Annual Report and Consolidated Financial

**Statements** 

For the year ended 31 May 2015

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10/05/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE #124

# ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

## **DIRECTORS**

K J S Dougan

I A C Parkin

(Resigned 10 April 2015) (Appointed 10 April 2015)

S L Anson

G N Davies

V R James

T O'Sullivan

G J Roberts

A Shott

J D Wilson

D T Pearce

## **SECRETARY**

S MacQuarrie

## **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Tower Colliery Tirherbert Road Rhigos Aberdare Mid Glamorgan

**CF44 9UF** 

## **BANKERS**

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc Black Horse House 91 Sandyford Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1JW

### **SOLICITORS**

Swinburne Maddison LLP Venture House Aykley Heads Business Centre Durham DHI 5TS

## AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP Cardiff

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the group and company in the year was the development of a surface mine

Work continued as the mine continued its production phase. The majority of coal produced for the year was sold under the contract with RWE entered into in December 2011 to supply Aberthaw Power Station. The site operations continue to be managed and operated under the contract with Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited.

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

We monitor our performance, implementing our strategy with reference to key targets set for the following financial and non-financial key performance indicators

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Revenue	50,955	35,647
Operating profit	8,328	7,630
Operating cash flow	7,808	9,790
Health and safety incidents	1	-

#### RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

#### Mining and operational risk

The group's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered with the production of coal from a surface mine. The risks include adverse weather conditions, flooding, mechanical plant failure, and uncertain geological and challenging operating conditions. Appropriate levels of site investigation are undertaken to minimise the risks of flooding and to understand the site's geology. Investing in state-of-the-art operational equipment with a rigorous maintenance programme and employing highly skilled operatives mitigates these risks.

#### Markets and commodities

The business produces and sells coal, a tradeable commodity, the price of which is subject to variations that are unpredictable and uncontrollable. These include international supply and demand, currency exchange rate fluctuation and global economic and political events. The business aims to manage risk through fixed price contracts where possible

#### Health and safety

The working environment has numerous and varied risks which are mitigated through the provision of systems, training, equipment and supervision Risk is evaluated and monitored by management to identify potential risks and ensure safe working practices

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to pay their debts. The company closely monitors customer debt levels

#### Human resources and operations

People are the company's most important asset and are the key to ensuring its systems operate effectively. The company works hard at recruiting, training and developing staff to mitigate the risk of system or human error

### POLICY ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The company does not follow any code or standard on payment practice. It is the company's policy

- (1) to settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of transactions with that supplier,
- (11) to ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment, and
- (111) to abide by the terms of payment

## STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The production phase of the mine will continue in line with planning permissions to extract coal at a rate of up to 1 million saleable tonnes per annum. Coal produced will be used in power generation and other industrial uses

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After the balance sheet date and up to the date of signing of these financial statements the Company has encountered challenging trading conditions, particularly as a result of the reduction in the market price for coal and the Company is anticipating that a loss will be made for the year ending the 31 May 2016. The Company also notes the recent announcement by RWE that it is their current intention to cease procuring Welsh coal after March 2017 This announcement has resulted in the Company considering other options for future coal off-take, a shortened mining plan or a combination of these two factors

#### DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the group continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees

#### **EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION**

The group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the group. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. The employee share scheme has been running successfully since its inception in June 2012. It is open to all employees and allows them to save up to £250 of their monthly salary to be deposited with Yorkshire Building Society for a term of three years. Upon maturity the amount saved can be converted into shares of Hargreaves Services Plc at a discounted option price determined at the start of the term

D T Pearce

Director
Date 10/5/16

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2015

## DIRECTORS

The current directors of the company, who served throughout the year and subsequently to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated, are as shown on page 1

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, before taxation, amounted to £4,717,000 (2014 - £4,203,000) The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the current financial year (2014 - £nil)

#### GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have obtained confirmation from Hargreaves Services Plc that the inter-company liabilities will not be called for repayment within the next 12 months unless the company is able to fulfil all liabilities in an orderly manner. Hargreaves Services Plc has confirmed that it will support Tower Regeneration Limited and its subsidiary Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited financially for the next 12 months.

