ROBARTS (INVESTMENT) LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO ROBARTS (INVESTMENT) LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4, together with the financial statements of Robarts (Investment) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2006 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report on abbreviated accounts and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Hillier Hopkins LLP

8 August 2006

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditor

Charter Court, Midland Road Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire, HP2 5GE

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2006

	Notes	2006		2005	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,500,000		2,248,000
Current assets					
Debtors		12,294		28,492	
Cash at bank and in hand		83,371		69,797	
		95,665		98,289	
Creditors: amounts falling due with	in				
one year		(56,987)		(118,809)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			38,678		(20,520)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,538,678		2,227,480
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		42,000		42,000
Revaluation reserve			2,061,463		1,813,292
Profit and loss account			435,215		372,188
Shareholders' funds			2,538,678		2,227,480

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on ... O.3. -cs -c6

20 Proposo

V L d'Angibau

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rents during the year.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 19, no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. This is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 which requires all properties to be depreciated. The properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation of investment properties and the amount which otherwise might have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that the policy adopted is necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view.

1.4 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing property to its market value as the company does not intend to sell the revalued assets.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets	
Cost or valuation	£	
At 1 April 2005	2,248,000	
Additions	3,829	
Revaluation	248,171	
At 31 March 2006	2,500,000	
At 31 March 2005	2,248,000	

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

3	Share capital	2006 £	2005 £
	Authorised	τ.	L
	21,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	21,000	21,000
	21,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	21,000	21,000
		42,000	42,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	21,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	21,000	21,000
	21,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	21,000	21,000
		42,000	42,000

All shares rank pari passu with the exception of voting rights of which ordinary 'A' shares have none.

4 Transactions with directors

During the year the company paid £6,824 (2005: £nil) for management fees to V L d'Angibau, a director of the company.

5 Ultimate parent company

There is no ultimate controlling party of the company.