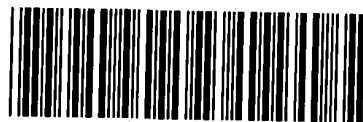


Company Registration No. 05035430 (England and Wales)

Bar 2080 Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2017**

FRIDAY



A6LSPJOW

A17

22/12/2017

#151

COMPANIES HOUSE

Bar 2080 Limited

Company information

Director	Kenneth Taylor
Company number	05035430
Registered office	Mitre House North Park Road Harrogate North Yorkshire HG1 5RX
Independent auditors	Saffery Champness LLP Mitre House North Park Road Harrogate North Yorkshire HG1 5RX

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2 - 3
Director's responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 6
Income statement	7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 20

Bar 2080 Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Fair review of the business

The company is not immune from the general economic uncertainty in the country, but as can be seen from the accounts, turnover has grown 34% primarily due to an increase in the provision of driving and engineering services during the year. We continue to actively market our services to an expanded range of clients and are confident that activity will continue at broadly similar levels in the next 12 months.

The director monitors activity on a regular basis and is satisfied with underlying performance. The company's costs are entirely variable and mirror any decline in turnover and on that basis the company is not under any financial pressure. Cash flows remain positive.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principle risks and uncertainties faced by the business are:

- The continuing underlying economic uncertainty surrounding Brexit. The business services the construction sector and may well be affected by any changes to the free movement of goods to and from the EU.
- Legislation. The business operates in a highly regulated sector, one that is subject to annual change that we must ensure we comply with.

The director monitors activity on a regular basis and is satisfied with the company's performance. Cash flows are positive and as the economy continues to improve we expect sales to continue to increase.

Key performance indicators

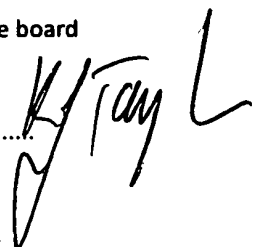
The key performance indicators used in the management of the business are as follows:

	2017	2015
Operating Margin	£17,266	£4,034
Debtor Days	7.53	25.9

On behalf of the board

.....
Kenneth Taylor
Director

20/12/17.....



Director's report

For the year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The reporting period has been extended to a period of 17 months. The director decided to extend the year to commercially align the business.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of engineering, driving, healthcare and or other services to its clients.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Kenneth Taylor

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

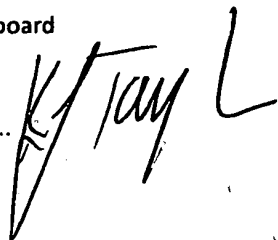
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Bar 2080 Limited

Director's report (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

On behalf of the board

.....
Kenneth Taylor
Director
.....

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Taylor', is written over the dotted line next to the name 'Kenneth Taylor'.

**Director's responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 March 2017**

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Bar 2080 Limited

Independent auditors' report To the members of Bar 2080 Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bar 2080 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 7 to 20. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 auditors' 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 director and auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the director is 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 Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the director's report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 its profit for the year 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Bar 2080 Limited

Independent auditors' report (continued)

To the members of Bar 2080 Limited

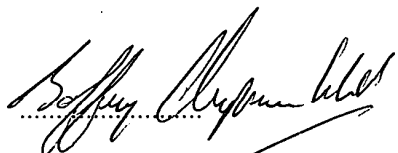
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Martin Holden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors




Mitre House
North Park Road
Harrogate
North Yorkshire
HG1 5RX

Bar 2080 Limited**Income statement****For the year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	36,445,559	27,168,765
Administrative expenses		(36,428,293)	(27,164,731)
Operating profit		17,266	4,034
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,408	-
Profit before taxation		19,674	4,034
Taxation	6	(6,473)	-
Profit for the financial year		13,201	4,034

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Bar 2080 Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2017**

	2017	2015
	£	£
Profit for the year	13,201	4,034
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>13,201</u>	<u>4,034</u>

Bar 2080 Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2017**

			2017		2015
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	8	1,546,336		2,946,199	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,158,428		1,322,694	
		<u>2,704,764</u>		<u>4,268,893</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(2,690,255)</u>		<u>(4,267,585)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>14,509</u>		<u>1,308</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		46		46
Profit and loss reserves			<u>14,463</u>		<u>1,262</u>
Total equity			<u>14,509</u>		<u>1,308</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20/12/17

