Company registration number 06438771 (England and Wales)	
WESTBURY TYRE & MOT CENTRE LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director P Fyfe

Secretary Mrs J L Fyfe

Company number 06438771

Registered office 18-46B Moat Road

West Wilts Trading Estate

Westbury Wiltshire BA13 4JS

Accountants Pearson May

5 Wicker Hill Trowbridge Wiltshire BA14 8JS

Bankers Barclays Bank plc

32 Market Place Warminster Wiltshire BA12 9AR

Solicitors Forrester Sylvester Mackett
Castle House

Castle Street Trowbridge Wiltshire BA14 8AX

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

	202	2	2021	
Notes	£	£	£	£
3		121,368		154,295
	8,436		23,448	
	61,527		55,981	
	116,074		165,062	
	186,037		244,491	
4	(145,245)		(174,867)	
		40,792		69,624
		162,160		223,919
5		(64,301)		(89,089
		(15,235)		(13,725
		82,624		121,105
6		1,000		1,000
		81,624		120,105
	3 4	Notes £ 3 8,436 61,527 116,074 186,037 4 (145,245)	3 121,368 8,436 61,527 116,074 186,037 4 (145,245) 40,792 162,160 5 (64,301) (15,235) 82,624 6 1,000	Notes £ £ £ 3 121,368 8,436 61,527 55,981 116,074 165,062 1244,491 23,448 55,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062 165,062

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 August 2023

P Fyfe Director

Company Registration No. 06438771

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Westbury Tyre & MOT Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 18-46B Moat Road, West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury, Wiltshire, BA13 4JS.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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, 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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 5 year straight line
Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & computer equipment 15% reducing balance / 3 year straight line

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leased asset are consumed.

1.13 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 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	12	11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
At 1 December 2021	346,642
Additions	44,021
Disposals	(72,005)
At 30 November 2022	318,658
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2021	192,347
Depreciation charged in the year	33,190
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(28,247)
At 30 November 2022	197,290
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2022	121,368
At 30 November 2021	154,295

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £4,244 (2021 - £8,921).

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £40,101 (2021 - £54,252).

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

6 Called up share capital

£
500
500
,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2022	2021
£	£
173,967	29,681

8 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its director as follows:

The maximum overdrawn balance during the year amounted to £22,015 (2021 - £14,868). This loan is unsecured and repayable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amountsintere advanced	nterest chargedAmounts repaidClosing balance			
		£	£	£	£	£	
Director A	2.00	(14,385)	42,233	167	(6,000)	22,015	
		(14,385)	42,233	167	(6,000)	22,015	

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.