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Company Registration Number: 01522204 (England and Wales)

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2017

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Company Information

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Directors

J A Barden

A D M MacDonald

D Stock

Secretary

L M P MacDonald

Company number

01522204

Registered office

Rotherham Close

Norwood Industrial Estate

Killamarsh Sheffield S21 2JU

Auditor

BHP LLP

1st Floor, Mayesbrook House Lawnswood Business Park

Redvers Close

Leeds LS16 6QY

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Contents	Page
Strategic Report	1
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 23

Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Fair review of the business

The performance of the company during the year to 30 September 2017 has been satisfactory and that is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Gross Profit of £5,311,537 (2016: £5,413,774) has been achieved through an improvement in the Gross Profit margin, increasing to 57.6% (2016: 56.8%).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Turnover is spread across a large and diverse customer base which lessens the risk to future revenue streams when a large contract is completed, and extends to some of the UK's largest contractors and utility companies. No single customer accounts for more than 7% of annual revenue. The nationwide depot network covers England, Scotland and Wales, which enables the business to provide a prompt local response to customers' requirements, even to remote locations.

The extensive fleet of hydraulic and electric pumps means the company can offer a totally focused approach to pumping requirements in all market sectors, from very large "over pumping" projects to smaller more specialist pumping applications.

With 99.3% of revenue derived from UK operations which is invoiced in GBP, and expenditure also invoiced and paid for in sterling, the company is not exposed to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency rates.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the directors believe analysis through KPI's is not necessary to give an understanding of the development, performance and position of the entity.

Strategic and future developments

The rental fleet is constantly being updated which ensures that any changes in legislation and emissions regulations are complied with.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 22 June 2018 and signed on behalf of the board

by:

J A Barden Director

22 June 2018

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the hire of pumps and accessories.

Directors

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

J A Barden A D M MacDonald D Stock

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £500,000 (2016: £500,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

BHP LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be reappointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

J A Barden Director

22 June 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited for the year ended 30 September 2017 set out on pages 7 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the statement of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAS (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
 that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information and this comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 Strategic Report and 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 September 2017

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, \widehat{qr} for the opinions we have formed.

Adrian Staniforth (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BHP LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

25 June 2018

1ST Floor, Mayesbrook House Lawnswood Business Park Redvers Close Leeds LS16 6QY

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 September 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	9,217,763	9,525,063
Cost of sales		(3,906,226)	(4,111,289)
Gross profit		5,311,537	5,413,774
Administrative expenses		(4,095,806)	(3,865,985)
Operating profit	3	1,215,731	1,547,789
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	• -	83,185
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(46,120)	(173,251)
Profit before taxation		1,169,611	1,457,723
Taxation	7	(228,624)	(283,831)
Profit for the financial year		940,987	1,173,892
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		940,987	1,173,892

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets			4		
Tangible assets	9		7,449,683		7,143,103
Current assets					
Stocks		1,175,094		1,139,025	
Debtors	11	2,432,870		2,223,209	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,237,921		3,685,925	
		7,845,885		7,048,159	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	12	(8,529,711)		(7,900,125)	
Net current liabilities			(683,826)		(851,966)
Total assets less current liabilities			6 765 957		6 201 127
liabilities			6,765,857		6,291,137
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one year	14		(756,010)		(699,821)
Provisions for liabilities	16		(334,725)		(357,181)
Net assets			5,675,122		5,234,135
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss reserves			5,575,122		5,134,135
Total equity			5,675,122		5,234,135

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

J A Barden Director

Company Registration Number: 01522204

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited Statement of Changes in Equity As at 30 September 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 30 September 2015		100,000	4,460,243	4,560,243
Year ended 30 September 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for				•••••
the year		-	1,173,892	1,173,892
Dividends Payable		-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance at 30 September 2016		100,000	5,134,135	5,234,135
Year ended 30 September 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for				
the year		-	940,987	940,987
Dividends Payable	8	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance at 30 September 2017		100,000	5,575,122	5,675,122

