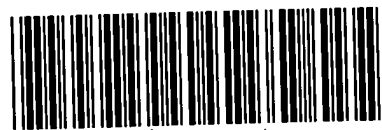


Registration number: 06750432

REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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COMPANIES HOUSE

REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
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REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S M Booty N Ward A W Ewers
Registered office	Unit 5 Abbey Business Park Monks Walk Farnham Surrey GU9 8HT
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 9 The Boulevard Crawley West Sussex RH10 1UT
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

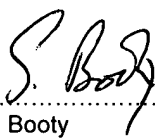
REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
(Registration number: 06750432)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	-	175,000
Tangible assets	6	-	2,491
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	177,491
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	99	66,828
Cash at bank and in hand		-	167,189
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		99	234,017
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(260,446)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current (liabilities)/ assets		-	(26,429)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		99	151,062
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		99	99
Profit and loss account		-	150,963
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total equity		99	151,062
		<hr/>	<hr/>

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 31 July 2018


.....
S M Booty
Director

REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Rest Assured We Care Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales. Its registered office is Unit 5 Abbey Business Park, Monks Walk, Farnham, Surrey GU9 8HT.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Rest Assured We Care Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited. The financial statements of Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Cash flow statement

The company has not presented a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and a group cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered. When the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes in effect a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts determined using an imputed rate of interest, normally the rate that discounts the nominal amount of consideration to the cash sales price.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill recognised at acquisition is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is estimated to be ten years. Goodwill amortisation is charged on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of the asset, less its residual value assumed to be zero, over its useful economic life, which is estimated to be ten years. Goodwill amortisation is included in administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation on assets is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its residual value, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and Equipment	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	25% straight line

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in comprehensive income, and included in other operating income.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All debtors are repayable within one year and are hence included at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in comprehensive income.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company. Other leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company are classified as operating leases.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years.

A deferred tax asset or liability is recognised for tax recoverable or payable in future periods in respect of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. Timing differences result from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date apart from certain exceptions.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only 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.

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 differences. Deferred tax relating to land and investment properties that is measured at fair value is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Post-employment defined contribution plans

Amounts in respect of defined contributions plans are recognised as an expense as they are incurred.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financial statements.

REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Employee benefit expense

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Care	31	38
Administration	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	250,000
Transfer	(250,000)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	-
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	75,000
Charge for the year	11,458
Transfer	(86,458)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	-
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	175,000
	<hr/>

As at 26 February 2018, the trade and assets of the company were transferred to Corinium Care Limited, a fellow subsidiary company.

REST ASSURED WE CARE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Tangible assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2017	5,386	13,362	18,748
Additions	904	-	904
Transfers (see note 7)	(6,290)	(6,693)	(12,983)
Disposals	-	(6,669)	(6,669)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	2,895	13,362	16,257
Transfers (see note 7)	(3,921)	(6,693)	(10,614)
Disposals	-	(6,669)	(6,669)
Charge for the period	1,026	-	1,026
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	2,491	-	2,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade receivables	-	46,640
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	99	-
Prepayments and accrued income	-	20,188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99	66,828
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade payables	-	3,947
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	-	105,009
Corporation tax	-	51,134
Other taxes and social security	-	27,220
Other creditors	-	36,770
Accruals and deferred income	-	36,366
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	260,446
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9 Guarantees

The company is party to cross guarantees with other companies in the Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited group for the bank debt due from Berkeley Home Health Limited, which amounted to £9,008,088 at 31 March 2018 (2017 - £9,575,600). The bank loans are secured by a floating charge on the assets of the company and other group companies.

10 Key management personnel compensation

The total remuneration of directors, who are considered key management for the purposes of disclosure, in the year ended 31 March 2018 (including salaries and other benefits) was £nil (2017 - nil).

11 Control

The company is controlled by Berkeley Home Health Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This company is controlled by August Equity Partners III GP Limited, a company registered in Scotland which is considered to have no single controlling party.

12 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has also been omitted.

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The auditor was Hazlewoods LLP and Simon Worsley signed the auditor's report as senior statutory auditor.