For these reasons the directors believe it is appropriate to use the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements

#### **AUDITOR**

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the 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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the company's auditor and a resolution for their reappointment will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

D T Pearce Director

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

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. 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 group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard I requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies,
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information,
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to
  enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's
  financial position and financial performance, and
- · make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern

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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOWER REGENERATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Tower Regeneration Limited for the year ended 31 May 2015 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 29. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 members 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 group's and the parent 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 annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 May 2015 and of the group's profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

## 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the parent company 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

Dovid Hadditch

David Hedditch (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Cardiff, United Kingdom

10 May 2016

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 May 2015

	Note		
		2015 £'000	2014 £'000
REVENUE	2	50,955	35,647
Cost of sales		(40,320)	(23,989)
GROSS PROFIT		10,635	11,658
Administrative expenses		(2,307)	(4,028)
OPERATING PROFIT		8,328	7,630
Interest income Finance cost	7	(3,630)	(3,448)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	3	4,717	4,203
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(769)	(681)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	15	3,948	3,522
Attributable to Equity holders of the company		3,948	3,522

All amounts in the current and prior financial year relate to continuing operations

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 May 2015**

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2	45.005	10.000
Property, plant and equipment	9 11	45,907	48,909
Other non-current assets	11	16,250	10,000
		62,157	58,909
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	12	9,423	8,142
Trade and other receivables	13	7,512	9,046
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,489	2,312
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		18,424	19,500
TOTAL ASSETS		80,581	78,409
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	16	(22,699)	(18,338)
Current tax liabilities	10	(22,077)	(222)
Provisions	20	-	(421)
Amounts due under finance leases	19	(6,298)	(5,895)
		(28,997)	(24,876)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than		(0.000)	(45.005)
one year	17	(9,889)	(17,326)
Deferred tax liabilities	18 20	(364)	(767)
Provisions Amounts due under finance leases	20 19	(19,187) (7,351)	(11,159) (13,436)
Amounts due under finance leases	19	(7,331)	(13,430)
		(36,791)	(42,688)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(65,788)	(67,564)
NET ASSETS		14,793	10,845
EQUITY			
Issued capital	22	-	-
Retained earnings	15	14,793	10,845
TOTAL EQUITY	23	14,793	10,845
		<del></del>	

The financial statements of Tower Regeneration Limited, registered number 6995899, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on  $l \omega / 0 S / l \omega$ 

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

D T Pearce Director

# **COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 May 2015**

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	More	£ 000	2 000
Property, plant and equipment	٠ 9	19,808	19,144
Investments	10	•	•
Other non-current assets	11	16,250	10,000
		36,058	29,144
CURRENT ASSETS		<del></del>	
Inventories	12	9,423	8,142
Trade and other receivables	13	19,673	19,634
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,455	1,814
Deferred tax asset	18	767	200
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		31,318	29,790
TOTAL ASSETS		67,376	58,934
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	16	(23,681)	(19,126)
Current tax liabilities		-	(222)
Provisions	20	<u>-</u>	(421)
		(23,681)	(19,769)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than			
one year	17	(9,889)	(17,326)
Provisions	20	(19,187)	(11,159)
		(29,076)	(28,485)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(52,757)	(48,254)
NET ASSETS		14,619	10,680
EQUITY			
Share capital	22	-	-
Retained earnings	15	14,619	10,680
TOTAL EQUITY	23	14,619	10,680

The financial statements of Tower Regeneration Limited, registered number 6995899, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10/05/lb

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

D T Pearce Director

# CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY Year ended 31 May 2015

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Group			
Balance as at 1 June 2013	-	7,323	7,323
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		3,522	3,522
Balance as at 1 June 2014	-	10,845	10,845
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		3,948	3,948
Balance as at 31 May 2015	<u>-</u>	14,793	14,793
	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings	Total equity £'000
Company			
Balance as at 1 June 2013	-	7,297	7,297
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	<u>-</u> _	3,383	3,383
Balance as at 1 June 2014		10,680	10,680
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	3,939	3,939
Balance as at 31 May 2015		14,619	14,619

