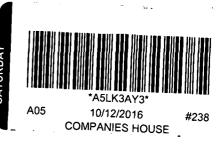
OWEN PUGH AGGREGATES LIMITED Financial Statements 31st March 2016



Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2016

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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 during the year was the production and sale of quarried and recycled aggregate for the construction industry, the extraction and sale of agricultural lime for export, the operation of an inert landfill site within Marsden Quarry and the provision of materials testing services to the construction industry.

Financial results for the year ended 31 March 2016 are considered by the directors to be very satisfactory. Turnover of £5.46m was just 1.5% lower than 2015 producing gross profit of £1.56m, an increase of more than 43% on the previous year. As a result operating profit rose from £360k in 2015 to £903k, a rise of 150%.

The substantial improvement in financial results was driven by a combination of a general improvement in prices, an advantageous change in the mix of business together with rigorous control of costs particularly those associated with operations based on recycling of inert demolition waste to produce secondary aggregates.

During the year the average number of employees was 26, one fewer than the previous year.

As a member of the Owen Pugh Group, Owen Pugh Aggregates 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.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

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 and liabilities are set out below.

INTEREST RATE RISKS

The company invests surplus cash in short term floating rate interest yielding bank accounts and has movements in interest rates. However the directors do not consider there to be any significant exposure.

PRICE RISKS

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 RISKS

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

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

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 effective from 1 April 2016.

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 10 to the financial statements.

Financial instruments

Disclosures have been made in the strategic report.

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.

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 RSuesa

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Owen Pugh Aggregates Limited

Year ended 31st March 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Owen Pugh Aggregates Limited for the year ended 31st March 2016, on pages 8 to 21. 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 Aggregates 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.

LAVI WXUE- UP

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 £ 5,457,444	2015 £ 5,540,597
Cost of sales		(3,898,996)	(4,454,894)
Gross profit		1,558,448	1,085,703
Administrative expenses		(655,212)	(725,286)
Operating profit	5	903,236	360,417
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(9,324)	(31,673)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		893,912	328,744
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	25,022	(22,164)
Profit for the financial year		918,934	306,580

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 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

31st March 2016

		2010	6	201	5
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		6,150		7,602
Tangible assets	12		1,001,104		1,167,947
			1,007,254		1,175,549
Current assets					
Stocks	13	148,548		193,337	
Debtors	14	1,479,567	•	3,367,768	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	818,394		1,889,117	
		2,446,509		5,450,222	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	16	(941,721)		(4,005,478)	
Net current assets			1,504,788		1,444,744
Total assets less current liabilities			2,512,042		2,620,293
Creditors: amounts falling due after					,
more than one year	17		(175,737)		(263,096)
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax	20	(90,459)		(115,481)	
Other provisions	20	(154,575)		(319,379)	
			(245,034)		(434,860)
Net assets			2,091,271		1,922,337
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		2		2
Profit and loss account	23		2,091,269		1,922,335
Shareholders funds			2,091,271		1,922,337

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: 01277269

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31st March 2016

		Called up share capital l	Profit and oss account	Total
A4 4-4 A: 1 204 4		£	£	£
At 1st April 2014		2	1,615,755	1,615,757
Profit for the year			306,580	306,580
Total comprehensive income for the year			306,580	306,580
At 31st March 2015		2	1,922,335	1,922,337
Profit for the year		·	918,934	918,934
Total comprehensive income for the year			918,934	918,934
Dividends paid and payable	10	_	(750,000)	(750,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		-	(750,000)	(750,000)
At 31st March 2016		2	2,091,269	2,091,271

The notes on pages 11 to 21 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 accordance 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 & Wales.

The registered office of the company 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 under the historical cost convention.

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 27.

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 so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its 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 the depreciation charged to the income statement during the year was £190,058.

Amortisation - Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an intangible asset, over the useful economic life of that asset. An estimate of the useful economic life of assets is detailed in the amortisation accounting policy. The value of the amortisation charged to the income statement during the year was £1,452.

Restoration provision - Restoration provisions relate to the company's quarrying and landfill activities and will be utilised to restore the site as it is made good. The provision is undiscounted and is based on the director's best estimate of the likely total restoration costs under the terms and requirements of the license.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover form the sale of goods represents the value of sales made during the year net of discounts, returns and Value Added Tax. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

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.

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

Amortisation

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

Goodwill - 5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

All fixed assets are 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:

Freehold Property - 40
Plant and Machinery - 5 Fixtures and Fittings - 3 Motor Vehicles - 5 y

40 years straight line
5 - 10 years straight line
3 - 5 years straight line
5 years straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

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

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.

