors changed the share structure: Ordinary A shares decreased in nominal value from £1 to £0.01, Ordinary B shares decreased in nominal value from £1 to £0.01 and Ordinary C shares decreased in nominal value from £0.01 to £0.0001.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

21	Share premium account		
	·	2016	2016
	•	£	£
	At beginning of period	4,455,664	2,178,710
	Issue of new shares	1,713,648	2,276,954
	At end of period	6,169,312	4,455,664
		 _	
22	Profit and loss reserves		
		31 December	4 January
		2016	2016 as restated
		£	£
	At the beginning of the period	(843,808)	(342,970)
	Prior year adjustment	(36,669)	-
	As restated	(880,477)	(342,970)
	Loss for the period	(598,480)	(537,507)
	At the end of the period	(1,442,288)	(880,477)
			

23 Operating lease commitments

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	2016
	£	£
Within one year	750,500	750,500
Between two and five years	3,002,002	3,002,002
In over five years	10,320,065	11,107,815
	14,072,567	14,860,317
		

24 Control

There is no ultimate controlling party.

Cash generated from operations	•	
	2016	2016
	£	£
Loss for the year after tax	(598,480)	(537,507)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs ·	33,323	5,809
Investment income *	• •	(820)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	35,409	33,955
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	321,699	128,830
FRS102 adjustment	36,669	-
Movements in working capital:	·	
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	8,941	(131,301)
(Increase) in debtors	(199,629)	(678,733)
Increase in creditors	229,630	1,274,876
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(132,438)	95,109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

26 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity		i
	5 January	4 January
	2015 £	2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	1,838,033	3,614,862
Adjustments to prior period	-	(36,669)
Equity reported under FRS 102	1,838,033	3,578,193
		
Reconciliation of loss for the financial period		
		2016
		£
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102		(500,838)
Adjustments to prior period (note below)		(36,669)
Loss reported under FRS 102		(537,507)
•		

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

The prior year adjustment is in relation to the lease incentive being spread over the life of the lease.