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** Year ended 31 May 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	25	7,808	9,790
Investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Interest received		(2,968)	(4,941) 21
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,949)	(4,920)
Financing activities Repayment of obligations under finance leases Repayment of bank loan		(5,682)	(5,617) (6,479)
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,682)	(12,096)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(823)	(7,227)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14	2,312	9,539
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	1,489	2,312

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Year ended 31 May 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	25	2,380	3,747
Investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Interest received		(2,758)	(4,941) 297
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,739)	(4,644)
Financing activities Bank loan repaid		<u> </u> .	(6,480)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>-</u>	(6,480)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(359)	(7,377)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14	1,814	9,191
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	1,455	1,814

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### General information

The company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the business review on page 2.

These financial statements are presented in pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the group operates

## Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union as they apply to financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2015 and applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2006

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities controlled by the company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 May each year Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities

#### Adoption of new and revised standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, The group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and *in some cases* had not yet been adopted by the EU

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 16 Leases

IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the group in future periods, except that IFRS 9 will impact both the measurement and disclosures of financial instruments, IFRS 16 will impact the disclosure of assets held under operating leases and IFRS 15 may have an impact on revenue recognition and related disclosures. Beyond the information above, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of the new IFRSs until a detailed review has been completed

#### Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have obtained confirmation from Hargreaves Services PLC that the inter-company liabilities will not be called for repayment within the next 12 months unless the company is able to fulfil all liabilities in an orderly manner. Hargreaves Services PLC has confirmed that it will support Tower Regeneration Limited and its subsidiary Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited financially for the next 12 months.

For these reasons the directors believe it is appropriate to use the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements

#### Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in accordance with agreed specifications. Plant and equipment is stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment

#### Mining assets

Surface mine development asset

Costs incurred in preparing and developing sites are referred to as 'surface mine development costs' and are capitalised within 'property, plant and equipment' as part of the 'mining assets' Surface mine development costs principally comprise

- the costs associated with achieving necessary planning permission and consents, licences and permits required to operate the site,
- drilling, geology and mine design costs,
- site development and infrastructure costs

This asset is amortised to the statement of comprehensive income on a units of production method. Production is deemed to commence when work to extract coal from the first production box cut begins

Income from incidental coal that is extracted during the development phase is included within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income together with the associated direct costs

Stripping costs

The company has chosen to adopt IFRIC 20 (stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine)

During the production phase, a non-current "stripping activity asset" will be recognised within 'mining assets' to capitalise costs of removing overburden to gain access to or improve access to coal deposits. To the extent that future economic benefits are probable, the deposit of coal to which access has been improved can be identified, and costs reliably measured. The stripping activity asset will be initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost or its revalued amount less amortisation and impairment. The stripping activity asset will be amortised over the units of production of the coal deposit identified as being made more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.

## 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Depreciation

The costs of surface mining and other plant and equipment are depreciated at varying rates depending upon their expected useful economic lives. Excluding freehold land, the cost of plant and equipment, less estimated residual value, are written off on a straight-line basis over the asset's expected useful economic life. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. Changes to the estimated residual values or useful lives are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation is recorded over the useful life of the asset, as follows

	Basis
Freehold land	not depreciated
Plant and equipment	•
- plant and equipment	2 to 12 years
- motor vehicles	3 to 5 years
Mining assets	
- surface mine development	units of production coal
- restoration asset	units of production coal from the specific box cut to
	which the stripping relates
- stripping activity asset	units of production coal from the specific box cut to
	which the stripping relates

#### Restoration and rehabilitation costs

Activities of the company normally give rise to obligations for site restoration. Restoration works can include site decommissioning and dismantling and site and land rehabilitation. The extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the company's environmental policies.

