# OWEN PUGH & COMPANY LIMITED Financial Statements 31st March 2016

\*A5i K3AUG\*

A05

10/12/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE #222

# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31st March 2016

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2 to 3
Directors' report	4 to 5
Independent auditor's report to the shareholders	6 to 7
Income statement	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 to 20
The following pages do not form part of the financial se	tatements
Detailed income statement	22
Notes to the detailed income statement	23

#### Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors J R Dickson

R S Armstrong J R Grant R J D Lowery

Company secretary K A Applegarth

Registered office Cramlington Road

Dudley Cramlington Northumberland NE23 7PR

Auditor Tait Walker LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 3LS

Bankers HSBC Bank plc

189 High Street Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 1HE

Solicitors Muckle LLP

Time Central 32 Gallowgate

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 4BF

#### **Strategic Report**

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### **REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was the hiring out of construction plant, haulage and the provision of training services.

Financial results for the year ended 31 March 2016 are considered by the directors to be satisfactory. Turnover in the year totalled £10.43m, 1.0% higher than the previous year (2015 - £10.32m), producing gross profit of £2.25m, a decrease of 10.4% on the previous year (2015 - £2.51m). As a result the company made an operating profit of £611k compared with £858k in 2015 and of £254k in 2014.

Taking account of the fact that 2015 was a year of exceptionally favourable opportunities, the directors are satisfied that the financial performance in 2016 represents a strong performance in what remains a challenging market.

During the year, the average number of employees was 139, an increases of 7 on the previous year.

As a member of the Owen Pugh Group, Owen Pugh & Company Ltd follows the safety, health, environment and quality management systems of the Group and operates to the highest possible ethical standards. This includes commitments to equality and diversity, anti-bribery and corporate social responsibility among others. Appropriate detail is to be found in the Annual Report and Accounts of Owen Pugh Holdings Ltd.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal trading risk is the performance of the regions construction industry and the level of demand for plant hire and haulage in the region.

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors, trade creditors and group balances, arise directly from the company's operating activities.

The main risks associated with the company's financial assets are set out below. The company does not undertake any hedging activity.

#### **INTEREST RATE RISKS**

The company invests surplus cash in short term floating rate interest yielding bank accounts. The value of financial assets, interest income and cash flows can be affected by movements in interest rates, however the directors do not consider there to be any significant exposure.

#### **PRICE RISK**

There is no significant exposure to changes in the carrying value of financial liabilities.

#### Strategic Report (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### **CREDIT RISKS**

The company's policy is aimed at minimising losses caused by the granting of credit terms to customers and requires that deferred terms are granted only to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfactory credit worthiness. Individual exposures and overdue debts are monitored carefully with customers subject to credit limits to ensure that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. In addition and to further limit exposure to credit risks, the Group carries credit insurance covering outstanding invoices, applications and work in progress with all but a tiny minority of customers.

#### LIQUIDITY RISK

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generated by its operations. Capital expenditure is approved by the directors and flexibility is maintained by retaining surplus cash in readily accessible bank accounts and having access to a bank working capital facility.

#### **FOREIGN CURRENCY RISKS**

Anno

The company has no transactions in foreign currencies and therefore has no exposure to fluctuating exchange rates.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 9th December 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

J R Dickson Director

#### **Directors' Report**

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2016.

#### **Directors**

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

J R Dickson R S Armstrong J R Grant

(Appointed 1st April 2015)

R J D Lowery was appointed as a director on 1 April 2016.

#### **Dividends**

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

#### Going concern

The directors have assessed the strength of the business as a going concern based on the financial position of the group at 31 March 2016 and forecast performance going forward. This assessment included an analysis of market conditions, the development of budgets and forecasts and testing of underlying assumptions, and a comparison of forecast performance in a range of different scenarios. The key sensitivities identified relate to volume of business, utilisation levels, level of margins going forward. The assessment also considered the ability of the group to operate within the terms of the facilities available to it, the availability of adequate on-going financial support from the group's bankers, the group's ability to comply with the covenants set down within the bank facility, the net current liability position and the relatively high gearing ratio. Whilst trading conditions in the sector remain difficult, the Directors believe that the forecasts are achievable and that on this basis the group will be able to operate within the terms of the facilities currently available to it and that ongoing financial support will continue to be available from the group's bankers. On the basis of this assessment, the directors concluded that the group remains well placed, with an excellent reputation, a strong asset base, a good spread of business and the on-going support of its bankers such that, despite the current uncertain market conditions, there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Financial instruments

See disclosures made within the strategic report.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company during the year was the hiring out of heavy plant and haulage for construction and earthmoving purposes and the provision of training services.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

#### Directors' Report (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

A resolution to reappoint Tait Walker LLP as auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 9th December 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

J R Dickson Director Educisa

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Owen Pugh & Company Limited

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Owen Pugh & Company Limited for the year ended 31st March 2016, on pages 8 to 20. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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 strategic report and the directors' 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 financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st March 2016 and of its profit
  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.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Owen Pugh & Company Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- · certain disclosures of directors remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Yaki Mange on

