COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06853889

24 Bartholomew Square LimitedUnaudited Abbreviated AccountsFor the Year Ended 31 March 2014



Montpelier Professional (Lancs) Limited
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PR2 9ZD

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

		2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		56,377		56,377
CURRENT ASSETS Cash at bank and in hand		1,615		1,686	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling owithin one year	due	56,645		56,823	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(55,030)		(55,137)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREI LIABILITIES	NT		1,347		1,240
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		12 1,335		12 1,228
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,347		1,240

For the year ended 31 March 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Mr A Kutty Vergis

Director

Company Registration Number: 06853889

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

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

Turnover represents the ground rents receivable in the period.

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

Taxation on ordinary activities

As the company is a mutual trading entity, it is exempt from corporation tax on its operating profits or losses for the year.

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2. FIXED ASSETS

Assets £
56,377
56,377
56,377

At 31 March 2014, the investment in the freehold has been valued at current market value by the directors at £56,377. The original cost of the freehold was £56,377.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013	
£	No	£
12	12	12
	£ 	£ No 12