Registration number: 06623204

STANMAR LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

STANMAR LIMITED

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STANMAR LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J M J Bailey P D Williment
Company secretary	P D Williment
Registered office	Eagle Works London Road Thrupp Stroud Gloucestershire GL5 2BA
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

STANMAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J M J Bailey

P D Williment

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is the machining of metal components for the aviation industry.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors
Hazlewoods LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Small companies provision statement
This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 5 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....
P D Williment
Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 and 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; and
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STANMAR LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanmar Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 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.

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. The other information 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF STANMAR LIMITED

Opinion on other matter 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of our 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

....
Julian Gaskell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
GL51 0UX

Date: 5/12/18

STANMAR LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	3,874,340	3,852,674
Cost of sales		(3,145,903)	(3,116,373)
Gross profit		728,437	736,301
Distribution costs		(42,741)	(84,365)
Administrative expenses		(363,517)	(531,928)
Operating profit	4	322,179	120,008
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(17,018)	(21,626)
Profit before tax		305,161	98,382
Taxation	9	(59,116)	(12,625)
Profit for the financial year		246,045	85,757

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the year.

STANMAR LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06623204)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	-	15,769
Tangible assets	11	723,858	897,866
		723,858	913,635
Current assets			
Stocks	12	892,184	843,781
Debtors	13	834,739	814,674
Cash at bank and in hand		6,928	3,847
		1,733,851	1,662,302
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	(827,699)	(1,101,926)
Net current assets		906,152	560,376
Total assets less current liabilities		1,630,010	1,474,011
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(158,084)	(230,151)
Provisions			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	(57,547)	(75,526)
Net assets		1,414,379	1,168,334
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14, 15	1	1
Retained earnings	15	1,414,378	1,168,333
Total equity		1,414,379	1,168,334

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....

P D Williment

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STANMAR LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	1	1,168,333	1,168,334
Profit for the year	-	246,045	246,045
At 31 March 2018	1	1,414,378	1,414,379

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	1	1,082,576	1,082,577
Profit for the year	-	85,757	85,757
At 31 March 2017	1	1,168,333	1,168,334

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Eagle Works
London Road
Thrupp
Stroud
Gloucestershire
GL5 2BA

The principal place of business is:
Bamfurlong Industrial estate
Staverton
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL51 6SX

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 5 December 2018.

2 Accounting policies

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

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is UK £, rounded to the nearest £, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Summary of disclosure exemptions
Stanmar Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemption has been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a statement of cash flows and key management personnel compensation.

Name of parent of group
These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Five Valleys Aerospace Limited.

The financial statements of Five Valleys Aerospace Limited may be obtained from Eagle Works, London Road, Thrupp Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 2BA.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements
No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer. Revenue from services is recognised in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered.

Foreign currency transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	10 - 33% straight line

Intangible assets
Goodwill arising on a business acquisition represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the business recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Over 10 years

This is the period over which the directors expect to derive economic benefit from the acquisition.

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

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

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and payables, loans from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

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

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised costs are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying value and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets 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 assets carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount recognised in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

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

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term, unless there is reasonable certainty that ownership will pass in which case these assets are depreciated over their useful lives. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the profit and loss account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Sale of goods	3,874,340	3,852,674

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
UK	3,711,628	3,718,295
Europe	72,474	52,534
Rest of world	90,238	81,845
	3,874,340	3,852,674

4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation expense	175,685	162,280
Amortisation expense	15,769	21,473
Operating lease expense - property	94,300	94,300
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(23,500)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	2,997	1,141

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	5,060	1,786
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,958	19,840
	17,018	21,626

6 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	1,112,844	1,130,350
Social security costs	113,142	113,921
Pension costs	28,540	27,626
	1,254,526	1,271,897

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Production	34	35
Administration and support	1	1
	35	36

7 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration during either year.

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	7,190	7,125

9 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2018 £	2017 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	77,095	(7,708)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(17,979)	20,333
Tax expense in the income statement	59,116	12,625

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	305,161	98,382
Corporation tax at standard rate	57,981	19,676
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	112	144
Deferred tax expense/(credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	2,115	(7,195)
Tax decrease arising from group relief	(1,092)	-
Total tax charge	59,116	12,625

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2018	**Liability** **£**
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	58,199
Other timing differences	(652)
	57,547

2017	**Liability** **£**
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	76,121
Other timing differences	(595)
	75,526

10 Intangible assets

	Goodwill **£**
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	195,458
At 31 March 2018	195,458
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	179,689
Amortisation charge	15,769
At 31 March 2018	195,458
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	15,769

11 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	1,504,119
Additions	1,677
At 31 March 2018	1,505,796
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	606,253
Charge for the year	175,685
At 31 March 2018	781,938
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	723,858
At 31 March 2017	897,866

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

	2018 £	2017 £
Plant and machinery	468,124	767,602

12 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	87,724	67,469
Work in progress	342,715	361,214
Finished goods and goods for resale	461,745	415,098
	892,184	843,781

The cost of stocks recognised as an expense in the year amounted to £2,712,038 (2017 - £2,696,872).

13 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	781,298	760,987
Other debtors	24,700	24,700
Prepayments	28,741	28,987
Total current trade and other debtors	834,739	814,674

The carrying amount of trade debtors pledged as security for the company's other borrowings amounted to £781,298 (2017 - £760,987).

14 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018 No.	2018 £	2017 No.	2017 £
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1

15 Reserves

Called up share capital
Represents the issued equity share capital of the company.

Retained earnings
Represents cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16 Loans and borrowings

	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	72,066	130,586
Other borrowings	210,320	217,570
	282,386	348,156

	2018 £	2017 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	158,084	230,151

Finance lease liabilities
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured over the related asset.

Other borrowings
Other borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company including book debts.

17 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Finance leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than one year	80,635	143,845
Later than one year and not later than five years	166,261	246,896
	246,896	390,741

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than one year	94,300	94,300
Later than one year and not later than five years	377,200	377,200
Later than five years	62,867	157,167
	534,367	628,667

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £94,300 (2017 - £94,300).

18 Pension and other schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £28,540 (2017 - £27,626).

19 Creditors

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	282,386	348,156
Trade creditors		268,301	286,501
Amounts due to related parties		102,849	294,187
Social security and other taxes		145,257	144,347
Other payables		17,233	17,471
Accrued expenses		11,673	11,264
		827,699	1,101,926
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	158,084	230,151

20 Financial guarantee contracts

The company is party to a financial guarantee contract in relation to bank and other borrowings of its fellow subsidiary Nu-Pro Limited which at 31 March 2018 amounted to £1,147,000 (2017 - £1,401,000).

21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is Five Valleys Aerospace Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales which is controlled by Sephton Park Fund I LP. Five Valleys Aerospace Limited prepares group financial statements, incorporating the results of Stanmar Limited, which are available from Eagle Works, London Road, Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 2BA.