Christopher Potter BA (Hons) ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Tait Walker LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3LS

9th December 2016

#### **Income Statement**

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

Turnover	Note 4	2016 £ 10,425,547	2015 £ 10,318,586
Cost of sales		(8,173,633)	(7,808,091)
Gross profit		2,251,914	2,510,495
Administrative expenses		(1,640,896)	(1,652,778)
Operating profit	5	611,018	857,717
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	8 9	16 (28,212)	– (38,851)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		582,822	818,866
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	32,332	(74,982)
Profit for the financial year		615,154	743,884

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

#### 31st March 2016

		201	6	201	5
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		3,004,495		3,969,946
Current assets					
Stocks	13	52,958		64,821	
Debtors	14	2,771,721		10,009,033	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	179,632		779	
		3,004,311		10,074,633	
Creditors: amounts falling due					•
within one year	16	(1,382,374)		(9,276,394)	
Net current assets		<u> </u>	1,621,937	3	798,239
Total assets less current liabilities			4,626,432		4,768,185
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	17		(436,910)		(661,485)
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax	20		(281,116)		(313,448)
Net assets			3,908,406		3,793,252
•					
Capital and reserves	22		400		100
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	22 23		100 3,908,306	•	3,793,152
From and 1055 account	23		<del></del>		<del></del>
Shareholders funds			3,908,406		3,793,252

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9th December 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J R Dickson Director

Company registration number: 00415592

# Statement of Changes in Equity

## Year ended 31st March 2016

		£	Profit and oss account £	Total £
At 1st April 2014		100	3,049,268	3,049,368
Profit for the year			743,884	743,884
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	743,884	743,884
At 31st March 2015		100	3,793,152	3,793,252
Profit for the year			615,154	615,154
Total comprehensive income for the year		_	615,154	615,154
Dividends paid and payable	11	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	(500,000)	(500,000)
At 31st March 2016		100	3,908,306	3,908,406

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

The entity is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is:

Cramlington Road Dudley Cramlington Northumberland NE23 7PR

#### 2. Going concern

The group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report and the Directors' report. The directors have assessed the strength of the business as a going concern based on the financial position of the group at 31 March 2016 and forecast performance going forward. This assessment included an analysis of market conditions, the development of budgets and forecasts and testing of underlying assumptions, and a comparison of forecast performance in a range of different scenarios. The key sensitivities identified relate to volume of business, utilisation levels, level of margins going forward. The assessment also considered the ability of the group to operate within the terms of the facilities available to it, the availability of adequate on-going financial support from the group's bankers, the group's ability to comply with the covenants set down within the bank facility, the net current liability position and the relatively high gearing ratio. Whilst trading conditions in the sector remain difficult, the Directors believe that the forecasts are achievable and that on this basis the group will be able to operate within the terms of the facilities currently available to it and that ongoing financial support will continue to be available from the group's bankers. On the basis of this assessment, the directors concluded that the group remains well placed, with an excellent reputation, a strong asset base, a good spread of business and the on-going support of its bankers such that, despite the current uncertain market conditions, there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st April 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 28.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Owen Pugh Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Cramlington Road, Dudley, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 7PR. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Assessing indicators of impairment - In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterpart credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Depreciation - Depreciation is calculated as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset. An estimate of the useful economic life of assets is detailed in the depreciation accounting policy. The value of depreciation charged in the profit and loss account during the year was £600,032.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of goods sold and services provided during the year net of discounts, returns and Value Added Tax. All turnover arises from the continuing operations of the company.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Taxation (continued)

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment.

#### Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery - 5-10 years straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 3-10 years straight line
Motor Vehicles - 5-10 years straight line

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at purchase cost on a first in, first out basis.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

#### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2016	2015
	£	£
United Kingdom	10,425,547	10,318,586

All of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

#### 5. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	600,032	691,266
(Gains)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(176,803)	10,875
Defined contribution plans expense	60,875	16,993
Operating lease costs	499,663	110,400

2015

2016

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

6.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2016 £ 2,151	2015 £
	rees payable for the addit of the illiantial statements	2,151	4,000

#### 7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

2015
No.
31
101
400
132
2015
£
3,540,413
319,671
16,993
3,877,077

The directors of the company are also members of the executive committee of the ultimate parent undertaking, Owen Pugh Holdings Limited, and are directors of other subsidiary companies. These directors received total remuneration of £373,377 (2015: £234,277), all of which was accounted for by Owen Pugh Holdings Limited.

The directors have apportioned £39,742 (2015: £40,062) to the company as part of the management charge.

