

Company Registration No. 05627423 (England and Wales)

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 10

---

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		20,096		23,497
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		13,145		13,487	
Debtors	6	31,371		146,840	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,281		88,012	
		<u>173,797</u>		<u>248,339</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(80,780)</u>		<u>(67,550)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			93,017		180,789
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>113,113</u>		<u>204,286</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	9		<u>(3,656)</u>		<u>(4,267)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>109,457</u>		<u>200,019</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss reserves	11		109,456		200,018
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>109,457</u>		<u>200,019</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 November 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019***

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 November 2020

Mr Nathan Burkey  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05627423**

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

AT Restaurants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lower Third Floor, Evelyn Suite, Quantum House, 22 - 24 Red Lion Court, London, EC4A 3EB.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**1.2 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services derived from its principal activity net of VAT.

**1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

**1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Straight line over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	Straight line 33%

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.

**1.5 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.

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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.

**1.6 Stocks**

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

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

**1.7 Cash at bank and in hand**

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.

**1.8 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 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.

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

***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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies 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 payments 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.

**1.9 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

**1.10 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.

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**1.11 Employee benefits**

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

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.12 Retirement benefits**

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

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	13	16
	==	==

**3 Taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	9,862	-
	==	==



**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

<b>3 Taxation</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>	
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>			
Origination and reversal of timing differences		(611)	(1,126)
		<u></u>	<u></u>
Total tax charge/(credit)		9,251	(1,126)
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>4 Intangible fixed assets</b>			
			<b>Goodwill</b>
			<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2018 and 30 November 2019			44,896
			<u></u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2018 and 30 November 2019			44,896
			<u></u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2019			-
			<u></u>
At 30 November 2018			-
			<u></u>
<b>5 Tangible fixed assets</b>			
	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2018	19,181	89,776	108,957
Additions	-	3,120	3,120
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
At 30 November 2019	19,181	92,896	112,077
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2018	12,648	72,812	85,459
Depreciation charged in the year	959	5,563	6,522
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
At 30 November 2019	13,607	78,374	91,981
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2019	5,574	14,522	20,096
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
At 30 November 2018	6,533	16,964	23,497
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

<b>6 Debtors</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Other debtors		31,371	146,840
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors		(25,224)	(23,212)
Corporation tax		9,862	-
Other taxation and social security		39,450	38,019
Other creditors		56,692	52,743
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		80,780	67,550
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Provisions for liabilities</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>9</b>	3,656	4,267
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>9 Deferred taxation</b>			
The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:			
		<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Balances:</b>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances		3,656	4,267
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>			<b>2019</b>
			<b>£</b>
Liability at 1 December 2018			4,267
Credit to profit or loss			(611)
			<u>          </u>
Liability at 30 November 2019			3,656
			<u>          </u>

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

---

<b>10</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
	1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
		<b>==</b>	<b>==</b>

**AT RESTAURANTS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS 'ABOUT THYME'**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

**11 Profit and loss reserves**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning of the year	200,018	207,336
Profit/(loss) for the year	39,438	(7,318)
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(130,000)	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At the end of the year	109,456	200,018
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**12 Directors' transactions**

Dividends totalling £130,000 (2018 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,752 (2018: £126,146 in other debtors) due to Mr Nathan Burkey who is the sole director of the company.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Interest charged	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Mr Nathan Burkey -	2.50	126,146	2,102	(130,000)	(1,752)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		126,146	2,102	(130,000)	(1,752)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**13 Controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is the director and sole shareholder, Mr N Burkey.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.