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ABBREVIATED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2011

FOR

A & M PETERS PROPERTIES LIMITED

WEDNESDAY



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30/11/2011

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2011**

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 JULY 2011

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	2	400,001	400,707
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		27,858	4,321
Cash at bank		12,185	24,199
		<u>40,043</u>	<u>28,520</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>225,732</u>	<u>217,707</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(185,689)</u>	<u>(189,187)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>214,312</u></u>	<u><u>211,520</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Revaluation reserve		235,000	235,000
Profit and loss account		(20,788)	(23,580)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>214,312</u></u>	<u><u>211,520</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 July 2011.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2011 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 November 2011 and were signed on its behalf by:



M L Peters - Director

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2011**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements - Going Concern

The directors confirm their financial support to the company for a minimum of 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 33.3% on cost

Deferred tax

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, 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. In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities, deferred tax is not recognised on revaluation gains. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Investment properties

The company's investment properties are held for long term investment (i) investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve and (ii) no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Although the Companies Act would normally require the systematic annual depreciation of fixed assets, the directors believe that the policy of not providing depreciation is necessary in order for the accounts to give a true and fair view, since the current value of investment properties, and changes to that current value, are of prime importance rather than a calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation, and the amount which might otherwise have been included cannot be separately identified or quantified.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2011

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011	<u>402,652</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2010	1,945
Charge for year	<u>706</u>
At 31 July 2011	<u>2,651</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2011	<u>400,001</u>
At 31 July 2010	<u>400,707</u>

3. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	2011	2010
Number:	Class:		£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>