RLO Orchard Care Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 March 2017

Company Number 08164674

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Company Information

Directors

A N Kirkby

V Simon

Company secretary

SJR Lett

Registered number

08164674

Registered office

David Wandless House

A1 Business Park, Knottingley Road

Knottingley West Yorkshire WF11 0BU

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

Leeds

LS1 4DL

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Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of Domiciliary Care for the elderly.

The directors have transferred the commercial contracts and employees of the company to 1st Home Care Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Real Life Options, the ultimate parent company with effect from 1 April 2016.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A N Kirkby

V Simon (appointed 19 April 2016)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

The directors have transferred the entire trade and net assets of the company to 1st Home Care Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Real Life Options, the ultimate parent company with effect from 1 April 2017 and the company has ceased to trade from that date.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

25-07-2017

and signed on its behalf.

A N Kirkby Director

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 March 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently:
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of RLO Orchard Care Limited

We have audited the financial statements of RLO Orchard Care Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of the loss for the vear then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of RLO Orchard Care Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the Directors' Report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

BBOULP

Linda Cooper (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory auditor Leeds
United Kingdom

31 JULY 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	. 4	72,141	320,797
Cost of sales		(153,075)	(381,243)
Gross loss		(80,934)	(60,446)
Administrative expenses		(30,121)	(92,175)
Operating loss	5	(111,055)	(152,621)
Tax on loss	7	56	(79)
Loss for the financial year		(110,999)	(152,700)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of the parent company		(110,999)	(152,700)

The notes on pages 7 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

RLO Orchard Care Limited (A company limited by guarantee) Registered number: 08164674

Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2017

Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
8		-		888
9	1,101		7,397	
	910		14,414	
•	2,011	-	21,811	
10	(457,429)		(367,118)	
·		(455,418)		(345,307)
	•	(455,418)	•	(344,419)
	- -	(455,418)		(344,419)
		(455,418)		(344,419)
	-	(455,418)	- -	(344,419)
	9	Note £ 8 9 1,101 910 2,011	Note £ £ 8 9 1,101 910 2,011 10 (457,429) (455,418) (455,418) (455,418) (455,418)	Note £ £ £ 8 - 9 1,101 7,397 910 14,414 2,011 21,811 10 (457,429) (367,118) (455,418) (455,418) (455,418)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

25-07-2017

A N Kirkby Director

The notes on pages 7 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

RLO Orchard Care Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office can be found on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has made a loss for the year of £110,999 (2016 - £152,700) and has net liabilities at 31 March 2017 of £455,418 (2016 - £344,319).

The directors have received assurance from the parent company that they will not, in the foreseeable future, seek repayment of the amounts due to group undertakings in a manner which would cause the company to be unable to meet its current and projected debts as they fall due.

In addition, the parent company has confirmed that they will provide financial support to the company as required for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements of the company. Consequently the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of services supplied during the year.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

- 33% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

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, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

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 best estimate of the recoverable amount, 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no significant judgements used in applying accounting policies or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	889	338
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	1,500	6,000
Defined contribution pension cost	758	1,521

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2016 - 25).

7. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	97	18,237
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(180)	(20,218)
Changes to tax rates	27	2,060
Total deferred tax	(56)	79
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(56)	79

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(111,055)	(152,621)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	. (22,211)	(30,524)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	•	200
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	•	(20,218)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(180)	851
Change in tax rates	5,888	5,007
Deferred tax not recognised	16,447	44,763
Total tax charge for the year	(56)	79

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

8.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Computer equipment £
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 April 2016	2,982
	At 31 March 2017	2,982
	Depreciation	
	At 1 April 2016	2,093
	Charge for the year on owned assets	889
	At 31 March 2017	2,982
	Net book value	
	At 31 March 2017	-
	At 31 March 2016	889

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

9.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other debtors	742	7,094
	Deferred taxation	359	303
		1,101	7,397
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		3	3
	Trade creditors	13,080	16,185
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	436,371	337,958
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	400	4,598 297
	Accruals and deferred income	7,578	8,080
	Accidais and deferred income		
		457,429 =	367,118
11.	Deferred taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	At beginning of year	303	382
	Charged to profit or loss	56	(79)
	At end of year	359	303
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	359	303

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

12. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £758 (2016 - £1,521). Contributions totalling £Nil (2016 - £298) were payable to the fund at the Statement of Financial Position date and are included in other creditors.

14. Post balance sheet events

The directors have transferred the entire trade and net assets of the company to 1st Home Care Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Real Life Options, the ultimate parent company with effect from 1 April 2017 and the company has ceased to trade from that date.

15. Transfer of contracts

The directors have transferred the commercial contracts and employees of the company to 1st Home Care Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Real Life Options, the ultimate parent company with effect from 1 April 2016.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Real Life Options. The registered office of the company is David Wandless House, A1 Business Park, Knottingley Road, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0BU.

As at 31 March 2017, the largest and smallest group in which the results are consolidated is that headed by Real Life Options. The consolidated accounts of the company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. No other group accounts include the results of the company.