Registered number: 00697848

White Dove Garages Limited

Abbreviated accounts
For the year ended 31 December 2014

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2014

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of purchasing, selling and repairing of motor vehicles and other ancillary services.

Business review

2014 was a good year for new car sales in the UK with registrations increasing by over 9% compared to 2013. It was even better for the brands represented by the Company, Skoda and SEAT, with registrations in the UK increasing by over 14% and over 18% respectively.

White Dove Garages fared even better with car sales numbers increasing by over 30% and turnover increasing by over 34% compared to 2013. The effect of this increase in turnover was to increase operating profit from £98,049 to £295,876 and profit before taxation from £35,523 to £212,676.

The Directors are pleased with the result for 2014 and are confident of the continuing prospects for 2015.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the nature of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business.

Manufacturer supply of new and improved products

The company is reliant on new vehicle products from Skoda and SEAT. This exposes the company to risks in a number of areas as the company is dependent on its manufacturer/supplier in respect of:

- availability of new vehicle product
- quality of new vehicle product
- pricing of new vehicle product

The directors are confident that future new products from its manufacturer/supplier will continue to be competitively priced and high quality and therefore consider that this "manufacturer risk" is minimal. It is, in any case, mitigated by other core business areas of the company, including used vehicle sales, parts sales and service work.

Strategic report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2014

Economic downturn

The success of the business is reliant on consumer spending. An economic downturn, resulting in reduction of consumer spending power will have a direct impact on the income achieved by the company.

In response to this risk, senior management aim to keep abreast of economic conditions. In cases of severe economic downturn, marketing and pricing strategies are modified to reflect the new market conditions.

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

M R Franci

Data:

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £173,574 (2013 - £22,920).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R J Hughes M R Francis

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company uses various financial instruments which include bank, financial institution and stocking loans, cash and various items, such as consignment stock, trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. Their existence exposes the company to a number of financial risks.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of bank and other external borrowings. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of fixed and floating facilities. The balance sheet includes trade debtors and creditors which do not attract interest and are therefore subject to fair value interest rate risk.

The company policy throughout the year has been to achieve its objective of managing interest rate risk through day to day involvement of management in business decisions rather than through setting maximum or minimum levels for the level of fixed interest rate borrowings.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

The company's policy throughout the year has been to achieve this objective through the day to day involvement of management in business decisions rather than through setting maximum or minimum liquidity ratios.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with the cash is limited therefore the principal credit risk therefore arises from its trade debtors.

In order to manage credit risk, the directors set credit limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2014

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). 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, ASE Audit LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

M R Francis
Director

Date:

Independent auditors' report to White Dove Garages Limited **Under section 449 of the Companies Act 2006**

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 6 to 13, together with the financial statements of White Dove Garages Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special Auditors' 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, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 445 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 445(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 6 to 13 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Ian McMahon FMAAT FCCA (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of ASE Audit LLP

17/9/2015.

ASE Adt LUP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Rowan Court

Concord Business Park

Manchester

Greater Manchester

M22 0RR

Date:

Abbreviated profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	1	20,501,632	15,201,622
Gross profit		2,174,545	1,720,241
Administrative expenses		(1,878,669)	(1,622,192)
Operating profit	2	295,876	98,049
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(83,200)	(62,526)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		212,676	35,523
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(39,102)	(12,603)
Profit for the financial year	13	173,574	22,920

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2014 or 2013 other than those included in the Profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

White Dove Garages Limited Registered number: 00697848

Abbreviated balance sheet As at 31 December 2014

		20	14	20	13
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		1,148,746		1,179,892
Current assets					
Stocks	7	2,945,300		2,333,027	
Debtors	8	434,341		501,239	
Cash in hand		108		242	
		3,379,749		2,834,508	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,967,128)		(3,633,734)	
Net current liabilities			(587,379)		(799,226)
Total assets less current liabilities			561,367		380,666
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(20,719)		(13,592)
Net assets			540,648		367,074
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account	13		530,648		357,074
Shareholders' funds	14		540,648		367,074

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of section 445(3) of the Companies Act 2006 relating to medium-sized companies, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R J Hughes

Director

Date:

M R Francis Director

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the company had net current liabilities of £587,379 (2013: £799,226). The directors have considered available headroom within bank overdraft facilities and funding lines together with forecasts which demonstrate that the company can manage its working capital and generate sufficient cash flows to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have confirmed that the parent company will continue to support the business. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.3 Cash flow

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services provided, including finance commissions earned, net of trade discounts, VAT and other related sales taxes.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories are recognised on invoice / registration date and delivery to the customer together with the associated manufacturer vehicle bonus income. Any other manufacturers income in relation to achieving targets is recognised on an accruals basis. After sales revenue is recognised on the completion of the agreed work.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Long-term leasehold property - 2% on cost
Plant and machinery - 10% on cost
Motor vehicles - 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings - 10% on cost

1.6 Stocks

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

Consignment vehicles are regarded as being under the control of the company when significant risks and responsibilities of ownership are deemed to have passed to the company in accordance with FRS 5. These values are included within stocks on the balance sheet, although legal title has not passed to the company. The corresponding liability is included in trade creditors and is secured directly on these vehicles.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.7 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2. **Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the company	56,067	54,920
Auditors' remuneration	7,800	7,200
Auditors' remuneration - non-audit	1,950	1,800
During the year, no director received any emoluments (2013 - £NIL).		
Staff costs		

3.