#### 8. Other interest receivable and similar income

	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	2016 £ 	2015 £ 
9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	2016 £ -	2015 £ 43
	Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	28,212	38,808
		28,212	38,851

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

10.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	Major components of tax (income)/expense		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax: UK current tax expense	_	148,279
	on durient tax expense	_	140,273
	<b>Deferred tax:</b> Origination and reversal of timing differences	(32,332)	(73,297
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(32,332)	74,982
	Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense		
	The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year	r is lower than (2015: lo	wer than) th
	standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)		wor many ar
			2015 £
		2016	2015 £
	standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	2016 £	2015 £ 818,866
	standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1)	2015 £ 818,866 171,962
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209	2015 £ 818,866 171,962
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670)	2015 £ 818,866 171,962
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Utilisation of tax losses	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670) 390	2015 £ 818,866 171,962 - 14 4,290
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Utilisation of tax losses  Group relief	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670)	2015 £ 818,866 171,962 - 4,290 (100,656
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Utilisation of tax losses	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670) 390	2015 £ 818,866 171,962 - 4,290 (100,656
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Utilisation of tax losses  Group relief  Other short term differences	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670) 390 (117,589)	2015 £ 818,866 171,962 - 14 4,290 (100,656 (628
1.	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax  Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods  Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Utilisation of tax losses  Group relief  Other short term differences  Adjustment to closing deferred tax to average rate	2016 £ 582,822 116,564 (1) 209 (670) 390 (117,589)	2015

	2016 £	2015 £
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	500,000	

Dividends paid of £500,000 (2015 - £nil) amount to £5,000 (2015 - £nil) per ordinary share.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 12. Tangible assets

Cont	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2015	8,095,000	660,882	71,034	8,826,916
Additions Disposals	94,651 (1,795,208)	10,870 -	_	105,521 (1,795,208)
At 31 March 2016	6,394,443	671,752	71,034	7,137,229
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 April 2015 Charge for the year Disposals	4,256,103 519,277 (1,324,268)	533,887 80,163	66,980 592	4,856,970 600,032 (1,324,268)
At 31 March 2016	3,451,112	614,050	67,572	4,132,734
Carrying amount At 31 March 2016	2,943,331	57,702	3,462	3,004,495
At 31 March 2015	3,838,897	126,995	4,054	3,969,946

Included within the net book value of £3,004,495 is £1,245,511 (2015: £2,132,363) 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 £159,063 (2015: £260,057).

#### 13. Stocks

	2016	2015
	£	£
Stock	52,958	64,821

The stock expense to cost of sales within the income statement amounted to £1,256,827 (2015: £1,414,300).

#### 14. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	333,497	344,420
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,963,967	9,293,831
Prepayments and accrued income	126,593	144,330
Other debtors	347,664	226,452
	2,771,721	10,009,033

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	179,632	779
	Bank overdrafts		(4,628,096)
		179,632	(4,627,317)
46	Creditores amounts falling due within one year	<del></del>	
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2016 £	2015
	Bank loans and overdrafts	£ _	£ 4,628,096
	Trade creditors	709,522	589,082
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	305,208	3,140,987 386,170
	Corporation tax	305,206	148,279
	Social security and other taxes	73,850	94,600
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	281,611	278,909
	Other creditors	12,183	10,271
		1,382,374	9,276,394

Liabilities relating to hire purchase and finance lease agreements are secured against the assets to which they relate.

#### 17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	436,910	661,485

Liabilities relating to hire purchase and finance lease agreements are secured against the assets to which they relate.

#### 18. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

20.0	2015
281.611	278,909
436,910	661,485
718,521	940,394

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 19. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

The deterred tax included in the statement of infancial position is	2016	2015
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 20)	281,116	313,448
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing difference	ences in respect of:	
·	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	281,568	313,835
Other timing differences	(452)	(387)
•	281,116	313,448

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2016/17 is £64,847. This relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances.

#### 20. Provisions

Deferred tax
(note 19)
£
313,448
(32,332)
281,116

#### 21. Employee benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £60,875 (2015: £16,993).

The unpaid contributions at the year end are £4,104 (2015: £nil).

#### 22. Called up share capital

#### Issued, called up and fully paid

2016		2015	
No.	£	No.	£
100	100	100	100
	No.	No. £ 100 100	No. £ No. 100 100

#### 23. Reserves

Share capital - This represents the nominal value of the shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31st March 2016

#### 24. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

• •	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	37,501	31,881
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	424,689	641,341
	462,190	673,222

#### 25. Contingencies

The company paid £101,398 (2015: £101,398) into an ESCROW account as a guarantee in favour of The Environment Agency against potential future liabilities at Bothal Landfill site. This sum was repayable to the company, subject to the satisfactory completion of the landfill project. Subsequent to the year end the company was released from any further obligations in respect of the site and the money has been repaid in full.

The company's bankers gave a guarantee dated 19 February 2010 in favour of The Environment Agency amounting to £175,432 in relation to the restoration of Marsden Quarry. The value of the guarantee has been increased periodically by indexation since then and as at 31 March 2016 it stood at £230,610. The current level of guarantee is to remain in place until 31 May 2019, at which time it will once again be reviewed and amended as necessary.

The company is party to a bank unlimited multilateral guarantee dated 18 February 2008 in relation to the bank borrowings of all group companies and a debenture charge dated 6 October 2005.

#### 26. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

#### 27. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Owen Pugh Holdings Limited, which has included the company in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office, Cramlington Road, Dudley, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 7PR.

#### 28. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st April 2014.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.