Registered Number 05561532

RUDDICKS NEWSAGENTS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 January 2015

RUDDICKS NEWSAGENTS LIMITED **Registered Number 05561532**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2015

	Notes	*2015*	*2014*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	86,900	94,800
Tangible assets	3	55,999	56,987
		142,899	151,787
Current assets			
Stocks		16,384	14,452
Debtors		3,298	5,303
Cash at bank and in hand		20,294	20,963
		39,976	40,718
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(96,822)	(106,165)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(56,846)	(65,447)
Total assets less current liabilities		86,053	86,340
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(77,782)	(78,234)
Provisions for liabilities		(6,916)	(7,032)
Total net assets (liabilities)		1,355	1,074
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		120	120
Profit and loss account		1,235	954
Shareholders' funds		1,355	1,074

- For the year ending 31 January 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 30 April 2015

And signed on their behalf by:
MRS LA RUDDICK, Director
MRS LE RUDDICK, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 January 2015

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:
Leasehold Property - 1% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 20% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings - 20% reducing balance

Intangible assets amortisation policy
Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:
Goodwill - over 20 years straight line

Other accounting policies
Fixed assets
All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Operating lease agreements
Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:
Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.
Deferred tax is measured on a discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2014	158,000
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 January 2015	158,000
Amortisation	
At 1 February 2014	63,200
Charge for the year	7,900
On disposals	-
At 31 January 2015	71,100
Net book values	
At 31 January 2015	86,900
At 31 January 2014	94,800

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2014	73,257
Additions	1,034
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 January 2015	74,291
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2014	16,270
Charge for the year	2,022
On disposals	-

At 31 January 2015	18,292
Net book values	
At 31 January 2015	55,999
At 31 January 2014	56,987