Registered number: SC097813

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S A Clarkson
Company secretary	L C Secretaries Limited
Registered number	SC097813
Registered office	Johnstone House 52-54 Rose Street Aberdeen AB10 1HA

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2
Director's responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditors' report	4 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9 - 10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 26

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Introduction

The principal activity of the company consists of the provision of catering foods, drinks and entertainment.

Business review

The director is satisfied with the trading results for the year, given the backdrop of a downturn in the local economy and is confident that the company will continue to trade profitably despite difficult market conditions.

The results for the company show turnover for the year of £5,641,046 (2016 - £6,178,060) and a profit on ordinary activities before tax for the year of £299,265 (2016 - £108,148).

The business operates from 8 establishments in the centre of Aberdeen.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The director is responsible for risk management and is responsible for establishing and implementing specific guidelines on the management of price, interest rate and liquiditiy risk.

Price risk
The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of ongoing operations. The company maintains good relations with trusted suppliers in order to keep costs down.

Interest rate risk
The company minimises its exposure to interest rate risk by securing competitive loans and ensuring all covenants and repayment schedules are adhered to.

Liquiditiy risk
The company actively maintains sufficient cash balances to fund ongoing operations.

Financial key performance indicators

The Director considers turnover, gross profit margin and overall profit to be the key performance indicators and monitors these on an on going basis. The results for the year on Page 6 provides an overview of performance against the prior year.

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

S A Clarkson
Director

Date: 3 November 2017

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

S A Clarkson

Future developments

The company will continue to face a highly competitive market following the year end. However, the director is confident that the company will continue to trade profitably.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

S A Clarkson
Director

Date: 3 November 2017

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of P B Development Company Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017, set out on pages 6 to 26. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 3, the director is 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic report and the Director's 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 March 2017 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and such reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our 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 Director's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

Christopher Masson (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

Statutory Auditor

Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Kingswells
Aberdeen
AB15 8PU
Date: 3/11/17

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		5,641,046	6,178,060
Cost of sales		(1,672,259)	(1,993,447)
Gross profit		3,968,787	4,184,613
Administrative expenses		(3,637,589)	(4,035,967)
Operating profit	4	331,198	148,646
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,205	1,628
Interest payable and expenses	9	(33,138)	(42,126)
Profit before tax		299,265	108,148
Tax on profit	10	(80,529)	119,202
Profit for the financial year		218,736	227,350

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

P B DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC097813

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		30,708		37,458
Tangible assets	13		10,832,329		11,191,418
Investment property	14		850,874		850,874
			11,713,911		12,079,750
Current assets					
Stocks	15	157,397		197,562	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	671,270		637,596	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	1,741,111		1,650,003	
		2,569,778		2,485,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(2,549,693)		(1,978,187)	
Net current assets			20,085		506,974
Total assets less current liabilities			11,733,996		12,586,724
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		-		(8,227)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	22	(905,664)		(968,901)	
			(905,664)		(968,901)
Net assets			10,828,332		11,609,596
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		10		10
Revaluation reserve			6,940,585		7,076,995
Profit and loss account			3,887,737		4,532,591
			10,828,332		11,609,596

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

S A Clarkson
Director

Date: 3 November 2017

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	10	7,076,995	4,532,591	11,609,596
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	218,736	218,736
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	218,736	218,736
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Transfer between revaluation reserve and statement of comprehensive income	-	(136,410)	136,410	-
Total transactions with owners	-	(136,410)	(863,590)	(1,000,000)
At 31 March 2017	10	6,940,585	3,887,737	10,828,332

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	10	7,213,147	4,169,089	11,382,246
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	227,350	227,350
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	227,350	227,350
Transfer between revaluation reserve and statement of comprehensive income	-	(136,152)	136,152	-
At 31 March 2016	10	7,076,995	4,532,591	11,609,596