An initial provision reflecting the current obligation for the cost of future site restoration is recognised at the commencement of the project as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage, which is created on an ongoing basis, is recognised as a provision as it arises.

Restoration provisions are measured at the expected value of future cash flows, discounted to their present value applying an appropriate risk-adjusted rate. Significant judgements and estimates are involved in forming expectation of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Such expectations are based on existing planning requirements and management's future development plans which give rise to a constructive obligation.

Upon initial recognition of the restoration provision, the corresponding cost is capitalised as an asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. The capitalised cost is recognised as 'restoration assets' within 'mining assets'. This asset is amortised to the statement of comprehensive income on a units of production method over the life of the mine Further 'restoration assets' are capitalised as additional provisions are created through production activities. These assets are amortised to the statement of comprehensive income on a units of production method over the coal from the area identified as giving rise to the additional restoration obligation.

The value of the provision is further increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognised in 'other finance costs'

## 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Restoration and rehabilitation costs (continued)

Restoration provisions are also adjusted for changes in estimates, which are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalised cost, except where a reduction in the provision is greater than the unamortised capitalised cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalised cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes to the capitalised cost result in an adjustment to future amortisation and financial charges.

Given the significant judgements and estimates involved, adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future restoration and rehabilitation cash flows are a normal occurrence. Factors influencing those changes include but are not limited to revisions to estimated reserves and site operations, planning requirements and management's development plans, changes in the estimated cost and scope of anticipated activities.

#### Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the group at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the group's general policy on borrowing costs (see below). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred

### Inventories

Inventories relate to coal stocks and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is primarily on the basis of average production costs and compromises direct materials, plant costs, labour and relevant overheads or, with regard to purchased coal, cost of acquisition, and includes transport and port costs where applicable Appropriate allowances are made for slow-moving and obsolete inventories.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 to 60-day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits

#### Trade payables

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

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive benefits have expired or been transferred, and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is extinguished

Non-derivative financial assets are classified as either receivables or cash and cash equivalents. They are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, subject to reduction for allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. 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 those receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For interest-bearing assets, their carrying value includes accrued interest receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held on call, together with other short-term highly liquid investments

Non-derivative financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For borrowings, their carrying value includes accrued interest payable, as well as any unamortised issue costs.

#### **Taxation**

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the statement of financial position date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law Temporary differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that they will be recovered Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

#### **Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the amount payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Critical accounting judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

## Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods

The key areas that the directors consider to represent estimation uncertainty are in relation to the provision for restoration (note 20) and the estimate of the stripping asset under IFRIC 20 (note 9)

#### 2. REVENUE

	The analysis of revenue by geographical area is as follows		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	United Kingdom	50,955	35,647
		50,955	35,647
	•	<del></del>	
3.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging		
	Auditor's remuneration – audit fees	27	27
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13,577	11,250
	Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	228	231
	Costs of inventories recognised as an expense	39,708	23,687
4.	AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
7.	ADDITOR S REMORDINATION	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for		
	the audit of the company's annual accounts	27	25
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services to the group		
	- The audit of the company's subsidiaries	2	2
	Total audit fees	29	27

The audit fee of the subsidiary of £2,000 was borne by the parent company in the current financial year (2014 - £2,000)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 May 2015

## 5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors have been remunerated by their immediate employers. It is not practicable to allocate their services to the company from the services provided to their immediate employers and group companies of their immediate employers.