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
	£	£
Sale of goods	2,143,158	2,871,380
Rendering of services	2,908,585	2,346,612
Aggregate levy sales	405,701	322,605
	5,457,444	5,540,597

The whole 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:

	2010	2015
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,452	1,452
Depreciation of tangible assets	190,058	233,221
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	10,003
Defined contribution plans expense	20,363	24,006
Operating lease rentals	82,272	57,558
. •		

2015

2046

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

UK current tax expense

	Auditor's remuneration		
		2016	2015
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	£ 4,324	£ 4,000
•	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the amounted to:	year, including t	he directors
		2016 No.	2015 N o.
	Management staff	9	8
	Number of plant operators and drivers	<u>17</u>	19
		<u>26</u>	27
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the a	bove, were:	
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	793,037	802,477
	Social security costs	55,252	79,87
	Other pension costs	20,363	24,006
		868,652	906,354
	The directors of the company are also members of the executive comundertaking, Owen Pugh Holdings Limited, and are the directors of These directors received total remuneration of £373,377 (2015: £ accounted for by Owen Pugh Holdings Limited.	other subsidiary	companies
	The directors have apportioned £19,881 (2015: £23,515) to the management charge.	e company as	part of th
	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016	2015
	laterant on bonds leave and accordants	£	£
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase	_	20,274
	contracts	9,324	11,399
		9,324	31,673
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	Major components of tax (income)/expense		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Current tax:		

8,571

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

existed at the end of the prior year)

Year ended 31st March 2016

9.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(25,022)	13,593
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(25,022)	22,164
	Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense		
	The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lowe standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%).	r than (2015: lov	ver than) th
		2016 £	2015 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	893,912	328,744
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings Group relief Fixed asset differences Adjustment to closing deferred tax to an average rate	178,782 145 - 139 (201,182) 7,145 (10,051)	65,749 5,990 (4,758 (51,962 7,145
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(25,022)	22,164
0.	Dividends		
		2016 £ .	2015 £
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability	750.000	

Dividends paid of £750,000 (2015 - £nil) in the year amount to £375,000 (2015 - £nil) per ordinary share.

750,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

11. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 Apr 2015 and 31 Mar 2016	30,000
Amortisation At 1st April 2015 Charge for the year	22,398 1,452
At 31st March 2016	23,850
Carrying amount At 31st March 2016	6,150
At 31st March 2015	7,602

12. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 Apr 2015	663,875	1,803,483	44,438	11,020	2,522,816
Additions	10,001	13,214	-	_	23,215
Disposals	-	(3,900)	-	_	(3,900)
At 31 Mar 2016	673,876	1,812,797	44,438	11,020	2,542,131
Depreciation					
At 1 Apr 2015	404,599	904,118	35,632	10,520	1,354,869
Charge for the year	44,262	140,991	4,805	_	190,058
Disposals	_	(3,900)	_	_	(3,900)
At 31 Mar 2016	448,861	1,041,209	40,437	10,520	1,541,027
Carrying amount					
At 31 Mar 2016	225,015	771,588	4,001	500	1,001,104
At 31 Mar 2015	259,276	899,365	8,806	500	1,167,947

Included within the net book value of £1,001,104 is £398,677 (2015: £448,246) 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 £49,569 (2015: £14,812).

13. Stocks

	2016	2015
	£	£
Stock	148,548	193,337

The stock expense to cost of sales within the income statement amounted to £1,335,836 (2015: £1,120,405). There was no impairment or stock write back during the year (2015: none).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

14.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	2016 £ 870,797 597,411 11,359	2015 £ 958,132 2,401,857 7,779
		1,479,567	3,367,768
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:	2016	2015
	Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts	£ 818,394 – 818,394	£ 1,889,117 (1,140) 1,887,977
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2016 £ 249,126 375,916 - 229,079 87,600 941,721	2015 £ 1,140 227,930 3,289,693 175,095 8,571 215,449 87,600 4,005,478

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	175,737	263,096

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

18. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	87,600	87,600
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	175,737	263,096
	263,337	350,696

19. Deferred tax

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

,	2016	2015
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 20)	90,459	115,481
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing difference	ences in respect of:	
·	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	90,698	115,884
Other timing differences	(239)	(403)

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2016/17 is £18,541. This relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances.

90,459

115,481

20. Provisions

	Restoration provisions £	Deferred tax (note 19) £	Total £
At 1st April 2015	319,379	115,481	434,860
Charge against provision	(164,804)	(25,022)	(189,826)
At 31st March 2016	154,575	90,459	245,034

Restoration provisions relate to the company's quarrying and landfill activities and will be utilised to restore the site as it is made good. The provision is undiscounted and is based on the director's best estimate of the likely total restoration costs under the terms and requirements of the license.

21. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £20,363 (2015: £24,006).

At the year end a total commitment of £2,075 (2015: £2,016) was outstanding.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2016

22. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	÷			

23. Reserves

Called up share capital - This represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

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

24. Operating leases

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

	2010	2013
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,815	169
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	50,722	63,180
	52,537	63,349

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.