YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3101321

CONTENTS

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

Director	S Gaastra E M S Nahome M A Rigby
Secretary	S Gaastra
Registered Office	United Kingdom House 180 Oxford Street London W1D 1NN
Registered Number	3101321

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

Introduction

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the unaudited financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2008.

Principal activities and business review and future developments

The principal activity of the company for the period 1 to 30 November 2006 was that of chartered surveyors. The trading and net assets of the Company were transferred at their book value to Lambert Smith Hampton Group Limited on 30 November 2006 and thereafter the Company was dormant.

On 30 November 2006 WS Atkins plc became the Company's ultimate controlling party. Following the sale by WS Atkins plc of its interest in Lambert Smith Hampton Limited and its subsidiaries on 20 July 2007, Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited became the ultimate controlling party.

Results and dividends

Revenue & profit before taxation

Total revenue for the year was £Nil (2007: £131,692). The profit before taxation was £nil (2007: £23,652).

Profit after tax

The profit after tax for the year was £Nil (2007: £14,320) and is shown in the income statement on page 8.

Cash flow

There was a net cash out flow from operating activities of £Nil (2007: £60,499).

Dividends

The Directors do not declare a dividend for the year (2007: £Nil).

Directors

The directors that served during the year and up to the date of signing these financial statements were as follows:

J B Brown	(appointed 20 July 2007, resigned 5 June 2008)
A W Ewers	(resigned 5 December 2007)
S Gaastra	(appointed 13 December 2007)
A H Griffiths	(resigned 20 July 2007)
E M S Nahome	(appointed 20 July 2007)
R J Macleod	(resigned 20 July 2007)
IR Purser	(resigned 20 July 2007)
M A Rigby	

Directors and officers of the Company have the benefit of a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy which provides appropriate cover in respect of legal actions brought against its directors. The Company's practice has always been to indemnify its directors in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and to the maximum extent permitted by law. Disclosure of such indemnities is now required by new provisions inserted into the Companies Act 1985 (the Act). Neither insurance nor the indemnities provide cover where the director has acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

Directors' interests
Directors' remuneration has been disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

The interests of the directors, who held office at 31 March 2008, in the share capital of Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company, were

	Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	
	At 31 March 2008	At 31 March 2007 *or subsequent date of appointment*
J B Brown	**10,000**	-
S Gaastra	-	-
E M S Nahome	**100,000**	-
M A Rigby	**50,000**	-

Details of share options outstanding at 31 March 2008 were as follows.

	At 1 April 2007	**Granted during year**	**Exercised during year**	**At 31 March 2008**
J B Brown	-	-	-	-
S Gaastra	-	10,000	-	10,000
E M S Nahome	-	7,500	-	7,500
M A Rigby	-	7,500	-	7,500

All interests at the date shown are beneficial and are in respect of numbers of ordinary shares in Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited. Other than as stated above, no director had any interest in the share capital of the Company or of any other subsidiary undertaking of Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited at the relevant dates.

Share capital
Full details of the Company's authorised and issued share capital can be found in note 11 to the financial statements.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business, in which case there should be supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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. 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.

Going concern
The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Auditors
For the year ended 31 March 2008 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under Section 249AA(1) of the Companies Act 1985. Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with Section 249B(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

By order of the board

S Gaastra
Company Secretary
1 December 2008

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

	Note	2008 £	2007 £
Revenue		-	131,692
Administrative expenses		-	(108,040)
Operating profit		-	23,652
Profit before taxation		-	23,652
Income tax expense	5	-	(9,332)
Profit for the year		-	14,320
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company	12	-	14,320

All operations were discontinued on 30 November 2006 following the transfer of the trade and net assets of the business to Lambert Smith Hampton Group Limited.

As there has been no recognised income or expenses except those disclosed above, no separate statement of recognised income and expenses has been prepared.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2008

	Note	2008 £	2007 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	6	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	8	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	419,237	419,237
Net assets		420,237	420,237
Equity			
Ordinary shares	11	12,000	12,000
Retained earnings	12	408,237	408,237
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company		420,237	420,237

Statements:

(a) For the year ended 31 March 2008 the company was entitled to exemption under Section 249AA(1) of the Companies Act 1985.