6.	STAFF	COSTS

7.

orm costs	2015 No.	2014 No.
Group		
Average number of persons employed by the		
group, including directors, during the year		
Directors	9	9
Administration	6	6
Security	10	10
	25	25
Staff costs incurred during the year in respect of these employees	(excluding directors)	£'000
Wages and salaries	383	356
Social security costs	34	33
Other pension costs	3	•
	420	389
FINANCE COST		
TINANCE COST	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Related party loan interest	1,919	1,840
Bank interest	882	1,317
Unwinding of discount on provisions	829	291

Q

3,448

3,630

## 8. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Corporation tax	1,172	952
Deferred taxation (see note 18)	(403)	(271)
	769	681
Reconciliation of tax charge	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,717	4,203
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 20 83% (2014 – 22 67%)	982	953
Taxes not deductible	25	10
Current period tax adjustment	(114)	1
Adjustment to deferred tax in respect of prior period	101	(1)
Other deferred tax movements	(225)	(282)
Total tax charge	769	681

The forthcoming change in the corporation tax rate to 19% in 2017 and 18% in 2020 will not materially affect the future tax charge

The blended rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax, is 20 83% (2014 22 67%) This is a blended rate 23% up to 1 April 2014 and 21% up to 1 April 2015 and 20% hereafter

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 May 2015

# 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Freehold land £'000	Mining assets £'000	Plant, equipment & motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
1,101	27,682	41,396	70,179
<u> </u>	10,171	404	10,575
1,101	37,853	41,800	80,754
-	(13,034)	(8,236)	(21,270)
<u> </u>	(9,073)	(4,504)	(13,577)
	(22,107)	(12,740)	(34,847)
1,101	15,746	29,060	45,907
1,101	14,648	33,160	48,909
	land £'000 1,101 	land assets £'000  1,101 27,682 - 10,171  1,101 37,853  - (13,034) - (9,073) - (22,107)  1,101 15,746	Freehold Mining & motor vehicles £'000 £'000 £'000  1,101 27,682 41,396 - 10,171 404  1,101 37,853 41,800  - (13,034) (8,236) - (9,073) (4,504)  - (22,107) (12,740)  1,101 15,746 29,060

The group's obligations under finance leases (see note 19) are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets, which have a carrying amount of £26,099,000 (2014 - £29,765,000)

# 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Company		Plant, equipment	
	old Mining assets \$\mathbb{E}^{00}\$	& motor vehicles	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 June 2014 1,1	27,682		32,934
Additions	<u> </u>	194	10,365
At 31 May 2015	37,853	4,345	43,299
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 June 2014	- (13,034)	, ,	(13,790)
Charge for the year		(628)	(9,701)
At 31 May 2015	- (22,107)	(1,384)	(23,491)
Net book value			
At 31 May 2015	15,746	2,961	19,808
At 31 May 2014	14,648	3,395	19,144

## 10. INVESTMENTS

Details of the company's subsidiary at 31 May 2015 is as follows

	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %
Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited	Great Britain	100	100

The cost and carrying value of the investment is £1 (2014 - £1)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 May 2015

## 11. OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

The other non-current asset of £16,250,000 (2014 £10,000,000) relates to cash held by the local authority on behalf of the company to finance the restoration of the Tower Surface Mine site to the required specifications when coaling operations cease

12.	INVENTORIES		
		2015	2014
		£,000	£'000
	Group and Company		
	Finished goods	9,423	8,142
13.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
15.	IRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Group	2 000	# 000
	Trade receivables	2,169	3,616
	Receivables from related parties	2,479	2,000
	Corporation tax receivable	103	-,000
	Other receivables	•	330
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,761	3,100
		7,512	9,046
		£'000	£'000
	Company		
	Trade receivables	2,169	3,616
	Receivables from related parties	2,000	2,000
	Other receivables	103	•
	Corporation tax receivable	-	330
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,761	3,101
	Amounts receivable from group company	12,640	10,587
		19,673	19,634
14.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Group Cash at bank and in hand	1,489	2,312
		<del></del> :	
	Company	£,000	£'000
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,455	1,814
		=	<del></del>

