	Company Registration No. 10917918 (England and Wales)
A&M BUY	TO LET LTD
UNAUDITED FINA	ANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR E	NDED 31 MARCH 2020
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	0	201	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		386,885		273,900
Current assets					
Debtors	4	218		108	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,562			
		2,780		108	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,911)		(756)	
year	Ū				
Net current assets/(liabilities)			869		(648)
Total assets less current liabilities			387,754		273,252
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	6		(380,774)		(279,597)
Net assets/(liabilities)			6,980		(6,345) ======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Revaluation reserve			3,795		509
Profit and loss reserves			3,183		(6,856)
Total equity			6,980		(6,345)
•					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and with FRS102 Section 1A.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Hawnt **Director**

Company Registration No. 10917918

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A&M Buy to Let Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Poppins, Ogbourne St George, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 1SU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the continuing support of the Directors, who are also the shareholders, means that the company should continue to meet its day to day working capital requirements. The directors are mindful that these financial statements are being approved at a time when the Coronavirus pandemic is affecting many businesses. If the current situation were to persist for a significant number of months it increases the risk of the going concern not being applicable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the rent receivable in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Total	2	2
3	Investment property		
			2020
			£
	Fair value		
	At 1 April 2019		273,900
	Additions		109,699
	Revaluations		3,286
	At 31 March 2020		386,885

Investment property comprises of properties in Swindon. The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the year end by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

4 Debtors

2020 £	2019 £
218 ———	108
2020 £	2019 £
903 1,008 —	756 ———
	218 2020 £ 903

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	61,600	61,600
	Other creditors	319,174	217,997
		380,774	279,597

The long term bank loans are secured by a fixed charge over the investment property owned by the company.

7 Called up share capital

•	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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.