.....
Kenneth Taylor
Director

Company Registration No. 05035430

Bar 2080 Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2017**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 November 2014	46	(2,772)	(2,726)
Year ended 31 October 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,034	4,034
Balance at 31 October 2015	46	1,262	1,308
Year ended 31 March 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,201	13,201
Balance at 31 March 2017	46	14,463	14,509

Bar 2080 Limited**Statement of cash flows****For the year ended 31 March 2017**

		2017	2015
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	13	(166,674)	386,640
Investing activities			
Interest received		2,408	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		2,408	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(164,266)	386,640
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,322,694	936,054
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,158,428	1,322,694

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bar 2080 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mitre House, North Park Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5RX.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Bar 2080 Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 November 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the net current assets of £14,509 in the balance sheet at the year end. The Directors have prepared forecasts for the period 12 months from the date at which these accounts are signed. These forecasts show that the company, when considered alongside Procap Services Limited and its two sister companies, Bar 2010 Limited and Bar 2064 Limited, will generate sufficient cash to meet creditors as they fall due. The company has also received a letter of support from its key trading partner, confirming their intention to continue to support the company for a period of at least 12 months from the date at which these accounts are signed.

On the basis of the current information the Directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from this basis of preparation not being appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of temporary workers net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.8 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Debtors

A provision is made for bad and doubtful debts. This provision requires management's best estimate of the recoverability of trade debtors.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Sales	36,445,559	27,168,765
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	2,408	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2015 Number
Employees	785	843
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

4 Employees (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	29,252,050	21,280,646
Social security costs	2,215,002	1,807,971
	<u>31,467,052</u>	<u>23,088,617</u>

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2015
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	2,408	-
	<u>2,408</u>	<u>-</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,408	-
	<u>2,408</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Taxation

	2017	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	3,943	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,530	-
	<u>6,473</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>6,473</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

6 Taxation (continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	19,674	4,034
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	3,935	807
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(807)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2,530	-
Taxation charge for the year	6,473	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

7	Financial instruments		
		2017	2015
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,546,336	2,946,199
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,658,264	2,083,319
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Debtors		
		2017	2015
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	752,499	1,928,999
	Other debtors	793,837	1,017,200
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		1,546,336	2,946,199
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	102,496	144,087
	Corporation tax	6,473	-
	Other taxation and social security	1,025,518	2,184,266
	Other creditors	803,878	15,488
	Accruals and deferred income	751,890	1,923,744
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		2,690,255	4,267,585
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10	Share capital		
		2017	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	46 Ordinary shares of £1 each	46	46
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Bar 2080 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Bar 2080 Limited, together with two other companies (Bar 2064 Limited and Bar 2010 Limited), jointly administers payroll funds via a bank account held by Procap Services Limited. At the year end there was an unreconciled difference between the account balance held by Procap Services Limited and the amounts in the balance sheet of the three companies, totalling a credit of £271,905. The Director was unable to reconcile or confirm the apportionment of these funds between the three companies. Cross guarantees exist between these companies, including financial support from Procap Services Limited, until such time as the net current liabilities and deficit on shareholder funds of this company becomes positive. The cross guarantee extends to historic differences between the account held with Procap Services and the accounts held on the balance sheet of the three companies.

12 Related party transactions

Kenneth Taylor is also a director of Bar 2064 Limited. At the year end an amount of £475,034 (2015: £nil) was owed from Bar 2064 Limited and is included within other debtors.

K Taylor is also a director of Bar 2010 Limited. At the year end an amount of £310,303 (2015:£nil) was due from Bar 2010 Limited and is included within other debtors.

Management charges of £983,966 (2015: £845,219) were charged from the company's trading partner, Procap Services Limited, during the year. At the year end there was £102,496 (2015: £144,087) due to Procap Services Limited included within trade creditors and £8,500 (2015: £41,263) due from Procap Services Limited within other debtors.

13 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	13,201	4,034
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	6,473	-
Investment income	(2,408)	-
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,399,863	(2,099,236)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,583,803)	2,481,842
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(166,674)	386,640