(b) Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with Section 249B(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

(c) The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(i) ensuring the company keeps accounting records in accordance with Section 221, and

(ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit and loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 19 were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by

S Gaastra
1 December 2008

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

	Note	2008 £	2007 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in from operations	13	-	(60,499)
Net cash used in operating activities		-	(60,499)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	7	-	(114)
Proceeds from transfer of tangible fixed assets to group undertaking		-	21,319
Proceeds from transfer of intangible fixed assets to group undertaking		-	58,667
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	79,872
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amounts paid to group undertaking		-	(415,837)
Net cash used in financing activity		-	(415,837)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	(396,464)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2007/1 November 2006		-	396,464
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		-	-

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied during the year, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Young & Butt Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU), IFRIC interpretations and the Companies Act 1985 applicable to Companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(a) Standards, amendment and interpretations effective in the current financial year
IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', and the complementary amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements – Capital disclosures', introduces new disclosures relating to financial instruments and does not have any impact on the classification and valuation of the company's financial instruments, or the disclosures relating to taxation and trade and other payables.

IFRIC 10, 'Interim financial reporting and impairment', prohibits the impairment losses recognised in an interim period on goodwill and investments in equity instruments and in financial assets carried at cost to be reversed at a subsequent balance sheet date. This standard does not have any impact on the company's financial statements.

IFRIC 11, 'IFRS 2 – Group and treasury share transactions' provides guidance on whether share-based transactions involving treasury shares or involving group entities (for example, options over a parent's shares) should be accounted for as equity-settled or cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the stand-alone accounts of the parent and group companies. This interpretation does not have an impact on the company's financial statements.

(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the current financial year but not relevant
The following standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2007 or later but they are not relevant to the company's operations:

- IFRIC 7, 'Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyper-inflationary economies';
- IFRIC 8, 'Scope of IFRS 2'; and
- IFRIC 9, 'Re-assessment of embedded derivatives'.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2008 or later periods, but the company has not early adopted them:

- IAS 1 (Amendment), 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective from 1 January 2009). The amendment to the standard is still subject to endorsement by the European Union. It amends some of the terminology used in regards to the primary statements. Furthermore it introduces a requirement to include a complete set of financial statements a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period whenever the entity retrospectively applies an accounting policy or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. In addition the requirements in regard to the presentation of changes in equity and income and expenses are altered. The company will apply IAS 1 (Amendment) from 1 April 2009, subject to endorsement by the European Union.

- IAS 23 (Amendment), 'Borrowing costs' (effective from 1 January 2009). The amendment to the standard is still subject to endorsement by the European Union. It requires an entity to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (one that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale) as part of the cost of that asset. The option of immediately expensing those borrowing costs will be removed. The company will apply IAS 23 (Amended) from 1 April 2009, subject to endorsement by the EU but is currently not applicable to the company as there are no qualifying assets.

- IAS 32 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments: presentation', and the complementary amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective 1 January 2009). The amendments to the standards are still subject to endorsement by the EU. The revisions require the following types of financial instruments to be classified as equity, rather than financial liabilities, provided they have particular features and meet specific conditions - (i) puttable financial instruments and (ii) instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation. The company will apply IAS 23 (Amendment) and the amended IAS 1 from 1 April 2009, subject to endorsement by the European Union.

- IFRS 2 (Amendment), 'Share-based payment' (effective 1 January 2009). The amendment to the standard defines vesting conditions and clarifies the accounting treatment of cancellations by parties other than the entity. The company will apply IFRS 2 (Amendment) from 1 January 2009, but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

- IFRS 3 (Revised), 'Business combinations', and the complementary amendment to IAS 27, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements (effective from 1 July 2009). These revisions introduce a number of changes in accounting for business combinations that will impact upon the amount of goodwill recognised, the results of an entity in the period that an acquisition occurs and future revenues reported. The company will apply IFRS 3 (Revised) and the amended IAS 27 from 1 July 2009 to business combinations occurring after that date.

- IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' (effective from 1 January 2009). IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 and aligns segment reporting with the requirements of the US standard SFAS 131, 'Disclosures about segments of an enterprise and related information'. The new standard requires a 'management approach', under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. The company will apply IFRS 8 from 1 April 2009, , but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company (continued)

- Improvements to IFRSs (effective from 1 July 2009). This improvements project is still to be endorsed by the European Union. The amendments take various forms, including clarification of the requirements of IFRS and the elimination of inconsistencies between standards. Management is currently assessing the impact of the amendment on the accounts.

- IFRIC 12, 'Service concession arrangements' (effective from 1 January 2008). IFRIC12 applies to contractual arrangements whereby a private sector operator participates in the development, financing, operation and maintenance of infrastructure for public sector services. The company will apply IFRIC 12 from 1 April 2008, but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

- IFRIC 16, 'Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation' (effective from 1 October 2008). IFRIC 16 is still to be endorsed by the European Union and provides guidance on where, within a group, hedging instruments that are hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation can be held to qualify for hedge accounting. The company will apply IFRIC 16 from 1 April 2009, but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

(d) Interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and not relevant for the company's operations
The following interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2008 or later periods but are not relevant to the company's operations:

- IFRIC 16, 'Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation' (effective from 1 October 2008). IFRIC 16 is still to be endorsed by the European Union and provides guidance on where, within a group, hedging instruments that are hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation can be held to qualify for hedge accounting. The company will apply IFRIC 16 from 1 April 2009, but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

- IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes' (effective from 1 July 2008). IFRIC 13 clarifies that where goods or services are sold together with a customer loyalty incentive (for example, loyalty points or free products), the arrangement is a multiple-element arrangement and the consideration from the customer is allocated between the components of the arrangement using fair values. IFRIC 13 is not relevant to the company's operations because the company does not operate any loyalty programmes.

- IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction' (effective from 1 January 2008). IFRIC 14 provides guidance on assessing the limit in IAS 19 on the amount of the surplus that can be recognised as an asset. It also explains how the pension asset or liability may be affected by a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement. IFRIC 14 but is not applicable to the company as there are no defined benefit pension schemes.

- IFRIC 16, 'Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation' (effective from 1 October 2008). IFRIC 16 is still to be endorsed by the European Union and provides guidance on where, within a group, hedging instruments that are hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation can be held to qualify for hedge accounting. The company will apply IFRIC 16 from 1 April 2009, but it is not expected to have any impact on the company's accounts.

The accounting policies as set out below have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Consolidation

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of, and is included in, the consolidated financial statements of Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under section 228 of the Companies Act 1985 and IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for consultancy and agency services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, rebates and discounts.

Revenue in respect of consultancy represents fee income receivable on completion of services to the client or otherwise in accordance with agreed terms in respect of services rendered. Revenue in respect of commercial agency work is not recognised until the underlying transaction is completed or exchanged unconditionally.

Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor the taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of each asset over it's estimated useful life as follows:

- Plant and equipment 5 years
- Motor vehicles 4 years

The asset's useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the income statement.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within 'administrative expenses'. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'administrative expenses' in the income statement.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairments.

Intangible assets

Goodwill
Goodwill is stated at cost less impairment. Prior to 1 November 2004, goodwill was amortised over its estimated useful economic life. Amortisation ceased on 1 November 2004 and the carrying value of existing goodwill was frozen at that date and subject to annual impairment review.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in the current liabilities on the balance sheet.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

The company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current liabilities. The company's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise 'trade and other payables' and 'loans and borrowings'.

Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease obligations

Operating leases
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Where the company acts as lessor in an operating lease arrangement, rental income from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives provided are recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2. Operating profit

	2008 **£'000**	2007 £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Employee benefit costs (note 3)	-	74,863
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		
- owned assets	-	882
Payments under operating leases		
- motor	-	2,447
- property	-	2,667

Services provided by the Company's auditors
Auditors' remuneration is borne by a fellow subsidiary company.

