TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Pages for filing with the registrar

TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Contents

TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	3,663	6,633
		3,663	**6,633**
Current assets			
Debtors	5	267,234	241,038
Cash at bank and in hand		1,104	12,102
		268,338	**253,140**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(194,148)	(148,473)
Net current assets		**74,190**	**104,667**
Total assets less current liabilities		**77,853**	**111,300**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(75,777)	(93,127)
Provision for liabilities		(632)	(1,658)
Net assets		**1,444**	**16,515**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		1,441	16,512
Total shareholder's funds		**1,444**	**16,515**

For the financial year ending 31 March 2024 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Teapot Creative Limited (registered number: 07945108) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2024. They were signed on its behalf by:

B N Tottle
Director

E A Tottle
Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Teapot Creative Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is The Courtyard Bowdens Farm, Hambridge, Langport, TA10 0BP, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes
The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

Current tax
Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities on the balance sheet.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill	10 years straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	3 years straight line
Plant and machinery etc.	4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases

The Company as lessee
Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessor
Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

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.

2. Employees

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	17	21

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2023	1,648	1,648
At 31 March 2024	**1,648**	**1,648**
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2023	1,648	1,648
At 31 March 2024	**1,648**	**1,648**
Net book value		
At 31 March 2024	**0**	**0**
At 31 March 2023	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 April 2023	1,563	73,389	74,952
Additions	0	1,013	1,013
At 31 March 2024	**1,563**	**74,402**	**75,965**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2023	1,563	66,756	68,319
Charge for the financial year	0	3,983	3,983
At 31 March 2024	**1,563**	**70,739**	**72,302**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2024	**0**	**3,663**	**3,663**
At 31 March 2023	0	6,633	6,633

5. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	66,886	66,571
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	12,918	12,918
Other debtors	187,430	161,549
	267,234	**241,038**

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,847	14,800
Trade creditors	33,646	19,679
Taxation and social security	94,478	85,497
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	0	1,287
Other creditors	46,177	27,210
	194,148	**148,473**

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans	24,175	32,067
Other creditors	51,602	61,060
	75,777	**93,127**

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

8. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
within one year	10,177	1,578
between one and five years	44,835	1,841
after five years	4,299	0
	59,311	**3,419**

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

Advances

B N Tottle

The directors loan account is repayable on demand and interest is charged on overdrawn balances exceeding £10,000 at the official HMRC rates.

At 1 April 2023, the balance owed by the director was £47,170. During the year, £27,403 was advanced to the director and £9,947 was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2024, the balance owed by the director was £64,626.

At 1 April 2022, the balance owed by the director was £36,795. During the year, £12,272 was advanced to the director and £1,897 was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2023, the balance owed by the director was £47,170.

E A Ginbey

The directors loan account is repayable on demand and interest is charged on overdrawn balances exceeding £10,000 at the official HMRC rates.

At 1 April 2023, the balance owed by the director was £61,544. During the year, £23,611 was advanced to the director and £8,801 was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2024, the balance owed by the director was £76,354.

At 1 April 2022, the balance owed by the director was £52,678. During the year, £9,557 was advanced to the director and £691 was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2023, the balance owed by the director was £61,544.

relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.