Registered Number 01295496

HEADLAND PRINTERS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2013

HEADLAND PRINTERS LIMITED **Registered Number 01295496**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2013

	Notes	*2013*	*2012*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	152,002	193,557
		152,002	193,557
Current assets			
Stocks		9,145	10,146
Debtors		213,120	146,912
Cash at bank and in hand		156,353	106,707
		378,618	263,765
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(103,279)	(137,499)
Net current assets (liabilities)		275,339	126,266
Total assets less current liabilities		427,341	319,823
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	(17,091)
Provisions for liabilities		(17,416)	(22,424)
Total net assets (liabilities)		409,925	280,308
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	130	139
Share premium account		4,896	4,896
Other reserves		74	65
Profit and loss account		404,825	275,208
Shareholders' funds		409,925	280,308

- For the year ending 31 March 2013 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 11 December 2013

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr Marc Clemens, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2013

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
Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:
Plant and machinery - 12.5% straight line basis
Office equipment - 20% straight line basis
Improvements to landlord's property - 10% straight line basis

Other accounting policies
Stock - Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Deferred tax - Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing - Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments - Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2012	502,919
Additions	3,351
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2013	506,270
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2012	309,362
Charge for the year	44,906
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2013	354,268
Net book values	
At 31 March 2013	152,002
At 31 March 2012	193,557

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013	*2012*
	£	£
130 Ordinary shares of £1 each (139 shares for 2012)	130	139

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.