Company registration number 03727770 (England and Wales)

DAVID THOMAS HAIR LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DAVID THOMAS HAIR LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D E Thomas Paula Thomas
Secretary	Mr D E Thomas
Company number	03727770
Registered office	Thomas House Meadowcroft Busines Park Pope Lane Whitestake Preston Lancashire England PR4 4AZ

DAVID THOMAS HAIR LIMITED

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DAVID THOMAS HAIR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		67,184		71,464
Current assets					
Stocks		7,000		6,500	
Debtors	**5**	46,324		46,225	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,628		13,415	
		63,952		66,140	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(51,224)		(55,961)	
Net current assets			12,728		10,179
Total assets less current liabilities			79,912		81,643
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(36,374)		(46,496)
Provisions for liabilities			(10,630)		(11,205)
Net assets			32,908		23,942
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			31,908		22,942
Total equity			32,908		23,942

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

For the financial year ended 31 July 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 April 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D E Thomas
Director

Company registration number 03727770 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

David Thomas Hair Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Thomas House Meadowcroft Busines Park, Pope Lane, Whitestake, Preston, Lancashire, England, PR4 4AZ. The principal place of business is 12 Liverpool Rd, Penwortham, Preston, PR1 0AD.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

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:

Leasehold improvements	5% reducing balance
Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	33% Straight line

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 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

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 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	10	10

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2024	78,129	106,471	9,797	194,397
Additions	-	-	672	672
At 31 July 2025	78,129	106,471	10,469	195,069
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 August 2024	13,906	99,569	9,458	122,933
Depreciation charged in the year	3,211	1,380	361	4,952
At 31 July 2025	17,117	100,949	9,819	127,885
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2025	61,012	5,522	650	67,184
At 31 July 2024	64,223	6,902	339	71,464

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	4,375	2,688
Other debtors	40,857	43,148
Prepayments and accrued income	1,092	389
	46,324	46,225

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	10,122	13,986
Trade creditors	8,557	9,548
Taxation and social security	30,535	31,335
Other creditors	2,010	1,092
	51,224	55,961

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,374	13,496
Other creditors	33,000	33,000
	36,374	46,496

8 Directors' transactions

Loans	% Rate	Opening balance	Interest charged	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Directors	3.75	26,648	664	(2,955)	24,357
		26,648	664	(2,955)	24,357

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.