Ten Hairdressing Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2021

Ten Hairdressing Limited

Registered number: 08798269

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2021

	Notes		2021		2020
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		4,995		6,850
•					
Current assets					
Stocks	_	9,000		9,000	
Debtors	5	8,516		2,473	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,201		1,200	
		23,717		12,673	
Creditors: amounts falling due	!				
within one year	6	(29,786)		(28,789)	
Net current liabilities			(6,069)		(16,116)
				_	
Total assets less current liabilities			(1.074)		(0.266)
nabilities			(1,074)		(9,266)
Creditors: amounts falling due	l				
after more than one year	7		(20,000)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(949)		(1,301)
Net liabilities			(22,023)	_	(10,567)
Net liabilities			(22,023)	-	(10,307)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(22,123)		(10,667)
			(==,:==)		(/
Shareholders' funds		•	(22,023)	_	(10,567)
		•		-	

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M Weston

Director

Approved by the board on 15 May 2021

Ten Hairdressing Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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 and doubtful debts.

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.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2021 Number	2020 Number
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	9	9
3	Intangible fixed assets		£
	Goodwill:		
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2020		20,000
	At 31 March 2021		20,000
	Amortisation		
	At 1 April 2020		20,000
	At 31 March 2021		20,000
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2021		

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc £	Total
	Cost	£	2.	£
	At 1 April 2020	9,649	9,901	19,550
	Additions	5,045	215	215
	At 31 March 2021	9,649	10,116	19,765
	-			
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2020	6,180	6,520	12,700
	Charge for the year	1,030	1,040	2,070
	At 31 March 2021	7,210	7,560	14,770
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2021	2,439	2,556	4,995
	At 31 March 2020	3,469	3,381	6,850
5	Debtors		2021 £	2020 £
	Other debtors		8,516	2,473
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts		2,046	2,322
	Trade creditors		340	2,103
	Taxation and social security costs		21,243	20,621
	Other creditors		6,157	3,743
			29,786	28,789
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2021	2020
,			£	£
	Bank loans		20,000	

8 Other information

Ten Hairdressing Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

10 North Street

Bedminster

Bristol

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.