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited Statement of Cash Flows As at 30 September 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations Interest paid Interest received Income taxes refunded/(paid)	20		2,935,963 (46,120) - (253,460)		2,703,345 (173,251) 83,185 (134,336)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,636,383		2,478,943
Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds from sale of tangible		(1,954,164)		(2,024,404)	
assets Net cash used in investing activities		212,566	(1,741,598)	304,432	(1,719,972)
Financing activities Movements on loans from group undertaking Movement on finance lease and hire purchase liabilities Dividends paid		- 157,211 (500,000)	(=,- 1=,533)	(240,277) 60,401 (500,000)	(=,, ==,, = ,
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(342,789)		(679,876)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at			551,996		79,095
beginning of year			3,685,925		3,606,830
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			4,237,921		3,685,925

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Rotherham Close, Norwood Industrial Estate, Killamarsh, Sheffield.

1.1 Accounting convention

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.

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 certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are of the opinion that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 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:

Plant and equipment

- 10% / 20% / 33% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 20% / 25% / 33% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 10% / 15% / 25% 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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 replacement cost and 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts are presented within creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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 payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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.

1.10 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for all employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company and are controlled and administered through insurance-companies. The pension cost charge represents the total contributions payable by the company and amounts to £28,212 (2016: £29,042).

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 Dividends

Dividends are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

2.	Turnover and other revenue		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Rendering of services	9,217,763	9,525,063
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	9,152,755	9,483,238
	Overseas sales	65,008	41,825
		9,217,763	9,525,063
3.	Operating profit	•	
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting)		
	Audit of the financial statements for the company	8,350	6,150
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,551,945	1,520,316
	Gains on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(116,927)	(159,428)
	Operating lease charges	328,088	328,579
	Foreign exchange differences	(6,426)	(2,639)
		- """	

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

4.	Empl	loyees
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5.

6.

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

tile year was.		
ŧ	2017	2016
·	£	£
Production	52	49
Administrative	28	26
	80	75
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,351,153	2,338,229
Social security costs	231,746	222,880
Pension costs	28,212	29,042
	2,611,111	2,590,151
Interest receivable and similar income	2017 £	2016 £
Income	_	_
Interest receivable		83,185
Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	Ľ	T.
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	_	1,326
Other interest on financial liabilities	46,120	49,760
Interest due to group undertakings	-	122,165
	46,120	173,251

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total tax charge The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit closs and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 251,080 276 283 284 285 286 287 288 288 288 288 291 291 291 291	7.	Taxation		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period 251,080 276 Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences (22,456) 6 Total tax charge 228,624 283 The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation 2017 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit 1,454 1 Effect of capital allowances and depreciation - (9) Effect of change in corporation tax rates 5,744 Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 228,624 283 8. Dividends				2016 £
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total tax charge 228,624 283 The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2017 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 2017 8. Dividends		Current tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences Total tax charge Total tax charge The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 2017 8. Dividends		UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	251,080	276,983
Total tax charge 228,624 283 The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2017 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit 1,454 1 Effect of capital allowances and depreciation - (9) Effect of change in corporation tax rates 5,744 Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 228,624 283		Deferred tax		
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2017 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 2017 End 2017		Origination and reversal of timing differences	(22,456)	6,848
loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017		Total tax charge	228,624	283,831
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year Effect of the year Effect of change in deferred tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates			e based on the	profit or
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 2017			2017	2016
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 228,624 283 8. Dividends			£	£
the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 228,624 8. Dividends		Profit before taxation	1,169,611	1,457,723
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 228,624 283 8. Dividends		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 228,624 8. Dividends		Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	222,226	291,544
Effect of change in corporation tax rates Effect of change in deferred tax rates Tax expense for the year 228,624 8. Dividends		Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,454	1,445
Effect of change in deferred tax rates (800) Tax expense for the year 228,624 283 8. Dividends		Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	-	(9,158)
Tax expense for the year 228,624 283 8. Dividends 2017		Effect of change in corporation tax rates	5,744	-
8. Dividends 2017		Effect of change in deferred tax rates	(800)	
2017		Tax expense for the year	228,624	283,831
2017				
	8.	Dividends		
· ·				2016 £
			Ľ	Ľ
Interim paid 500,000 500		Interim paid	500,000	500,000

