Registered number: 11644061

NAYLOR JONES LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Naylor Jones Ltd **Unaudited Financial Statements** For The Year Ended 31 October 2022

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Naylor Jones Ltd Balance Sheet As at 31 October 2022

Registered number: 11644061

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4	_	6,359	_	14,119
CURRENT ASSETS			6,359		14,119
Stocks	5	1,300		1,500	
Debtors	3	36,092		26,505	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,120		1,004	
Cash at balle in hand			-	1,001	
		52,512		29,009	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		(23,915)	_	(25,522)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		_	28,597	_	3,487
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	34,956	_	17,606
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	6		(10,333)		(14,333)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		_		_	
Deferred Taxation			(1,208)		(2,683)
		_		_	
NET ASSETS		_	23,415	_	590
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		=		=	
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			23,414		589
		_		_	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	23,415	_	590
		=		=	

Naylor Jones Ltd Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 October 2022

For the year ending 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Mike Jones

Director 20/07/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

Naylor Jones Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 October 2022

1. General Information

Naylor Jones Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11644061. The registered office is 34 Eastview Drive, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 9NY.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery	25%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Fixtures & Fittings	25%
Computer Equipment	25%

2.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

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 stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 1 (2021: 1)

Naylor Jones Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 31 October 2022

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
As at 1 November 2021	561	13,750	17,850	304	32,465
Additions	312	<u>-</u>	-		369
As at 31 October 2022	873	13,750	17,850	361	32,834
Depreciation			_		
As at 1 November 2021	47	4,898	13,376	25	18,346
Provided during the period	140	3,437	4,474	78	8,129
As at 31 October 2022	187	8,335	17,850	103	26,475
Net Book Value					
As at 31 October 2022	686	5,415	-	258	6,359
As at 1 November 2021	514	8,852	4,474	279	14,119
5. Stocks					
				2022	2021
				£	£
Materials			_	1,300	1,500
			_	1,300	1,500
6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One	Year				
				2022	2021
				£	£
Bank loans			_	10,333	14,333
			_	10,333	14,333
7. Share Capital				_	
				2022	2021

8. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 November 2021	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 31 October 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Mike Jones	(2,793)	34,517	13,906	-	17,818

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad

Naylor Jones Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 31 October 2022

and doubtful de	ebts.
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Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

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.