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Company Registration No. 05137263 (England and Wales)

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr AM Caygill Mr J Caygill Mrs SC Caygill Mrs L Walton Mr HJ Marshall Mr R Murphy Mr A Umpleby
Secretary	Mrs SC Caygill
Company number	05137263
Registered office	LCW House Chainbar Road Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QF
Auditor	BHP Clough & Company LLP New Chartford House Centurion Way Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QB

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

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VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Fair review of the business
The company has managed to increase turnover yet again by 1.25% (2015 5.6%). It has been a difficult year with product not being available in the quantities that it should have and that has impacted on the number of units sold which has decreased by 2.8%. Sales of used vehicles have also declined slightly, again due to the shortage of decent stock. Service and parts have contributed well as in previous years, as has Van Rentals.

The gross margin has suffered as a result of increased competition particularly from the internet which continues to undermine the main dealers.

Overheads are under control and indeed are significantly lower than in previous years, which has resulted in an increase in operating profit of 21% which is extremely pleasing to the directors given the efforts put in by all employees this last year.

The company continues to look for new opportunities and since the year end has acquired a further site in Leeds to develop the Parts and service business as well as enhance the sales offering. The site has yet to be developed and it is anticipated that this should be fully operational by the end of 2017.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The directors are constantly reviewing market conditions and competitor activity in order to maintain continued services with existing customers and new customers.

Key Performance Indicators
The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2016	2015
Turnover	£	50,016,812	49,769,235
Turnover growth	%	0.5	5.6
Gross profit	%	6.7	6.2

By order of the board

Susan Caygill

Mrs SC Caygill
Secretary
25/7/17

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the sale and repairs of new and used Volkswagen commercial vehicles.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr AM Caygill
Mr J Caygill
Mrs SC Caygill
Mrs L Walton
Mr HJ Marshall
Mr R Murphy
Mr A Umpleby

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £529,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions
The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Treasury operations and financial instruments
The company operates a treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks associated with the company's activities.

The company's principal financial instruments include bank overdrafts, loans and corporate bonds, the main purpose of which is to raise finance for the company's operations. In addition, the company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors arising directly from its operations.

Liquidity risk
The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate risk
The company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans.

Credit risk
Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Auditor

The auditor, BHP Clough & Company LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board

Susan Caygill

Mrs SC Caygill

Secretary

25/7/17

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 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 company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Van Centre (West Yorkshire) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 exception
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 and the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

Nigel Bullas (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of BHP Clough & Company LLP, Statutory Auditor

BHP Clough & Company LLP

BHP Clough & Company LLP, Statutory Auditor
New Chartford House
Centurion Way
Cleckheaton
Bradford
West Yorkshire
BD19 3QB

27 July 2017

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	50,016,812	49,769,235
Cost of sales		(46,659,274)	(46,693,011)
Gross profit		3,357,538	3,076,224
Administrative expenses		(2,151,868)	(2,258,648)
Other operating income		5,268	5,268
Operating profit	4	1,210,938	822,844
Interest receivable and similar income	7	8,714	9,960
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(70,543)	(52,876)
Profit before taxation		1,149,109	779,928
Taxation	9	(233,334)	(161,776)
Profit for the financial year		915,775	618,152
Total comprehensive income for the year		915,775	618,152

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		210,031		261,480
Current assets					
Stocks	12	7,359,323		6,728,835	
Debtors	13	5,231,031		3,995,887	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,737,138		2,145,597	
		14,327,492		12,870,319	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(10,823,685)		(9,816,576)	
Net current assets			3,503,807		3,053,743
Total assets less current liabilities			3,713,838		3,315,223
Provisions for liabilities			(32,000)		(20,160)
Net assets			3,681,838		3,295,063
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		99,999		99,999
Profit and loss reserves			3,581,839		3,195,064
Total equity			3,681,838		3,295,063

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/7/17 and are signed on its behalf by:

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Mr AM Caygill
Director

Company Registration No. 05137263

VAN CENTRE (WEST YORKSHIRE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015		99,999	2,576,912	2,676,911
Period ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	618,152	618,152
Balance at 31 December 2015		99,999	3,195,064	3,295,063
Period ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	915,775	915,775
Dividends	**10**	-	(529,000)	(529,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		99,999	3,581,839	3,681,838

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Van Centre (West Yorkshire) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is LCW House, Chainbar Road, Cleckheaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD19 3QF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.– Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income; .
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Caygill Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office,

