

Registered number
07124010

Belmont House Care Home Limited

Filleled Accounts

31 March 2021

Belmont House Care Home Limited**Registered number:** 07124010**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	694,878	696,574
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,274	12,005
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(112,717)	(123,377)
Net current liabilities		(111,443)	(111,372)
Total assets less current liabilities		583,435	585,202
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	(331,821)	(341,104)
Net assets		251,614	244,098
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		40,000	40,000
Profit and loss account		211,614	204,098
Shareholders' funds		251,614	244,098

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.

Arvinraj Rambojun

Director

Belmont House Care Home Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

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.

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:

Land and buildings	Nil
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	20% reducing balance

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.

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.

2 Employees	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2020	688,095	17,665	705,760
At 31 March 2021	<u>688,095</u>	<u>17,665</u>	<u>705,760</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2020	-	9,186	9,186
Charge for the year	-	1,696	1,696
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>10,882</u>	<u>10,882</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	<u>688,095</u>	<u>6,783</u>	<u>694,878</u>
At 31 March 2020	688,095	8,479	696,574

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17,406	25,529
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	6,587
Taxation and social security costs	2,094	4,853
Other creditors	93,217	86,408
	<u>112,717</u>	<u>123,377</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>331,821</u>	<u>341,104</u>

6 Other information

Belmont House Care Home Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

41 Belmont Road
South Tottenham
London
N15 3LS

7 Grants

For the monthly JRS grant income, the income will be recognised in the period to which the underlying furlough staff costs relate to. The payroll liability has been incurred by the entity, and it has therefore met the conditions to claim for the payroll accounting period. Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant and the grant will be received. Revenue grants are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. A grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred, or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs, shall be recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

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.