

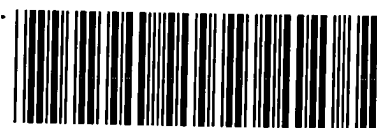
Forward Sound Limited

**Directors' Report and Financial
Statements**

Registered number 06723693

31 May 2019

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors' Report

The directors present their Directors' Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2019.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the Company is a holding company to support and market the regeneration of the former Tower Colliery site in Wales.

The results for the company show a loss before tax for the year of £0.3m (2018: profit £0.5m).

Dividend

The directors have not declared a dividend in respect of the current year (2018: £3,000,000).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

DT Pearce	(resigned 28 February 2019)
SL Anson	
GFC Banham	(appointed 26 July 2018)
Hargreaves Corporate Director Limited	(appointed 23 November 2018)

Disclosure of information to auditor

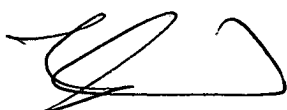
The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The Audit Committee of Hargreaves Services plc reviews and makes recommendations with regard to the appointment of the external auditors. In making this recommendation the Committee considers auditor effectiveness, independence and partner rotation.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



Hargreaves Corporate Director Limited
Director

West Terrace
Esh Winning
Co Durham
DH7 9PT

30 August 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



KPMG LLP

Quayside House
110 Quayside
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3DX

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Forward Sound Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Forward Sound Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 May 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as the recoverability of trade debtors, estimates in respect of provisions and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Forward Sound Limited *(Continued)*

Going concern *(continued)*

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Forward Sound Limited *(Continued)*

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Johnathan Pass (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Quayside House
110 Quayside
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3DX

6 September 2019

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 May 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	2	54	259
Administrative expenses	3	(1,598)	(11)
Operating (loss)/profit		(1,544)	248
Interest receivable	5	1,281	205
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(263)	453
Tax on loss/(profit)	6	50	(86)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(213)	367

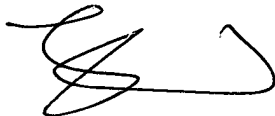
All results are derived from continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income in addition to the result for the year shown above.

Balance Sheet
at 31 May 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 £000	£000	2018 £000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	7	-		-	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	8	9,520		13,898	
Cash at bank and in hand		15		34	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	9,535 (6,156)		13,932 (10,340)	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net current assets			3,379		3,592
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net assets			3,379		3,592
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		3,084		3,084
Profit and loss account			295		508
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Shareholders' funds			3,379		3,592
			<hr/>		<hr/>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



Hargreaves Corporate Director Limited
Director

Registered number: 06723693

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 June 2017	3,084	3,141	6,225
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit	-	367	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	367	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity			
Dividends paid	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total distributions to owners	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 May 2018	3,084	508	3,592
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Balance at 1 June 2018	3,084	508	3,592
Total comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss	-	(213)	(213)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(213)	(213)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 May 2019	3,084	295	3,379
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Forward Sound Limited (the "Company") is incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Hargreaves Services plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Hargreaves Services plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Hargreaves Services plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

In these financial statements various IFRSs which are effective for the first time have been adopted, including the following standards, amendments and interpretations:

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The new accounting standard IFRS 15 sets out a single and comprehensive framework for revenue recognition. The guidance in IFRS 15 is more detailed than previous IFRSs for revenue recognition (IAS 18 Revenue and associated interpretations). The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and has chosen to apply the retrospective approach.

The new accounting standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and replaces IAS 39. Among other things, the standard introduces a forward looking credit loss impairment model whereby entities need to consider and recognise impairment triggers that might occur in the future (an 'expected loss' model). The Company has adopted IFRS 9 and has chosen to apply the retrospective approach.

There are no material judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements or any estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

The company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Measurement basis

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

Notwithstanding net current assets of £3,379,000 as at 31 May 2019 and a loss for the year then ended of £213,000, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's ultimate parent company, Hargreaves Services plc not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 May 2019 amounted to £6,153,000. Hargreaves Services plc has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets purchased separately from a business are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition are capitalised at their fair value where this can be measured reliably. Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Where a financial instrument that contains both equity and financial liability components exists these components are separated and accounted for individually under the above policy. The finance cost on the financial liability component is correspondingly higher over the life of the instrument.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of interest payable and similar charges. Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified as part of shareholders' funds (see dividends policy), are dealt with as appropriations in the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds.

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets classified as "loans and receivables" under IAS 39 (being trade and other receivables) continue to be classified within the "amortised cost" category according to IFRS 9.

The Company classifies financial assets under the following measurement categories:

- Measured at amortised cost (non-derivative financial assets);
- Measured subsequently at fair value through either profit or loss or comprehensive income.

Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets include trade and other receivables and contract assets, as defined by IFRS 15. Neither of these two categories contain a significant financing element and, as such, expected credit losses are measured under IFRS 9 using the simplified impairment approach. This approach requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised upon the initial recognition of the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a non-derivative financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Company subsequently measures trade and other receivables and contract receivables at amortised cost.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses forward foreign currency contracts to manage its exchange rate risk. The Company also uses derivative sale and purchase contracts to mitigate the risk of fluctuating coal and fuel prices and exchange rate risk.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date and changes therein are accounted for as described as follows.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash Flow Hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a highly probable forecast transaction (for example, interest payments, sales and purchases denominated in foreign currency, sale and purchase of commodities), changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised directly in the hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. Amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the Income Statement when the hedged item affects profit or loss. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are accounted for in line with the nature of the hedging arrangement. Derivatives are intended to be highly effective in mitigating the above risks, and hedge accounting is adopted where the required hedge documentation is in place and the relevant test criteria are met. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the Income Statement as part of financing costs. The Company continues to apply IAS 39 for the purposes of hedge accounting as permitted under IFRS 9.

Non-Financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Intra-Group Financial Instruments

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the Company's customer. The value attributed to turnover is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract and excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. In circumstances where consideration is not clearly defined in the contract, the turnover is subject to variability. When turnover is variable, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to be recovered. Turnover is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in a future period will not occur. When an amendment to an existing contract arises, the Company reviews the nature of the modification and whether or not it reflects a separate or new performance obligation to be satisfied, or whether it is an amendment to an existing performance obligation.

Turnover is measured excluding value added tax, for goods and services supplied to external customers in line with the fulfilment of contractual performance obligations. All directly attributable expenses in respect of goods supplied and services provided are recognised in the Income Statement in the period to which they relate. The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust its transaction price for the time value of money.

Depending on the nature of the product or service delivered and the timing of when control is passed onto the customer, the Company will account for turnover both over time and at a point in time. Where turnover is measured over time, the Company uses the input method to measure progress of delivery.

Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises both current deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

2 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activities wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom. Turnover arises over time.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Management fees	54	259

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>Auditor's remuneration:</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	1	2

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's parent, Hargreaves Services plc.

In the current year, the interest receivable on loans owed from joint ventures has been shown gross of the impairment recognised on the loan, whereas this was shown net in the prior year

Notes (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2019	2018
Directors	3	3

The directors did not receive any remuneration for their services to the company (2018: £nil).

The remuneration of certain directors in the year was borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking of the ultimate holding company, Hargreaves Services plc, and the details of that remuneration are disclosed in Hargreaves Services plc's accounts.

5 Interest receivable

	2019 £000	2018 £000
On amounts owed from joint venture undertakings	1,281	205

6 Taxation

Recognised in the profit and loss account

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Group relief (receivable)/payable on income for the year	(50)	86
Total current tax	(50)	86
Tax on (loss)/profit	(50)	86

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2019 £000	2018 £000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(213)	367
Total tax (credit)/expense	(50)	86
(Loss)/profit excluding taxation	(263)	453
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(50)	86
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Total tax (credit)/expense	(50)	86

Notes (continued)

6 Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax expenses

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) with a further reduction to 18% on 1 April 2020 were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. On 16 March 2016 it was announced that the main rate of UK Corporation Tax would reduce to 17% on 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

7 Investments

	Shares in joint venture £
<i>Cost and net book value</i>	
At beginning and end of year	85

The investments of the company relate to the following:

Company name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Ownership	
				2019	2018
<i>Joint ventures</i>					
Tower Regeneration Limited	Coal mining	UK*	Ordinary	50%	50%
Tower Regeneration Leasing Limited**	Lease of heavy plant	UK*	Ordinary	50%	50%

*The above companies have Registered offices at Tower Colliery, Tirherbert Road, Rhigos, Aberdare, CF44 9UF.

**Indirectly owned

In the opinion of the directors the investments are worth at least the amounts stated in the balance sheet.

Notes (continued)

8 Debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts due from joint venture undertakings	9,470	13,898
Group relief receivable	50	-
	<u>9,520</u>	<u>13,898</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,153	10,225
Accruals and deferred income	-	18
Group relief payable	-	86
Other tax and social security	3	11
	<u>6,156</u>	<u>10,340</u>

10 Capital and reserves

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
3,083,876 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,084	3,084

Notes (continued)

11 Related party disclosures

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemption available under FRS 101 regarding disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group. At the current and previous year end, the company had no balances outstanding with, or sales to/purchases from any other related parties, other than those listed below:

	2019		
	Purchases from £000	Sales to £000	Balance outstanding debtor £000
Tower Regeneration Limited	-	54	9,470
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2018		
	Purchases from £000	Purchases from £000	Balance outstanding debtor £000
Tower Regeneration Limited	-	259	13,898
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a group composite debenture arrangement with certain of the companies in the Hargreaves Services plc group. This is in respect of the banking arrangements of Hargreaves Services plc (as outlined further in the Hargreaves Services plc group accounts) which are secured by means of both fixed and floating charges over all assets and undertakings of the Company. The total amount drawn on the group banking facility at 31 May 2019 was £27,000,000 (2018: £39,260,000).

13 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Hargreaves Services plc. Hargreaves Services plc is the company's immediate and ultimate controlling party.

The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Hargreaves Services plc. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from their registered address West Terrace, Esh Winning, Durham, DH7 9PT.