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold	Over lease term
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial assets
Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover		
Motor vehicle section	46,395,301	46,174,300
Parts section	2,594,325	2,661,484
Other income	170,582	81,639
Service section	856,604	851,812
	50,016,812	49,769,235

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Other significant revenue		
Interest income	8,714	9,960
Grants released	5,268	5,268

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016	2015
	£	£
UK	50,016,812	49,769,235

4 Operating profit profit

Operating profit profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 £	2015 £
Government grants	(5,268)	(5,268)
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,855	6,740
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	45,714	56,342
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(69,345)	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	45,760,842	45,793,841
Operating lease charges	267,096	271,094

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Marketing	27	27
Sales	11	11
Administration and support	7	8
	45	46

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,150,137	1,339,725
Social security costs	215,961	145,715
Pension costs	7,741	2,702
	1,373,839	1,488,142

6 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	468,148	547,511

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	110,654	143,259

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	8,641	9,960
Other interest income	73	-
Total income	8,714	9,960

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2016 £	2015 £
Other interest on financial liabilities	70,111	52,876
Other interest	432	-
	70,543	52,876

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	222,000	165,000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(506)	(14)
Total current tax	221,494	164,986
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	11,840	(3,210)
Total tax charge	233,334	161,776

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,149,109	779,928
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	229,822	155,986
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,608	3,296
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(105)	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	2,003
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	3,210
Other permanent differences	1,105	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(506)	491
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(3,210)
Other	(590)	-
Taxation for the year	233,334	161,776

10 Dividends

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interim paid	529,000	-

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	4,950	218,462	243,377	198,664	665,453
Additions	-	16,102	57,068	-	73,170
Disposals	-	-	-	(152,417)	(152,417)
At 31 December 2016	4,950	234,564	300,445	46,247	586,206
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2016	2,424	149,814	183,667	68,068	403,973
Depreciation charged in the year	288	11,735	27,719	5,972	45,714
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(73,512)	(73,512)
At 31 December 2016	2,712	161,549	211,386	528	376,175
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	2,238	73,015	89,059	45,719	210,031
At 31 December 2015	2,526	68,648	59,710	130,596	261,480

12 Stocks

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other stock	887,250	958,060
Consignment stock	6,472,073	5,770,775
	7,359,323	6,728,835

13 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,379,524	1,464,270
Amount due from parent undertaking	3,717,824	2,304,042
Other debtors	4,190	75,045
Prepayments and accrued income	121,333	143,178
	5,222,871	3,986,535

13 Debtors (Continued)

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	8,160	9,352
Total debtors	5,231,031	3,995,887

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Other borrowings	15	6,472,073	5,770,775
Trade creditors		1,711,921	1,571,060
Amounts due to group undertakings		2,356,225	2,211,487
Corporation tax		141,421	75,000
Other taxation and social security		109,329	41,134
Accruals and deferred income		32,716	147,120
		10,823,685	9,816,576

15 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Other loans	6,472,073	5,770,775
Payable within one year	6,472,073	5,770,775

Other loans are secured by charges over the assets to which they relate.

16 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	32,000	20,160

Movements in the year:	2016 £
Liability at 1 January 2016	20,160
Charge to profit or loss	11,840
Liability at 31 December 2016	32,000

The amount of net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £12,000, relating to the reversal of existing timing difference on tangible fixed assets.

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2016 £	2015 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	7,741	2,702

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

18 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
99,999 Ordinary shares of £1 each	99,999	99,999

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the ordinary shares.

19 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given a cross guarantee to its bankers in respect of facilities in (West Yorkshire) Van Rental Limited and Caygill Holdings Limited. The amount guaranteed is £829,898 (2015 - £1,424,144).

20 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016	**2015**
	£	**£**
Within one year	257,243	269,900
Between two and five years	935,642	959,171
In over five years	766,666	1,000,380
	1,959,551	2,229,451

22 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Caygill Holdings Limited.
The financial statements contain information about Van Centre (West Yorkshire) Limited as an individual company, and do not contain consolidated financial information on the group to which Van Centre (West Yorkshire) Limited belongs.

The financial statements of Caygill Holdings Limited, which consolidate those of its subsidiary companies, are available from:

The Secretary
Caygill Holdings Limited
LCW House
Chain Bar Road
Cleckheaton
Bradford
West Yorkshire
BD19 3QF