Company registration number 10691412 (England and Wales)	
MRS POTTS CHOCOLATE HOUSE LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022	
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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

		2022		2021		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		285,928		232,887	
Current assets						
Stocks	5	29,393		12,926		
Debtors	6	70,282		45,422		
Cash at bank and in hand		10,638		25,641		
		110,313		83,989		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(111,770)		(88,199)		
Net current liabilities			(1,457)		(4,210)	
Total assets less current liabilities			284,471		228,677	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(297,194)		(173,588)	
Provisions for liabilities			(585)		(585)	
Net (liabilities)/assets			(13,308)		54,504	
not (nasimios), assets			<del>(10,000)</del>		====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	9		250		250	
Profit and loss reserves			(13,558)		54,254	
Total equity			(13,308)		54,504	

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2022** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M T Potts **Director** 

Company Registration No. 10691412

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Mrs Potts Chocolate House Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 50 Park Street, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS1 5JN.

#### 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

## 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:

 Improvements to property
 18% or 20% straight line

 Plant and equipment
 20% straight line

 Computers
 20% straight line

 Motor vehicles
 25% reducing balance

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 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 cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 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.

## 1.8 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.

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

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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 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.

#### 3 Employees

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

					2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total				49 <b>———</b>	38
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Improvements to	Plant and	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
		property £	equipment £	£	£	£
	Cost	-	-		~	-
	At 1 July 2021	188,050	123,468	5,073	_	316,591
	Additions	68,771	29,200	1,818	24,495	124,284
	At 30 June 2022	256,821	152,668	6,891	24,495	440,875
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 July 2021	47,483	33,122	3,099	-	83,704
	Depreciation charged in the year	40,512	24,792	1,856	4,083	71,243
	At 30 June 2022	87,995	57,914	4,955	4,083	154,947
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 June 2022	168,826	94,754	1,936	20,412	285,928
	At 30 June 2021	140,567	90,346	1,974		232,887

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

5	Stocks			2022	2021
				£	£
	Stocks			29,393	12,926
6	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2022 £	2021 £
	Other debtors			70,282	45,422
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ar			
				2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans			18,000	18,333
	Taxation and social security Other creditors			45,565 48,205	7,994
	Other deditors			40,205	61,872
				111,770 ======	88,199
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more that	an one year			
				2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			65,509	81,667
	Other creditors			231,685	91,921
				297,194	173,588
9	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	250	250	250	250

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.