Hydrainer Pump Hire Limited Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2017

9.	Tangible	fixed	assets
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	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2016	15,970,423	671,741	1,618,080	18,260,244
Additions	1,789,161	27,096	137,907	1,954,164
Disposals	(723,376)	(165)	(159,373)	(882,914)
At 30 September 2017	17,036,208	698,672	1,596,614	19,331,494
Depreciation and impairment			***************************************	****
At 1 October 2016	9,779,150	556,679	781,312	11,117,141
Depreciation charged in the year	1,286,094	49,941	215,910	1,551,945
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(642,596)	(113)	(144,566)	(787,275)
At 30 September 2017	10,422,648	606,507	852,656	11,881,811
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2017	6,613,560	92,165	743,958	7,449,683
At 30 September 2016	6,191,273	115,062	836,768	7,143,103

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Plant and equipment	3,401,296	2,985,276
Motor vehicles	594,536	621,567
	3,995,832	3,606,843
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	489,133	414,407

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

10. Financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

11. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	2,312,753 120,117	2,103,960 119,249
	2,432,870	2,223,209

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Trade creditors		532,609	411,259
Amounts due to group undertakings		6,354,151	5,947,802
Other creditors including taxation and social security	13	1,498,858	1,379,755
Accruals and deferred income		144,093	161,309
		8,529,711	7,900,125

13. Other Creditors including taxation and social security

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation Tax Social security and other taxes Obligations under finance leases & hire purchase contracts	15	179,803 256,627 1,062,428	182,183 236,166 961,406
		1,498,858	1,379 <u>,</u> 755

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

14.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		Notes	2017 £	2016 £
	Obligations under finance leases & hire purchase contracts	15	756,010	699,821
	Amounts included above which fall due after 5 years are as follows	:		
	Payable by instalments		-	178,840
15.	Finance lease obligations			
			2017	2016
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	•	£ ·	- £
	Within one year		1,062,428	961,406
	In two to five years		756,010	520,981
	Over five years		-	178,840
			1,818,438	1,661,227

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant, equipment and motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The finance lease obligations are secured by the underlying assets to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

16.	Deferred taxation		
		Assets 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(22,456)	6,848
		2017 £	2016 £
	Movements in the year:		
	Liability at 1 October 2016 (Credit) / Charge to profit	357,181 (22,456)	350,333 6,848
	Liability at 30 September 2017	334,725	357,181
17.	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Defined contribution scheme		
	Defined contribution scheme Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme		
		28,212	29,042
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying em	28,212 nployees. The a	29,042 assets of the d fund.
18.	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying emscheme are held separately from those of the group in an independent	28,212 nployees. The a	29,042 assets of the d fund.
18.	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying emscheme are held separately from those of the group in an independent included in creditors at the year end were contributions amounting to Share capital Ordinary share capital	28,212 nployees. The a	29,042 assets of the d fund.
18.	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying emscheme are held separately from those of the group in an independent included in creditors at the year end were contributions amounting to Share capital	£ 28,212 inployees. The attly administered £4,559 (2016 -	29,042 assets of the d fund. £4,426).
18.	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying emscheme are held separately from those of the group in an independent included in creditors at the year end were contributions amounting to Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised	£ 28,212	29,042 assets of the d fund. £4,426). 2016 £

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2017

19. Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

		2017 £	2016 £
	Within one year	247,027	255,362
	Between two and five years	590,399	768,391
	Later than 5 years	279,430	348,288
		1,116,856	1,372,041
20.	Cash generated from operations		
		2017	2016
	•	2017 £	2016 £
	Profit for the year after tax	940,987	1,173,892
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	228,624	283,831
	Finance costs	46,120	173,251
	Investment income	-	(83,185)
	Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(116,927)	(159,428)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,551,945	1,520,316
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in stock	(36,069)	(57,446)
	(Increase) in debtors	(209,661)	(220,352)
	Increase in creditors	530,944	72,466
	Cash generated from operations	2,935,963	2,703,345
			