Registration number 02012721

Cosgrove Building & Civil Engineering Contractors Limited

Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 30 June 2005



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20/04/2006

Cosgrove Building & Civil Engineering Contractors Limited

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Independent auditors' report to Cosgrove Building & Civil Engineering Contractors Limited under Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5 together with the financial statements of Cosgrove Building & Civil Engineering Contractors Limited for the year ended 30 June 2005 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's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 shareholders as a body, 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 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 accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

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 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2005, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Castletons

Castletons
Chartered Certified Accountants and
Registered Auditors

10 April 2006

The Old Workshop
12B Kennerleys Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5EQ

Cosgrove Building & Civil Engineering Contractors Limited

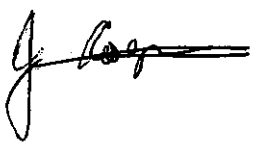
Abbreviated balance sheet
as at 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 £	2005 £	2004 £	2004 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		577,078		1,480,017
Current assets					
Stocks		470,089		982,919	
Debtors		1,040,219		78,273	
Cash at bank and in hand		46,010		20,788	
		1,556,318		1,081,980	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(712,531)		(726,726)	
Net current assets			843,787		355,254
Total assets less current liabilities			1,420,865		1,835,271
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(200,355)		(197,756)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			(56,407)		(45,200)
Net assets			1,164,103		1,592,315
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		1,000		2
Revaluation reserve			-		523,726
Profit and loss account			1,163,103		1,068,587
Shareholders' funds			1,164,103		1,592,315

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

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on 10 April 2006 and signed on its behalf by

J J Cosgrove
Director



The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2005

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	-	Straight line over fifty years Freehold land Nil
Plant and machinery	-	33.33%Reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	20% Reducing balance basis
Computer Equipment	-	33.33% Straight line

1.4. *Leasing and hire purchase commitments*

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

1.5. Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

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1.7. 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;

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

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.

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2. Fixed assets

	Tangible fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2004	1,892,664
Additions	876,600
Disposals	(1,643,318)
At 30 June 2005	1,125,946
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2004	412,647
On disposals	(117,565)
Charge for year	253,786
At 30 June 2005	548,868
Net book values	
At 30 June 2005	577,078
At 30 June 2004	1,480,017

3. Share capital

	2005 £	2004 £
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	2

4. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate holding company in Anderton Holdings Limited a company incorporated in England.