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	218,736	227,350
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	6,750	6,750
Depreciation of tangible assets	371,319	389,695
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	895
Interest paid	33,138	42,126
Interest received	(1,205)	(1,628)
Taxation charge	80,529	(119,202)
Decrease in stocks	40,165	13,330
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	5,696	(8,382)
Decrease in creditors	(116,821)	(27,834)
Corporation tax received/(paid)	8,232	(63,200)
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	100,000	(70,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities	746,539	389,900
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(12,230)	(538,578)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	-	5,000
Purchase of investment properties	-	(170)
Interest received	1,205	1,628
HP interest paid	(702)	(659)
Net cash from investing activities	(11,727)	(532,779)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(125,000)	(250,000)
Repayment of other loans	-	(18,547)
Repayment of finance leases	(4,047)	(3,675)
Movement in directors loan	778,925	18,592
Dividends paid	(1,000,000)	-
Interest paid	(32,436)	(41,467)
Related party financing	(208,005)	122,029
Net cash used in financing activities	(590,563)	(173,068)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	144,249	(315,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,596,862	1,912,809
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,741,111	1,596,862
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,741,111	1,650,003
Bank overdrafts	-	(53,141)
	1,741,111	1,596,862

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

P B Development Company Limited is a private limited company incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 52-54 Johnstone House, Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA. The principal activity of the company consists of the provision of catering foods, drinks and entertainment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director, having made due and careful enquiry and preparing forecasts, is of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute it's operations over the next 12 months. As part of this assessment, it is the director's expectation that the bank loan will be re-financed with an extended repayment term of 5 years. The director, therefore, has made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. As a result, the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Amortisation on goodwill is provided at 10%.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Heritable property	- 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	- 4-10 years
Motor vehicles	- 4-5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Base stock is not depreciated. Tenants improvements will be depreciated over the period of the lease term.

2.6 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold properties are carried at deemed cost less accumulated depreciation as permitted by the transition rules within FRS 102. Deemed cost is based on the fair value determined by an independant valuation carried out in March 2012.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the director. The valuation is derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.15 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company contributes a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.16 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.17 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported during the year for revenue and costs. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of investment property

The investment property is carried at fair value based on an independent valuation which was carried out in March 2012. The director makes an annual assessment of this valuation with due consideration given to the current property market and comparable yields of similar properties.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	371,319	389,695
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	6,750	6,750
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	895

5. Auditors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	12,500	12,500

6. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,635,746	2,001,135
Social security costs	102,115	145,211
Cost of defined contribution scheme	11,254	12,551
	1,749,115	2,158,897

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

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Management and administration	19	30
Bar/Restaurant	144	147
	163	177

7. Director's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Director's emoluments	-	247,900
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	3,121	4,532
	3,121	252,432

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 directors (2016 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £NIL (2016 - £247,900).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £3,121 (2016 - £4,532).

All directors and certain senior employees, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company are considered to be key manaement personnel. Total remuneration, excluding the director whose remuneration is already disclosed above, in respect of these individuals is £95,833 (2016 - £83,203).

8. Interest receivable

	2017 £	2016 £
Other interest receivable	1,205	1,628

9. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank interest payable	32,436	41,047
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	702	659
Other interest payable	-	420
	33,138	42,126

10. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	143,850	9,742
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(84)	(17,815)
	143,766	(8,073)
Total current tax	143,766	(8,073)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(8,954)	34,023
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(25,173)
Deferred tax rate change on opening balance	(54,283)	(4,294)
Indexation adjustment on potential property revaluation gain	-	(14,493)
Deferred tax rate change relating to fixed asset revaluation	-	(101,192)
Total deferred tax	(63,237)	(111,129)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	80,529	(119,202)

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	299,265	108,148
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	59,853	21,630
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	74,264	38,408
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	21,450	1,507
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(84)	(42,988)
Deferred tax rate change relating to fixed asset revaluation	-	(101,192)
Indexation adjustment on deferred tax on property revaluation gain	-	(14,493)
Non-taxable income	-	(14,000)
Chargeable losses	(31,864)	-
Deferred tax adjustment	8,195	-
Adjust deferred tax to average rate	(51,285)	(8,074)
Total tax charge for the year	80,529	(119,202)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

11. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Dividends - £100,000 per share (2016 - NIL)	1,000,000	-

12. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	67,500
At 31 March 2017	67,500
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	30,042
Charge for the year	6,750
At 31 March 2017	36,792
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	30,708
At 31 March 2016	37,458

