Registered number: 00296492

DINNAGES GARAGES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M E Broyd J M Broyd D J Broyd A E Broyd J C W Broyd

Company secretary

A E Broyd

Registered number

00296492

Registered office

22 Wivelsfield Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH16 4EQ

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor St John's House Haslett Avenue West

Crawley RH10 1HS

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc The Old Bank High Street Lewes East Sussex BN7 2JP

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Principal activity

The Company is principally engaged as a Ford and Volvo main dealer in the selling of motor vehicles, lubricants, motor parts and accessories and automobile engineering. The Company also operates a Renault parts and servicing franchise from its dealerships in Haywards Heath.

Business and future developments

The Group has seen a slight decrease in turnover of £2.1m from £62.3m in 2016 to £60.2m in 2017. This was mainly attributable to a tapering of new car sales after a very busy Q1 brought about by revisions to the vehicle excise duty. Margins through 2017 came under increasing pressure driven by a weakening market and manufacturers chasing dealers to maintain market share.

Used cars, Service and Bodyshop performed well. Ford is the backbone of the Group and all sites performed profitably. The Volvo business was a challenge in the year and pegged back the overall result. The Volvo product and brand perception is improving with every new model launch and the directors believe the brand is growing and this will turn around. The company is considered to be in a strong financial position.

2018 is predicted to be a challenging year with a weakening market. Uncertainty surrounding BREXIT is thought to be a major contributor to these predictions and a certain amount of consumer confusion and lack of understanding regarding the merits of diesel fuelled vehicles.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management and strategy of the business is reliant on the ongoing relationships with the manufacturers, the availability of desirable new vehicle products and a number of other risks. The directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business.

Financial instruments

The Company uses various financial instruments comprising borrowings, cash and other items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise from its operations. The purpose of these financial instruments is to raise cash for the Company's operations. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, shareholders loans and borrowings from Ford, Volvo and the Company's bankers. The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations is managed by the use of both fixed and floating facilities.

Liquidity risk

Funds available to the Group are above operating requirements. The directors keep firm control of stocks, especially new and used vehicle stocks, and monitor levels on a daily basis. Monthly management accounts are produced and EBITDA is measured to ensure liquidity.

Market risk

The market in which the Company operates is highly competitive. There is constant pressure on margins and policies of price monitoring and market research are in place to mitigate risks. The enhanced success of the business is reliant on consumer spending. A downturn in the economy results in a reduction of this spending and the directors are always monitoring the environment to react as necessary.

We believe that our "hands on approach", with ongoing emphasis on customer relationship management, will enable us to maintain our strong market position.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Financial key performance indicators

en e	2017 £000	2016 £000	Change £000	Change %
Turnover	60,235	62,347	(2,112)	-3.4
Gross profit	2,645	2,905	(260)	-9.0
Profit before tax	565	823	(258)	-31.3

This report was approved by the board on 9 August 2018 and signed on its behalf.

A E Broyd

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Information in respect of the Business Review and Principle Risks and Uncertainties are not shown in the Directors' report because they are presented in the Strategic Report in accordance with s414c(ii) of the Companies Act 2006.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £450,000 (2016: £636,000).

During the year the directors have recommended and paid the preference share dividend of £540 (2016: £540) from reserves. No dividend is recommended on the Ordinary shares.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M E Broyd J M Broyd D J Broyd A E Broyd J C W Broyd

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and 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 accounting 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 9 August 2018 and signed on its behalf.

A E Broyd Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DINNAGES GARAGES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dinnages Garages Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Who we are reporting to

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DINNAGES GARAGES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Strategic and Directors' Reports set out on pages 1 to 4. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DINNAGES GARAGES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 Auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. The description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

GRANT THOWTON UK UP.

