Company Registration Number 5066192

D-Tec Electrical Limited

Financial Statements

31st March 2006



CLB COOPERS

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
Century House
11 St Peters Square
Manchester
M2 3DN

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors D Taylor

N E Newton A J Byrnes D Mannix P G Wild A S George M J Doran M D Kay

Company Secretary A J Byrnes

Registered Office Partington House

Stock Lane Chadderton Oldham Lancashire OL9 9ER

Auditor CLB Coopers

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

Century House 11 St Peters Square

Manchester M2 3DN

The Directors' Report

Year ended 31st March 2006

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2006.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of electrical contracting and provision of telecom site inspection services.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

D Taylor N E Newton (Appointed 17th May 2005) A J Byrnes (Appointed 17th May 2005) D Mannix (Appointed 17th May 2005) P G Wild (Appointed 17th May 2005) A S George (Appointed 17th May 2005) M J Doran

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and the interests of the group directors are disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company.

M D Kay was appointed as a director on 1st April 2006.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to select suitable accounting policies, as described on pages 8 to 9, and then apply them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. The directors must also prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint CLB Coopers for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

D-Tec Electrical Limited The Directors' Report (continued) Year ended 31st March 2006

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

Registered office: Partington House Stock Lane Chadderton Oldham Lancashire OL9 9ER

Signed by order of the directors

Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 26 January 2.07

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders

Year ended 31st March 2006

We have audited the financial statements of D-Tec Electrical Limited for the year ended 31st March 2006 on pages 6 to 13 which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) and on the basis of the accounting policies set out on pages 8 to 9.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and whether the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2006

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st March 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Century House 11 St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3DN

26 January 2007

CLB Coopers
Chartered Accountants
& Registered Auditors

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Profit and Loss Account

Year ended 31st March 2006

	Note	Year to 31 Mar 06	Period from 8 Mar 04 to 31 Mar 05 (restated) £
	More	~	~
Turnover		2,320,430	1,555,101
Cost of sales		1,612,811	1,123,173
Gross profit		707,619	431,928
Administrative expenses		536,934	255,493
Operating profit	2	170,685	176,435
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges		839 (967)	1,026 (3)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		170,557	177,458
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		28,311	37,548
Profit for the financial year		142,246	139,910

Balance Sheet

31st March 2006

		2006	2005
	Note	£	(restated) £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	4	60,687	47,141
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	24,457 444,931 3,070	10,000 366,982 111,316
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	472,458 244,105	488,298 390,852
Net current assets		228,353 289,040	97,446 144,587
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	4,303	144,587
Provisions for liabilities	8	284,737 1,581	3,677
Deferred taxation	v	283,156	140,910
Capital and reserves Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	1,000 282,156	1,000 139,910
Shareholders' funds		283,156	140,910

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 26 January 2017 and are signed on their behalf by:

New 12

N E Newton

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

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 January 2005).

Turnover

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

The adoption of UITF 40 'Revenue Recognition and Service Contracts' has resulted in a change in accounting policy in respect of income recognition. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

In accordance with the provisions of UITF 40, accrued income amounting to £34,869 previously disclosed as work in progress has been reclassified in the comparative period to 31 March 2005.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Improvements
Plant & Machinery

25% straight line25% straight line20% straight line

Motor Vehicles Computer Equipment

- 33% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	Year to 31 Mar 06 £	Period from 8 Mar 04 to 31 Mar 05 £
Staff pension contributions Depreciation of owned fixed assets Depreciation of assets held under hire purchase agreements Auditor's fees	2,565 19,980 2,550 5,800	7,151 - 5,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

Directors' emoluments 3.

The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services were:

			Period from 8 Mar 04 to 31 Mar 05
	Aggregate emoluments	41,831	40,000
•	Tangible fixed assets		

4.

	Leasehold Improveme nts £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2005 Additions	6,825 -	28,119 5,320	1,000 12,750	18,348 18,006	54,292 36,076
At 31 March 2006	6,825	33,439	13,750	36,354	90,368
Depreciation At 1 April 2005 Charge for the year	421 1,706	3,506 7,651	200 2,750	3,024 10,423	7,151 22,530
At 31 March 2006	2,127	11,157	2,950	13,447	29,681
Net book value At 31 March 2006	4,698	22,282	10,800	22,907	60,687
At 31 March 2005	6,404	24,613	800	15,324	<u>47,141</u>

Hire purchase agreements

Included within the net book value of £60,687 is £10,200 (2005 - £Nil) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £2,550 (2005 - £Nil).