15.	RETAINED EARNINGS		
13.	RETAINED EARITINGS	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Group	10.045	
	Balance at beginning of year	10,845	7,323
	Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	3,948	3,522 
	Balance at end of year	14,793	10,845
		£'000	£'000
	Company Balance at beginning of year	10,681	7,297
	Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	3,938	3,383
	Tronc for the manetal year and total comprehensive moonie		
	Balance at end of year	14,619	10,680
16.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
10.	TRADE AND OTHER PATABLES	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Group		
	Trade payables	244	224
	Amounts owed to related parties	21,592	17,665
	Other taxation and social security	332	355
	Other creditors and accruals	531	94
		22,699	18,338
		£'000	£'000
	Company Trade payables	244	224
	Amounts owed to related parties	21,592	17,665
	Group relief payable	1,304	1,133
	Other taxation and social security	10	10
	Other creditors and accruals	531	94
		23,681	19,126
		······	
17.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2015	2014
		£,000	£'000
	Group and Company Amounts owed to related party	9,889	17,326
	raniounts owed to related party		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 May 2015

## 18. DEFERRED TAX

Credited to profit and loss

At 31 May 2015

The following are the deferred tax liabilities recognised by the group and the movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Deferred taxation	2 000	
Accelerated capital allowances	364	767
All deferred taxation has been fully provided and the liability has been included within	non-current liabili	ties
		£'000
At 1 June 2014		767
Credit to profit and loss	_	(403)
At 31 May 2015	<u> </u>	364
The following are the deferred tax assets recognised by the company and the movement and prior reporting period	s thereon during t	he current
Company	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Deferred taxation Decelerated capital allowances	767	200
The deferred tax asset has been included within current assets		
		£'000
At 1 June 2014		200

567

767

## 19. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES

It is the group's policy to lease certain of its fixtures and equipment under finance leases. The average lease term is five years. For the year ended 31 May 2015, the average effective borrowing rate was 5.1 per cent (2014 - 5.1 per cent). Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

All lease obligations are denominated in sterling. The fair value of the group's lease obligations is approximately equal to their carrying amount. The group's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors' rights over the leased assets disclosed in note 9.

	Minimum lease	e payments
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts payable under finance leases		
Within one year	6,826	6,761
In the second to fifth years inclusive	7,618	14,265
	14,444	21,026
Less future finance charges	(795)	(1,695)
Present value of lease obligations	13,649	19,331
	Present value o	f minımum
	lease	e payments
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Amounts payable under finance leases		
Within one year	6,298	5,895
In the second to fifth years inclusive	7,351	13,436
Present value of lease obligations	13,649	19,331

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 May 2015

## 20. PROVISIONS

2015	2014
£'000	£'000
11,580	8,874
6,778	2,415
829	291
19,187	11,580
_	421
19,187	11,159
19,187	11,580
	£'000 11,580 6,778 829 19,187

The above provision represents the restoration liability of the company to restore the Tower Surface Mine site to required specifications when coaling operations cease

## 21. OPERATING LEASES

At 31 May, the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

		2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Land and buildings	226	227
	Within one year In the second to fifth years inclusive	226 904	226 904
	After five years	938	1,164
		2,068	2,294
22.	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Group and Company	_	_
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		200
23.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2015	2014
		2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Group Opening shareholders' funds	10,845	7,323
	Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	3,948	3,522
	Closing shareholders' funds	14,793	10,845
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Company Opening shareholders' funds	10,680	7,297
	Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	3,939	3,383
	Closing shareholders' funds	14,619	10,680

## 24. COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company achieved a profit for the financial year of £3,939,000 (2014 - £3,383,000)

## 25 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Group		_ ***
Profit for the year	3,948	3,522
Adjustment for		
Depreciation	13,577	11,250
Interest income	(19)	(21)
Finance costs	3,630	3,448
Income tax expense	769	681
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	21,905	18,880
Increase in inventories	(1,281)	(5,724)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(4,716)	2,421
Decrease in payables	(3,077)	(673)
Cash generated by operations	12,831	14,904
Income tax paid	(1,393)	(1,957)
Interest paid	(3,630)	(3,157)
Net cash from operating activities	7,808	9,790
	£'000	£'000
Company		
Profit for the year	3,939	3,384
Adjustment for		
Depreciation	9,701	7,396
Interest income	(19)	(297)
Finance costs	2,572	2,316
Interest tax expense	776	820
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	16,969	13,619
Increase in inventories	(1,281)	(5,724)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(6,289)	282
Încrease/(decrease) ın payables	(2,882)	(448)
Cash generated by operations	6,517	7,729
Income tax paid	(1,565)	(1,957)
Interest paid	(2,572)	(2,025)
Net cash from operating activities	2,380	3,747

## 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

## Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument, are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements

Categories of financial instruments comprise short-term receivables and payables, bank loans and obligations under finance leases. Neither the group nor the company uses derivative financial instruments. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the group's and company's ongoing operations and manage the working capital requirements.