Jonathan Oakey ACA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Crawley

9 August 2018

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017	2016
Note	£000	£000
4	60,235	62,347
	(57,590)	(59,442)
_	2,645	2,905
	(2,099)	(2,112)
5	112	110
6	658	903
10	1	13
11	(94)	(93)
-	565	823
12	(115)	(187)
-	450	636
	3,086	2,450
-	3,086	2,450
	450	636
-	3,536	3,086
	4 - 5 - 6 10 11 -	Note £000 4 60,235 (57,590) 2,645 (2,099) 5 112 6 658 10 1 (94) 565 12 (115) 450 3,086 450

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

DINNAGES GARAGES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:00296492

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £000		2016 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		1,707		1,607
Investments	14		13		13
Investment property	15		340		340
		_	2,060	· ·	1,960
Current assets					
Stocks	16	13,797		13,018	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	4,657		4,525	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,443		1,651	
	_	19,897	_	19,194	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(18,284)		(17,932)	
Net current assets	_		1,613		1,262
Total assets less current liabilities		_	3,673	-	3,222
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(9)		(9)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	21	(112)		(111)	
	-	 	(112)		(111)
Net assets		_	3,552	- -	3,102
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	22		11		11
Other reserves	23		5		5
Profit and loss account	23		3,536		3,086
		_	3,552	•	3,102

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

M E Broyd

9 August 2018.

D J Broyd

Director

Director ~ The notes on pages 10 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Dinnages Garages Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at 22 Wivelsfield Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. RH16 4EQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The accounts are presented in Sterling (£) and are rounded to £000's.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- The requirements to present a cash flow statement and related notes
- Financial instrument disclosures including:
 - categories of financial instruments; and
 - items of income, expenses, gains and losses relating to financial instruments;
- The requirements of section 33: Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Dinnages Holdings Limited (parent company) as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House of United Kingdom.

2.3 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

The financial position of the Company, including borrowing facilities, are detailed in the financial statements.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a positive cash balance and has agreed borrowing facilities.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate with the level of its current facilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern (continued)

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.4 Cash flow

The Company, being a subsidiary where the parent of the group prepares consolidated financial statements and the financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102 1.8 - 12.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property Plant & machinery

- Straight line over the period of the lease
- 7.5% 33% per annum straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.8 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value assessed annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each Statement of Financial Position date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less cost to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Consignment stocks have been included within stocks in the Statement of Financial Position on the grounds that the Company considerably bears the risks and rewards of ownership attached to these vehicles. As such, the consignment stocks are considered to be under the control of the Company.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.17 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.21 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Useful economic life of fixed assets - note 13 Investment property fair values - note 15 Treatment of consignment stock - note 16 Valuation of used vehicles - note 16

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Vehicle sales	53,951	54,627
	Provision of services	6,284	7,720
		60,235	62,347
	All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
5.	Other operating income		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Net rents receivable	112	110
6.	Operating profit		
٠	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	106	115
	Other operating lease rentals	522	526

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	24	24
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Other services relating to taxation and compliance	10	13
	All other services	3	4
		13	17
8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Wages and salaries	3,372	3,095
	Social security costs	451	393
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	43	43
		3,866	3,531
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was as foll	ows:
		2017 No.	2016 No.
	Workshop staff	97	83
	Selling staff	27	. 31
	Administrative staff	17	11
	·	141	125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9.	Directors' remuneration		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Directors' emoluments	43	8
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	36	36
		79	44
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2016 contribution pension schemes.	: 3) in respect	of defined
10.	Interest receivable		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Other interest receivable	1 =	13
11.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Other interest payable	94	. 93

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12.	Taxation		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	123	176
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9)	12
	Total current tax	114	188
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1	5
	Changes to tax rates	-	(6)
	Total deferred tax	1	(1)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	115	187
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016; higher than) the standa the UK of 19.25% (2016; 20%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corpora	ation tax in
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	565	823 ————
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%) Effects of:	108	165
	Fixed asset differences	15	14
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	2
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(9)	12

Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax

Timing differences not recognised in the computation

Effect of reduction in rate of deferred tax

Total tax charge for the year

(6)

187

1

(2)

115

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13.	Tangible fixed assets				
-			ehold perty £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2017	1	1,762	1,188	2,950
	Additions		162	44	206
	At 31 December 2017		1,924	1,232	3,156
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2017		382	961	1,343
	Charge for the year on owned assets		27	79	106
	At 31 December 2017		409	1,040	1,449
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2017	1	1,515	192	1,707
	At 31 December 2016		1,380	227	1,607
14.	Fixed asset investments				
					Investments in subsidiary companies £000
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2017				13
	At 31 December 2017				13
	•				
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2017				13
	At 31 December 2016				13

