

TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	9,115	6,460
		9,115	6,460
Current assets			
Debtors	5	181,805	208,269
Cash at bank and in hand		46,478	26,892
		228,283	235,161
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(157,893)	(194,190)
		70,390	40,971
Net current assets			
		79,505	47,431
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(67,405)	(41,615)
Provisions for liabilities		(1,732)	(1,227)
		10,368	4,589
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		10,365	4,586
		10,368	4,589
Total shareholder's funds			

For the financial year ending 31 March 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its 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 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 Director on 16 December 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

Barry Neil Tottle
Director

TEAPOT CREATIVE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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 design and web services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes, returns, rebates and discounts.

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

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 '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.

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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
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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. 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:

Leasehold improvements	3	years	Straight line
Plant and machinery	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, that 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 lessor

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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in other operating income over the period in which the related costs are recognised, and timing differences are presented as other debtors or deferred income within the balance sheet. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	20	29

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3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2020	1,648	1,648
At 31 March 2021	1,648	1,648
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2020	1,648	1,648
At 31 March 2021	1,648	1,648
Net book value		
At 31 March 2021	0	0
At 31 March 2020	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 April 2020	1,563	57,911	59,474
Additions	0	8,672	8,672
At 31 March 2021	1,563	66,583	68,146
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2020	1,563	51,451	53,014
Charge for the financial year	0	6,017	6,017
At 31 March 2021	1,563	57,468	59,031
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	0	9,115	9,115
At 31 March 2020	0	6,460	6,460

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5. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	35,528	81,231
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	11,700	7,500
Corporation tax	14,283	0
Other debtors	120,294	119,538
	181,805	208,269

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,300	0
Trade creditors	8,498	5,818
Other creditors	75,358	107,742
Corporation tax	0	18,098
Other taxation and social security	63,737	62,532
	157,893	194,190

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans	63,700	41,615
Other creditors	3,705	0
	67,405	41,615

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (repayable by instalments)	15,054	0

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8. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

Advances

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

B N Tottle

At 1 April 2020, the balance was £29,642. During the year, £3,857 was advanced to the director, and £32 was repaid by the director. The balance at 31 March 2021 was £33,467.

At 1 April 2019, the balance was £22,086. During the year, £23,136 was advanced to the director, and £15,580 was repaid by the director. The balance at 31 March 2020 was £29,642.

E A Ginbey

At 1 April 2020, the balance was £45,911. During the year, £4,432 was advanced to the director, and £237 was repaid by the director. The balance at 31 March 2021 was £50,106.

At 1 April 2019, the balance was £36,040. During the year, £25,147 was advanced to the director, and £15,276 was repaid by the director. The balance at 31 March 2020 was £45,911.

A J Lewis

At 1 April 2019, the balance was £200. During the year, £nil was advanced to the director, and £200 was repaid by the director. The balance at 31 March 2020 was £nil.

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.