# 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued) Categories of financial instruments

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Financial assets		
Other non-current asset	16,250	10,000
Cash	1,489	2,312
Amount owed by related party	2,479	2,000
Trade receivables	2,169	3,616
Corporation tax receivable	103	220
Other receivables	2.761	330
Prepayments and accrued income	2,761	3,100
	25,251	21,358
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade payables	244	224
Finance leases	13,649	19,329
Amounts owed to related parties	31,481	34,991
	45,374	54,544
Composit		
Company Financial assets		
Other non-current asset	16,250	10,000
Cash	1,455	1,814
Trade receivables	2,169	3,616
Amounts receivable from group company	12,640	10,587
Corporation tax receivable	103	-
Other receivables	-	330
Amounts owed by related parties	2,000	2,000
Prepayments and accrued income	2,761	3,100
	37,378	31,447
For any and Reduction at a consistence and		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	244	224
Trade payables Amounts owed to related parties	31,481	34,991
Amounts owed to related parties		J- <del>1</del> ,771
	31,725	35,215

### Financial risks

The company's activities expose it to various financial risks - liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group and company will not be able to access the necessary funds to finance their operations. They finance their operations through a mix of short and medium-term facilities

The group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring existing facilities and cash flows against forecast requirements based on rolling cash forecast

The table below analyses the group's and parent company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. With the exception of finance leases, all the amounts disclosed in the table are equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. The amounts disclosed for finance leases are the contractual undiscounted cash flows including interest and hence will not agree to the amount disclosed on the statement of financial position.

# 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

# Financial risks (continued)

Group At 31 May 2015	<1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	>5 years £'000
Non-interest bearing Amounts due to related parties (non-interest-bearing) Amounts due to related parties (interest-bearing)	2,028 1,686	- 1,787	11,817 14,101	- -
Finance lease liability	6,298	6,567	<del>784</del>	-
Total	10,012	8,354	26,702	-
At 31 May 2014	<1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	>5 years £'000
Non-interest bearing Amounts due to related parties (non-interest-bearing)	671 13,176	-	1,000	<u>-</u>
Amounts due to related parties (interest-bearing)	4,491	14,920	1,046	-
Finance leases	5,895	6,192	7,244	
Total	24,233	21,112	9,290	-
Company At 31 May 2015	<1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	>5 years £'000
Non-interest bearing	2.020		11.017	
Amounts due to related parties (non-interest-bearing) Amounts due to related parties (interest-bearing)	2,028 1,686	1,787	11,817 14,101	-
Total	3,714	1,787	25,918	•
At 31 May 2014	< 1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	>5 years £'000
Non-interest bearing	327	-		-
Amounts due to related parties (non-interest-bearing) Amounts due to related parties (interest-bearing)	13,174 4,491	- 14,920	1,000 1,406	-
Total	17,992	14,920	2,406	<u>-</u>

#### 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### Financial risks (continued)

#### Credit risk

The group and parent company are at the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the group's receivables from customers. The group's risk is influenced by the nature of its customers. New customers are analysed for creditworthiness before the group's standard payment terms and conditions are offered and appropriate credit limits set. The group does not have any financial assets that are past due or impaired.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the group's or company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments

### Foreign currency risk

The group and company operate within the UK in GBP and therefore are not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures

## Interest rate risk

The group and company are exposed to interest rate risk as they borrow funds on three-month revolving credit with interest rates fixed at time of drawdown. The group and company have no loans or receivables which have floating interest rates.