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Heritable property £	Tenant improvements £	Furniture, fixtures & fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Basestock, cutlery and glassware £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2016	11,292,074	341,663	2,011,870	178,520	28,674	13,852,801
Additions	-	-	12,230	-	-	12,230
At 31 March 2017	11,292,074	341,663	2,024,100	178,520	28,674	13,865,031
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2016	893,970	11,745	1,646,107	109,561	-	2,661,383
Charge for the year on owned assets	225,727	15,386	105,982	14,968	-	362,063
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	-	9,256	-	9,256
At 31 March 2017	1,119,697	27,131	1,752,089	133,785	-	3,032,702
Net book value						
At 31 March 2017	10,172,377	314,532	272,011	44,735	28,674	10,832,329
At 31 March 2016	10,398,104	329,918	365,763	68,959	28,674	11,191,418

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Motor vehicles	27,767	37,023
	27,767	37,023

14. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2016	850,874
At 31 March 2017	850,874

The investment property was revalued by the director in consultation with independent chartered surveyors as at March 2012. All valuations were prepared on an open market value basis for existing use and are recorded in these accounts.

If the investment properties had not been revalued, they would be stated on a historical cost basis of £756,157.

The director considers that there has been no material change in property values at the year end.

No depreciation is charged on investment properties.

15. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Goods for resale	157,397	197,562

16. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	25,715	36,951
Amounts owed by related parties	497,113	392,446
Other debtors	108,889	174,850
Prepayments and accrued income	39,553	33,349
	671,270	637,596

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,741,111	1,650,003
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(53,141)
	1,741,111	1,596,862

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	-	53,141
Bank loans	1,062,500	1,187,500
Trade creditors	368,278	429,697
Amounts owed to related parties	-	3,338
Corporation tax	143,878	-
Other taxation and social security	170,059	175,572
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,332	4,152
Other creditors	727,567	3,913
Accruals and deferred income	69,079	120,874
	2,549,693	1,978,187

Secured loan

The borrowings are secured by a standard security over two of the company's properties, and a bond and floating charge over the company's assets and undertakings.

The company has also granted cross guarantees in favour of a company with common ownership amounting to £510,000 in respect of bank indebtedness of this related party. The contingent liability in respect of this as at 31 March 2017 is £249,381 (2016:£248,705).

The bank loan bears interest at a rate of 2.5% over LIBOR and is repayable in a final installment within one year. Since the year end the director has entered into advanced discussions with the bank around restructuring the payment period of the loan and anticipates that the loan will be re-financed over a longer period.

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	8,227
	-	8,227

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	8,325	4,654
Between 1-2 years	7,302	8,270
	15,627	12,924

21. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,741,111	1,650,003
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	631,717	604,247
	2,372,828	2,254,250
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,504,050)	(1,797,035)
	(1,504,050)	(1,797,035)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise bank accounts and cash.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by participating interests.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans, trade creditors and accruals.

22. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(968,901)	(1,080,030)
Charged to profit or loss	63,237	111,129
At end of year	(905,664)	(968,901)

22. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(78,841)	(72,923)
Short term timing differences	277	257
Revalued property	(827,100)	(896,235)
	(905,664)	(968,901)

23. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10

24. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme. During the year £12,666 was paid into the scheme (2016 - £12,551). The amounts payable at the year end amounted to £1,626 (2016 - £1,428).

25. Related party transactions

Control

Throughout the year the company was controlled by the director.

Transactions

During the year the company had the following transactions with related parties:

Related party	Transaction	£	Balance at 31 March 2017 £
S Clarkson, a director	Loan movements	221,075	
	Dividend	(1,000,000)	(721,748)
Due < 1 year			
Carlton Rock Limited (a company in which S Clarkson is a director)	Recharges	890	131
Granite Rock Casino Limited	Rent	72,917	
(a company in which S	Recharges	25,119	
Clarkson is a director)	Sales	54,503	14,063
	Purchases	(16,460)	
	Loan	190,500	635,284
	Bad debt provision	(100,000)	(190,000)
The Forum Bar and Club	Recharges	9	9
Limited (a company in which	Loan	-	37,626
S Clarkson is a director)			
		Note 16:	497,113

The highest debit amount outstanding on the director's loan during the year was £125,346, no interest is charged on the loan and there are no set repayment terms.

The related company loans have no set repayment terms and are interest free.