

Registered Number 05975413

STANTON LIGHTING DESIGN SERVICES LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 January 2012

STANTON LIGHTING DESIGN SERVICES LIMITED
Registered Number 05975413
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2012

	Notes	2012	2011
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible	2	75,000	75,000
Tangible	3	<u>7,688</u>	<u>2,831</u>
Total fixed assets		82,688	77,831
Current assets			
Debtors		120,786	58,664
Cash at bank and in hand		809	8,753
Total current assets		<u>121,595</u>	<u>67,417</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(86,047)	(58,400)
Net current assets		35,548	9,017
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>118,236</u>	<u>86,848</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			(7,052)
Provisions for liabilities and charges		(1,538)	
Total net Assets (liabilities)		116,698	79,796
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>115,698</u>	<u>78,796</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>116,698</u>	<u>79,796</u>

- a. For the year ending 31 January 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477(2) of the Companies Act 2006.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:
 - i. ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386; and
 - ii. preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year, and of its profit or loss for the financial year, in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act relating to accounts, so far as is applicable to the company.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 14 August 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr A Smith, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

For the year ending 31 January 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

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

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Equipment 25.00% Reducing Balance

2 Intangible fixed assets

Cost Or Valuation	£
At 31 January 2011	75,000
At 31 January 2012	<u>75,000</u>
Net Book Value	
At 31 January 2011	75,000
At 31 January 2012	<u>75,000</u>

Goodwill Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life up to a maximum of 20 years. This length of time is presumed to be the maximum useful life of purchased goodwill because it is difficult to make projections beyond this period. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

3 Tangible fixed assets

Cost	£
At 31 January 2011	5,040
additions	7,420
disposals	
revaluations	
transfers	
At 31 January 2012	<u>12,460</u>

Depreciation	
At 31 January 2011	2,209
Charge for year	2,563
on disposals	
At 31 January 2012	<u>4,772</u>
Net Book Value	
At 31 January 2011	2,831
At 31 January 2012	<u>7,688</u>

Fixed assets All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

3 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.

4 Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

5 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:

6 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

7 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

8 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.

9 Financial instruments (continued)

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.