3. Employee numbers and employee benefit costs

The average number of employees of the Company during the year was Nil (2007: 26).

The employee benefit costs of the above were:

	2008 **£**	2007 £
Wages and salaries	-	67,356
Social security costs	-	7,379
Pension costs	-	128
	-	74,863

The pension contributions above represent those made to private pension schemes.

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

4. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of their qualifying service were:

	2008 £	2007 £
Salaries	-	34,160
Bonus	-	-
Pension	-	-
	-	34,160

Key management comprises the directors.

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the highest paid director were £Nil (2007: £5,576).

5. Income tax expense

	2008 £	2007 £
Current tax		
- Current year	-	9,281
Deferred tax	-	51
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	9,332
Profit per income statement	-	23,652
Effective tax rate	-	39.5
The tax for the period is equal to (2007: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%). The differences are explained below:	%	%
UK statutory tax rate	-	30.0
Increase resulting from:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	9.5
Tax rate	-	39.5

6. Goodwill

	2008 £	2007 £
Cost at start of period	-	58,667
Transfer to parent company	-	(58,667)
Net book value at end of period	-	-

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant, machinery & equipment £
Cost at 1 November 2006	112,674
Additions	114
Disposals	(112,788)
Cost at 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008	-
Depreciation at 1 November 2006	90,587
Depreciation charge for the year	882
Disposals	(91,469)
Depreciation at 31 March 2007 and 31 march 2008	-
Net book value at 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008	-

8. Investments in subsidiaries

	2008 £	2007 £
Cost at start and end of period	**1,000**	1,000

At 31 March 2008 the company held the following investment in a subsidiary:

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation or registration	Class and percentage holding	Nature of business
Holland & Mitchell Ltd	**England**	**100%**	Dormant company

The percentage of the share capital held by the company is equivalent to the percentage voting rights held.

9. Deferred taxation

a) Analysis of deferred tax liability

	2008 £	2007 £
Accelerated depreciation	-	-

b) Analysis of movement during the year:

	2007 £	2007 £
Deferred tax liability at start of period	-	266
Deferred tax charged to the income statement	-	51
Transfer to group undertaking	-	(317)
Deferred tax liability end of period	-	-

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

10. Trade and other receivables

	2008 £	2007 £
Amounts owed by group undertaking	419,237	419,237
	419,237	419,237

The amounts owed by group undertakings are interest-free, unsecured and have no fixed repayment date.

11. Called up share capital

	2008 £	2007 £
Authorised ordinary shares of £1 each		
At start and end of period	12,000	12,000
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each		
At start and end of period	12,000	12,000

12. Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Equity shareholders' funds £
Balance at 1 November 2006	12,000	393,917	405,917
Profit for the period	-	14,320	14,320
Balance at 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008	12,000	408,237	420,237

Share capital
The balance of the share capital account represents the aggregate nominal value of all ordinary shares in issue.

Retained earnings
The balance held in retained earnings is the accumulated profits and losses of the Company

13. Cash used in operating activities

	2008 £	2007 £
Profit for the period	-	14,320
Adjustments for:		
Taxation	-	9,332
Depreciation charges	-	882
Movement in trade and other receivables	-	436,130
Movement in current liabilities	-	(521,163)
Cash used in operations	-	(60,499)

YOUNG & BUTT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

14. Related party transactions

	2008 £	2007 £
Receivables from		
- Fellow group undertaking	**419,237**	419,237

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provision has been made for doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties.

Details of the Company's investments in a subsidiary undertaking are shown in note 8.

Details of directors' emoluments and payments to key management personnel are disclosed in note 4.

15. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Lambert Smith Hampton Group Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, the accounts of which can be obtained from Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London, W1D 1NN.

At 31 March 2007 the ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party was WS Atkins plc, a company registered in England and Wales. On 20 July 2007 WS Atkins plc sold its interest in Lambert Smith Hampton Limited and its subsidiaries, including Young & Butt Limited, to Lambert Smith Hampton Acquisitions Limited, and the ultimate controlling party became Lambert Smith Hampton Holdings Limited.