

Registered Number 01604876

1 STANLEY PLACE LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2014

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		-	-
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	-	864
Tangible assets	3	1,057,417	1,062,761
Investments		-	-
		<u>1,057,417</u>	<u>1,063,625</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		-	-
Debtors		154,247	88,322
Investments		-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		144,994	86,568
		<u>299,241</u>	<u>174,890</u>
Prepayments and accrued income		-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(144,870)	(188,349)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>154,371</u>	<u>(13,459)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,211,788</u>	<u>1,050,166</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(541,131)	(577,954)
Provisions for liabilities		(11,504)	(11,873)
Accruals and deferred income		0	0
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>659,153</u>	<u>460,339</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	1,727	893
Share premium account		230,927	91,761
Revaluation reserve		0	0
Other reserves		0	0
Profit and loss account		426,499	367,685
Shareholders' funds		<u>659,153</u>	<u>460,339</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2014 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 10 December 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

H Roberts, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2014

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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Other accounting policies

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:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

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 an undiscounted 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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Related Party Transactions

There was no ultimate controlling party over the company during the year. All directors have an equal shareholding. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRSSE.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2013	5,893
Additions	0
Disposals	0
Revaluations	0
Transfers	0
At 31 March 2014	<u>5,893</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2013	5,029
Charge for the year	864
On disposals	0
At 31 March 2014	<u>5,893</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2014	<u>0</u>
At 31 March 2013	<u>864</u>

Amortisation

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:

Website Development - 25% Straight Line

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2013	1,145,788
Additions	4,430
Disposals	0
Revaluations	0

Transfers	0
At 31 March 2014	<u>1,150,218</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2013	83,027
Charge for the year	9,774
On disposals	0
At 31 March 2014	<u>92,801</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2014	<u>1,057,417</u>
At 31 March 2013	<u>1,062,761</u>

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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:

Fixtures & Fittings - 10% Reducing Balance

Equipment - 25% Straight Line

Freehold property is not depreciated as the useful economic life is estimated to be so long and the residual value so high that depreciation would not be material.

4 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014	2013
	£	£
172,728 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each (89,344 shares for 2013)	1,727	893

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