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

NameClass of sharesHoldingPrincipal activityB W & B (Park Garages) LimitedOrdinary shares99.9 %Dormant company

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Aggregate of share capital and reserves £000 799

B W & B (Park Garages) Limited

15. Investment property

Freehold investment property £000

Valuation

At 1 January 2017

340

At 31 December 2017

340

The 2017 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment property had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16. Stocks	. .	
	2017 £000	2016 - £000
Parts for resale	520	495
Vehicles for resale	13,277	12,523
	13,797	13,018

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

17. Debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Trade debtors	1,188	1,861
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,921	1,828
Other debtors	350	652
Prepayments and accrued income	198	184
	4,657	4,525

The amount owed by group undertakings is repayable on demand and does not bear interest.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,443	1,651

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Related party loans	3,126	2,985
Trade creditors	13,967	13,463
Amounts owed to group undertakings	724	914
Corporation tax	115	184
Other taxation and social security	102	104
Other creditors	87	139
Accruals and deferred income	163	143
	18,284	17,932

The amount owed to group undertakings is repayable on demand and does not bear interest.

The directors' and related party loans have no formal repayment terms and interest is charged at 3% above bank base rate.

Other related party loans comprise loans from family members of the Broyd family. The total interest charged on the directors' and related party loans for the year was £94,000 (2016: £93,000).

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Share capital treated as debt	9	9
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Disclosure of the terms and conditions attached to the non-equity shares is made in note 22.

21. Deferred taxation

At end of year	(112)	(111)
Charged to the profit or loss	(1)	1
At beginning of year	(111)	(112)
	2017 £000	£000

2046

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

21.	Deferred taxation (continued)		
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	(80)	(78)
	Chargeable gains on investment property	(33)	(33)
	Short term timing differences	1	-
		(112)	(111)
22.	Share capital		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Shares classified as equity	2000	2000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10,880 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each		11
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Shares classified as debt		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	9,000 Preference shares shares of £1 each (see note 20)	9	9

The preference shares are non-equity shares which carry a dividend at the rate of 6p net per share, per annum. Holders of preference shares have one vote for every share held on a resolution for the winding up of the Company or on a resolution affecting the rights attached to the shares. Preference shareholders have the right on a winding up to receive, in priority to any other class of shares, the sum of £1 per share together with any arrears of dividends.

23. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

Relates to the repurchase of shares by the Company in prior periods.

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

24. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under the non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date.

25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred during the year between Dinnages Garages Limited and Carnforth, a separate business run by Mrs J Broyd.

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Service sales to Carnforth Vehicle sales to Carnforth	45 129	41 135
	174	176

During the year the Company made payments amounting to £140,000 (2016: £140,000) to The Pavilion Trust in respect of rent. M E and J Broyd are Trustees of this Trust and D J, J C W and A E Broyd are beneficiaries.

During the year the Company made payments amounting to £65,000 (2016: £65,000) to The Broyd Family Trust in respect of rent. M E and J Broyd are Trustees of this Trust and D J, J C W and A E Broyd are beneficiaries.

During the year the Company also made payments amounting to £12,000 (2016: £12,000) to the Dinnages Executive Pension Scheme in respect of rent. D J Broyd, A E Broyd and J C W Broyd are members of the pension scheme and during the year made contribution of £36,000 (£12,000 per director).

During 2016 two directors bought four cars, the value of £24,575 (2016: £58,510), from the Company.

The Company made an initial interest free loan of £712,500 and £3,620,000 to Beacon Heights Developments Limited a subsidiary of Dinnages Holdings Limited with interest of £88,807 at 3% over base, of which £1,500,000 has been repaid at year end.

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed from related party at balance sheet date	2,921,307	1,817,500
	2,921,307	1,817,500

As a wholly owned subsidiary the Company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 Para 33.4 to disclose related party transactions with other members of the Group headed by Dinnages Holdings Limited on the grounds that those accounts are publicly available from Companies House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

26. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate and immediate parent undertaking is Dinnages Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales which holds 100% of the issued share capital of the Company.

Dinnages Holdings Limited is also a parent company of the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of Dinnages Holdings Limited are available from 22 Wivelsfield Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4EQ.

In the opinion of the directors there is no overall controlling party.