Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2013

Company Number 3658889

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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Directors

R M Edwards (resigned 5/7/2013) M Lawrence T S Neal R L White

Secretary and registered office

M R Walton, 45 Moorfields, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 9AE

Company number

3658889

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, 1 Embankment Place, London, WC2N 6RH

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the loss for the year.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of signing this report were:

R M Edwards (resigned 5/7/2013) M Lawrence T S Neal R L White

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

Directors' indemnities

The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance cover for its Directors and officers as permitted under the Company's Articles and the Companies Act. Such insurance policies were renewed during the year and remain in force. The Company also indemnifies the Directors under an indemnity deed with each Director which contains provisions that are permitted by the director liability provisions of the Companies Act and the Company's Articles. An indemnity deed is usually entered into by a Director at the time of their appointment to the Board. Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act) were in force during the year and remain in force for the benefit of the Directors (and any officer) of the Company or any associated company.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a mixture of cash at bank and loan finance

The company forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate without the need for further facilities for the foreseeable future.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

T S Neal Director

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Anglia Electrical Services Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements, defined below:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

The financial statements, which are prepared by Anglia Electrical Services Limited, comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013;
- the Profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report") to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Report of the directors and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Jonathan Hook (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

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Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Turnover	2	(132)	51,216
Cost of sales		408	44,577
Gross (loss)/profit		(540)	6,639
Administrative expenses		2,673	27,759
		(3,213)	(21,120)
Other operating income		. -	323
Operating loss	3	(3,213)	(20,797)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 5	651 (50)	322 (465)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,612)	(20,940)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	(1,678)	6,575
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation	,	(4,290)	(14,365)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There is no material difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2013

Company number 3658889 .	Note	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	10,288 16,109		106,689 16,960	
		26,397		123,649	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	9,182		62,144	
Total assets less current liabilities			17,215		61,505
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	10 11		10,000 7,215		10,000 51,505
Shareholders' funds	12		17,215	•	61,505

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on

24/6/14

M Lawrence Director

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in the United Kingdom.

The principal accounting policies which have been applied consistently throughout the year are set out below:

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that at least 90% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group headed by T Clarke plc and the company is included in the consolidated financial statements of T Clarke plc.

Revenue recognition

All revenue arises within the United Kingdom and is measured as the fair value of work done and goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and VAT. Revenue from long term contracts is recognised in accordance with the company's policy on long-term contracts set out below.

Long term contracts

Revenue from long term contracts is based on the expected contract value and recognised according to the stage of completion of the contracts concerned.

Profit recognised on contracts in progress is calculated based on the expected profit over the life of the contract and the stage of completion of the contract. No profit is recognised until the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Full provision is made for anticipated losses, and no account is taken of claims receivable unless they are reasonably certain.

The amounts of long-term contracts are stated at costs incurred, net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, after deducting foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched with turnover, is included in long term contract work in progress. The amount by which recorded turnover is in excess of payments on account is included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts. Payments in excess of recorded turnover and long-term contract balances are included in creditors as payments received on account.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by hire purchase contracts or leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum amounts payable under the hire purchase or lease agreement. The corresponding hire purchase and leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the period of the lease.

Hire purchase and lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding and the capital amount reduces the amount payable.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Related party disclosures

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of T Clarke plc and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with T Clarke plc or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Going concern

The company is not seeking any further work and all assets and employees of the business have been transferred to another group company, T Clarke East Limited, since the year end. Having reviewed the company's available financial resources, the directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient resources to meet its ongoing financial obligations as they fall due for at least a year from the date of approval of these financial statements and therefore these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

3 Operating loss

	2013	2012
This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery - operating leases	-	501
Hire of other assets - operating leases	•	2,415
Raw materials and consumables expensed in year	19	(3,754)
Bad debt expense	•	4,536

The audit fees for the year had been borne by another company within the T Clarke plc group of companies.

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2013 £	2012 £
Bank deposits Other interest receivable	651	- 322

5 Interest payable and similar charges

	£	£
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts Interest on underpaid tax	- 50	465 -

2013

2012

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

6	Tax on loss on ordinary activities		
		2013 £	2012 £
	UK Corporation tax Current tax on loss for the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods Group relief	130 2,306 (758)	(5,162) (1,413) -
	Total current tax	1,678	(6,575)
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2012: lower than) the standard r UK 24.5% (2012: 24.5%) applied to loss before tax. The differences are explain		n tax in the 2012 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,612)	(20,940
	Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.25% (2012 - 24.5%)	(607)	(5,130
	Effect of: Adjustment in respect of previous periods Non taxable income Marginal relief	2,306 - (21)	(1,413 (24 (8)
	Current tax charge/(credit) for the year	1,678	(6,575
	Factors that may affect future tax charges		
	The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 26% to 24% on 1st reduced to 23% on 1st April 2013.	April 2012. It v	was further
	Further reductions were substantively enacted on 2nd July 2013, resulting in of UK corporation tax to 21% on 1st April 2014, and then 20% on 1st April 2015		e main rate
	As a consequence of these further reductions, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognised at the lower rates of UK corporation tax.	es at the balance	sheet date
7	Dividends		
		2013 £	2012 £
	Ordinary shares Interim dividend paid of £4 (2012 - £Nii) per share	40,000	-

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Debtors		
	2013 £	2012 £
Trade debtors	9,660	82,784
Amounts owed by group undertakings Corporation tax recoverable	628	16,858 7,047
	10,288	106,689
charged at market rates), have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable o Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	n demand.	
	2013 £	2012 £
Trade creditors	1,205	37,945
Other taxation and social security Amounts payable to other group companies	361 7,534	6,068 18,131
Accruals and deferred income	82	-
	9,182	62,144
Amounts payable to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fare repayable on demand.	ixed date of rep	·
	ixed date of rep	
are repayable on demand.	ixed date of report 2013	

10,000

10,000

10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

11 Reserves

At 1 January 2013 Loss for the year Dividends At 31 December 2013 12 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds 2013 £ Loss for the year Dividends (4,290) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290) Opening shareholders' funds 61,505		110301703	• •
Loss for the year Dividends At 31 December 2013 12 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds 2013 £ Loss for the year Dividends (4,290) (40,000) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290)	Profit and loss account £		
12 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds 2013 £ Loss for the year Dividends (4,290) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290)	51,505 (4,290) (40,000)	Loss for the year	
Loss for the year Dividends (4,290) (40,000) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290)	7,215	At 31 December 2013	
Loss for the year Dividends (4,290) (40,000) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290)		Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	12
Dividends (40,000) Net deductions from shareholders' funds (44,290)			
(**,===*)		Loss for the year Dividends	
Opening shareholders' funds 61,505	(44,290) (14,365)	Net deductions from shareholders' funds	
	61,505 75,870	Opening shareholders' funds	
Closing shareholders' funds 17,215	17,215 61,505	Closing shareholders' funds	

13 Contingent liabilities

The company is a joint guarantor in respect of banking facilities granted to its parent undertaking and certain fellow subsidiaries. There were no amounts outstanding at 31 December 2013 (2012: £Nil). The company has contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees given for commitments in the normal course of trade.

14 Immediate and ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is T Clarke plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated is that headed by T Clarke plc, incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. No other group financial statements include the results of the company.