Staff costs were as follows:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Wages and salaries	832,197	787,739
Social security costs	103,248	75,923
	935,445	863,662

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2014 No.	2013 No.
Administration Workshop and Sales	17 19	18 17
	36	35

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

١.	Interest payable		
•	interest payable	2044	2042
		2014 £	2013 £
	Stocking interest	83,200	62,526
	Clocking interest		
i .	Taxation		
		2014	2013
		2014 £	2013 £
	Analysis of tax charge in the year		
	Current tax (see note below)		
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	31,975	2,823
	Deferred tax (see note 11)		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	7,127	9,780
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	39,102	12,603
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
		he standard rate of corpo	
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lo	he standard rate of corpo	ration tax in the
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	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lo	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014	ration tax in the
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £	ration tax in the 2013
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £	ration tax in the 2013
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676	2013 £ 35,523
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%) Effects of:	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676	2013 £ 35,523
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%)	the standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676 45,710	2013 £ 35,523 7,105
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances Group relief	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676 45,710 1,324 5,928 (14,253)	2013 £ 35,523 7,105
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances Group relief Marginal relief	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676 45,710 1,324 5,928 (14,253) (830)	7,105 266 (6,654) (1,223)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2013 - lower than) the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%). The differences are explained below. Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.493% (2013 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances Group relief	he standard rate of corpo w: 2014 £ 212,676 45,710 1,324 5,928 (14,253)	7,105

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

6.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2014 Additions	1,654,952 -	213,603 5,891	26,339 -	411,209 19,030	2,306,103 24,921
	At 31 December 2014	1,654,952	219,494	26,339	430,239	2,331,024
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year	613,048 33,108	188,994 4,726	26,339 -	297,830 18,233	1,126,211 56,067
	At 31 December 2014	646,156	193,720	26,339	316,063	1,182,278
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2014	1,008,796	25,774		114,176	1,148,746
	At 31 December 2013	1,041,904	24,609	-	113,379	1,179,892
.	Stocks			·		
					2014 £	2013 £
	Vehicle stock Work in progress Parts stock			2,8	861,347 8,218 75,735	2,276,320 7,502 49,205
				2,9	945,300	2,333,027
	Included within vehicle stock corresponding liability is included relates.					
	Debtors					
				:	2014 £	2013 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group under	takings		;	308,724 33	247,223 -
	Other debtors				38	1,354

Prepayments and accrued income

38 125,546

434,341

252,662

501,239

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	675,333	766,759
	Trade creditors	3,001,238	2,503,396
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	· · ·	52,819
	Corporation tax	31,975	2,823
	Other taxation and social security	79,187	61,158
	Other creditors	43,676	64,690
	Accruals and deferred income	135,719	182,089
	·	3,967,128	3,633,734
	The following secured debts are included within creditors: Bank overdrafts Vehicle stocking loans Consignment creditor	2014 £ 675,333 2,053,757 770,336	2013 £ 766,759 2,046,302 330,254
	Total	3,499,426	3,143,315
			-,,
	HSBC Bank Plc hold an unlimited multilateral guarantee over the Limited, White Dove Contracts Limited, White Securities Limited security against the bank overdraft of the company.		Motor Services
	Limited, White Dove Contracts Limited, White Securities Limited	and Basetheme Limited.	Motor Services This is used as
	Limited, White Dove Contracts Limited, White Securities Limited security against the bank overdraft of the company. The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed charge over the propert	and Basetheme Limited. y, together with a floating	Motor Services This is used as
1.	Limited, White Dove Contracts Limited, White Securities Limited security against the bank overdraft of the company. The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed charge over the propert other assets of the business. The vehicle stocking loans and the consignment creditor are secured.	and Basetheme Limited. y, together with a floating	Motor Services This is used as charge over al

	2014 £	2013 £
At beginning of year Charge for year (P&L)	13,592 7,127	3,812 9,780
At end of year	20,719	13,592

Notes to the abbreviated accounts For the year ended 31 December 2014

11.	Deferred taxation (continued)		
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences	20,719 -	19,361 (5,769)
		20,719	13,592
12.	Share capital		
		2014 . £	2013 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
13.	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account £
	At 1 January 2014		357,074
	Profit for the financial year		173,574
	At 31 December 2014		530,648
14.	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Opening shareholders' funds Profit for the financial year	367,074 173,574	344,154 22,920
	Closing shareholders' funds	540,648	367,074

15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking during the year under review and the preceding year is White Dove Securities Limited which owns 100% of the issued share capital within the company.

The ultimate controlling party during the year under review and the preceding year was R J Hughes, by virtue of his 75% holding of the issued share capital in the parent company.