Debtors 5.

	2006	2005
	£	(restated) £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	172,808 81,266 190,857	292,033 1,000 73,949
	444,931	366,982

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

Creditors: Amounts falling que within one year		
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2006	2005
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,064	
	142,971	150,092
	~	102,233
		33,871
		22,110
VAT		60,814
Hire purchase agreements		-
Other creditors	•	6,929
Accruals and deferred income	25,864	14,803
	244,105	390,852
The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within the company:	n one year are	e secured by
	2006	2005
	£	£
	4.004	
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,064	-
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2006	2005
		£
	~	~
Hire purchase agreements	4,303	<u> </u>
Deferred taxation		
Deletter rayarion		
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The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of:	ming differenc	es in respect
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti	ming differenc	es in respect 2005
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti		
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of:	2006 £	2005 £
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti	2006 £ 1,581	2005 £ 3,677
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of:	2006 £	2005 £
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	2006 £ 1,581	2005 £ 3,677
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of:	2006 £ 1,581 1,581	2005 £ 3,677 3,677
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Commitments under operating leases At 31st March 2006 the company had aggregate annual	2006 £ 1,581 1,581	2005 £ 3,677 3,677
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of ti of: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Commitments under operating leases At 31st March 2006 the company had aggregate annual	2006 £ 1,581 1,581 commitments	2005 £ 3,677 3,677 under non-
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of tion: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Commitments under operating leases At 31st March 2006 the company had aggregate annual cancellable operating leases as set out below.	2006 £ 1,581 1,581 commitments	2005 £ 3,677 3,677 under non-
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of tion: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Commitments under operating leases At 31st March 2006 the company had aggregate annual cancellable operating leases as set out below. Operating leases which expire:	2006 £ 1,581 1,581 commitments	2005 £ 3,677 3,677 under non- 2005 £
The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of tion: Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Commitments under operating leases At 31st March 2006 the company had aggregate annual cancellable operating leases as set out below.	2006 £ 1,581 1,581 commitments	2005 £ 3,677 3,677 under non-
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within the company: Bank loans and overdrafts Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year Hire purchase agreements	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax PAYE and social security VAT Hire purchase agreements Other creditors Accruals and deferred income The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are the company: Bank loans and overdrafts Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2006 £ 2006 £

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

10. Contingencies

The company is party to an unlimited cross guarantee in respect of Natwest bank borrowings of all other companies within the group. At the year end the balance outstanding amounted to £372,046 (at 31 March 2005 - n/a).

11. Related party transactions

The company was a wholly-owned subsidiary throughout the year and the previous year of Buxton Services Limited, a company under the control of its directors.

The Buxton Services Limited group is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 the transactions with group undertakings are reported below.

During the year the company entered into transactions under normal commercial terms with its parent undertaking, Buxton Services Limited and fellow subsidiary undertakings, Infrastructure Technologies Limited and RT Masts Limited, as follows:

	2006 £	2005 £
Charged by Infrastructure Technologies Limited Charged to Infrastructure Technologies Limited Charged to RT Masts Limited Amounts provided against debt due from RT Masts Limited	69,000 540,672 105,720 89,358	61,831 514,912 - -

In accordance with Group policy the company will pay RT Masts Limited £16,362 for corporation tax group relief surrendered for the year ended 31 March 2006.

2006 £	2005 £
1,000 80,266	1,000 (102,233) -
81,266	(101,233)
	£ 1,000 80,266

12. Share capital

Authorised share capital:				
			2006 £	2005 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2006		2005	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2006

13. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital	Profit and loss account h	Total share- nolders' funds
	£	£	£
Balance brought forward Profit for the year	1,000	139,910 142,246	140,910 142,246
Balance carried forward	1,000	282,156	283,156

14. Ultimate parent company

D-Tec Electrical Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Buxton Services Limited. No one individual has overall control over Buxton Services Limited. Copies of the financial statements are available from The Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.