

Tonks Recycling Limited
Dormant Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered Number 08056118



Tonks Recycling Limited

Dormant Accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Tonks Recycling Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the operation of aggregate recycling services and sale of resulting aggregate products.

Business review

The results for the year are set out on page 4. The business did not trade in the year.

Proposed dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

A E Radcliffe

A Law (Appointed 31st Jan 21)

M A Sowerby (Resigned 31st Jan 21)

Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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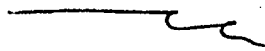
Directors' report (continued)

Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

Small company provisions

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small company's exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



A E Radcliffe

Director

Date29/09/2021.....

Esh House
Bowburn North Industrial Estate
Bowburn
Durham
DH6 5PF

Tonks Recycling Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Tonks Recycling Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Tonks Recycling Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended; the statement of accounting policies; and the notes to the financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement

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of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias in significant accounting estimates and any significant one-off or unusual transactions. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiries of management and those charged with governance throughout the year including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Incorporation of an element of unpredictability in our testing through altering the nature, timing and/or extent of work performed
- Challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates

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- Identifying and testing journal entries, posted with descriptions indicating higher level of risk, posting to unusual account combinations based on our understanding of business operations

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remunerations specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jonathan Greenaway (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle
30 September 2021

Tonks Recycling Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Turnover	1	-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Administrative expenses		(31)	-
Operating (Loss)/profit		(31)	-
Interest received		17	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation	2	(14)	-
Tax on (Loss)/profit	4	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	7	(14)	-
Profit and loss account brought forward		(53,663)	(53,663)
Profit and loss account at the end of the year/period		(58,677)	(53,663)

All results derive from continued operations.

The company had no other comprehensive income during the current or preceding year other than that reflected in the profit and loss account.

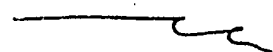
There is no material difference between the result before taxation and the result for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		3,836	1,729
		3,836	1,729
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(10,871)	(8,750)
Net liabilities		(7,035)	(7,021)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	1	1
Capital contribution	7	46,641	46,641
Profit and loss account	7	(53,677)	(53,663)
Shareholders' deficit		(7,035)	(7,021)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 12 were approved by the board of directors on29/09/2021..... and were signed on its behalf by:



A E Radcliffe

Director

Company registered number: 08056118

Tonks Recycling Limited

Statement of accounting policies

Statement of compliance and general information

The Company is limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is Esh House, Bowburn North Industrial Estate, Bowburn, Durham, DH6 5PF. These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in these financial statements, includes the Company's cash flows;
- (ii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- (iii) from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation in total, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Going concern

The company meets its financing requirements through balances with other companies in the group headed by Esh Investments Limited which has substantial net assets. Detailed information regarding the financial position of the group headed by Esh Investments Limited, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are included in the financial statements of Esh Investments Limited, which can be obtained from Companies House.

After making detailed enquiries and taking into account the factors discussed above, the Board is confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly continues to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by section 29 of FRS 102.

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Statement of 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.

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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable net of discounts and VAT provided that it can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Dividends are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are declared prior to the year end. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Critical judgements and estimates in applying the accounting policies

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Turnover

All turnover has been wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom from the principal activity.

2 Notes to the profit and loss account

Auditors' remuneration

In the current year the audit fee was borne by another group company.

3 Remuneration of directors

The directors were the only employees of the company and did not receive any remuneration during the current or preceding year. Their services to this Company and to a number of other subsidiaries are of a non-executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to the parent company.

4 Tax on loss

Tax expense included in profit and loss

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK corporation tax:		
Tax on loss	-	-

Reconciliation of tax charge

The current tax charge for the year is higher/lower (2019: higher/lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Tax reconciliation:		
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(14)	-
Current tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	(3)	-
Effects of:		
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	3	-
Total tax charge	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4 Tax on (Loss)/profit (continued)

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

The company has trading losses of £57,696 (2019: £57,696) available to offset future trading profits. A related deferred tax asset of £9,808 (2019: £9,808) has not been recognised due to uncertainty over the timing of its future recovery.

Tax rate changes

The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. This reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. The rate has been held at this level and so deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the rate of 19%.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other Creditors	2,121	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,750	8,750
	10,871	8,750

6 Called-up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Authorised		
1 (2019: 1) ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1 (2019: 1) ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

Tonks Recycling Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

7 Reserves

	Capital contribution	Profit and loss account
	£	£
At 1 January 2020	46,641	(53,663)
Profit for the year	-	(14)
At 31 December 2020	46,641	(53,677)

8 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of J Tonks (Transport) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Esh Investments Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest group in which results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Esh Investments Limited and the smallest is that headed by Esh Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of these companies are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

The directors do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.