At the statement of financial position date the interest rate profile of the group's interest-bearing financial instruments was

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed rate instruments Financial liabilities	31,223	40,790
Variable rate instruments Financial liabilities	-	_
Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed rate instruments Financial liabilities	17,574	21,461
Variable rate instruments Financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## 27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After the balance sheet date and up to the date of signing of these financial statements the Company has encountered challenging trading conditions, particularly as a result of the reduction in the market price for coal and the Company is anticipating that a loss will be made for the year ending the 31 May 2016. The Company also notes the recent announcement by RWE that it is their current intention to cease procuring. Welsh coal after March 2017. This announcement has resulted in the Company considering other options for future coal off-take, a shortened mining plan or a combination of these two factors.

#### 28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in the group disclosure below. The company is owned 50% by Forward Sound Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of the Hargreaves Services Plc group, the remaining 50% is owned by Tower Colliery Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Goitre Tower Anthracite Limited. During the financial periods the company provided services to or was provided services by members of the group headed by Hargreaves Services Plc and Goitre Tower Anthracite Limited as follows

Companies entered into the following transactions with related parties

	2015		2014	
Group	Purchases/ Interest charges from £'000	Balance owed to £'000	Purchases/ Interest charges from £'000	Balance owed to £'000
	(2.2.47)	/	(1 0 10)	(10.110)
Forward Sounds Limited	(2,067)	(14,701)	(1,840)	(18,116)
Tower Colliery Limited*	(650)	(8,067)	(975)	(8,358)
Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited	(35,610)	(2,028)	(26,541)	(1,811)
Hargreaves Services Plc	(172)	(2,872)	-	(3,345)
Hargreaves (UK) Services Limited	-	(1,638)	-	-
Hargreaves (UK) Limited	-	(2,175)	(668)	(2,838)
Hargreaves (UK) Services Limited - Transport	•	-	-	-
Hargreaves (UK) Services Limited - Minerals	-	-	(525)	(525)
	(38,499)	(31,481)	(30,549)	(34,993)
	Sales to £'000	Balance due from £'000	Sales to £'000	Balance due from £'000
Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited	4,934	479	5,262	-
Tower Colliery Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
	4,934	2,479	5,262	2,000

## 28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2015			2014	
Company	Purchases/ Interest		Purchases/ Interest		
	charges from £'000	Balance owed to £'000	charges from £'000	Balance owed to £'000	
Forward Sounds Limited	(2,067)	(14,701)	(1,840)	(18,116)	
Tower Colliery Limited*	(650)	(8,067)	(975)	(8,358)	
Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited	(35,610)	(2,028)	(26,541)	(1,811)	
Hargreaves Services Plc	(172)	(2,872)	•	(3,345)	
Hargreaves (UK) Services Limited	` -	(1,638)	-	•	
Hargreaves (UK) Limited	-	(2,175)	-	(2,838)	
Hargreaves (UK) Services Limited – Minerals	•	-	(525)	(525)	
Tower Regeneration Leasing Ltd	-	(1,304)	-	(1,133)	
	(38,499)	(32,785)	(29,881)	(36,126)	
	Sales to	Balance owed from £'000	Sales to £'000	Balance owed from £'000	
Tower Colliery Limited	_	2,000	-	2,000	
Tower Regeneration Leasing Ltd	-	12,640	-	10,587	
		14,640	-	12,587	

<sup>\*</sup>All of the related parties listed above with the exception of Tower Colliery Limited are members of the group headed by Hargreaves Services Plc Tower Colliery Limited is a member of the Goitre Tower Anthracite Limited group

The company has provided a loan to a 100% subsidiary, Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited Amounts repayable from Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited are short-term and non-interest-bearing. The outstanding amount at 31 May 2015 is £12,640,000 (2014 - £10,587,000)

## 29. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is owned 50% by Forward Sound Limited and 50% by Tower Colliery Limited Both entities are incorporated in the United Kingdom There is, therefore, no controlling party