

Company registration number 03025366 (England and Wales)

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

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GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	425,515	418,271
Tangible assets	6	957,789	905,536
		<u>1,383,304</u>	<u>1,323,807</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		778,542	607,352
Debtors	7	1,337,269	1,321,809
Cash at bank and in hand		291,863	202,878
		<u>2,407,674</u>	<u>2,132,039</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,573,622)</u>	<u>(1,571,845)</u>
Net current assets		<u>834,052</u>	<u>560,194</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,217,356</u>	<u>1,884,001</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(711,323)	(493,735)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(29,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>1,477,033</u>	<u>1,390,266</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,000,000	1,000,000
Profit and loss reserves		477,033	390,266
Total equity		<u>1,477,033</u>	<u>1,390,266</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

P W R Kirkby
Director

Company Registration No. 03025366

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Granton Medical Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Parkway Close, Parkway Industrial Estate, Sheffield, S9 4WJ.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Trademarks	Useful life
Development Costs	Useful life

1.5 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.

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, equipment and fixtures	5% to 50% depending on plant category
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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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 pre-tax 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.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 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.

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 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.

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

1.12 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.

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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.14 Government grants

Grants received in relation to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme have been recognised within other operating income. The grant is accounted for on the accruals basis once the related payroll return has been submitted.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Exceptional costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Covid-19 related costs	-	49,184
	=====	=====

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	27	24

4 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(9,186)	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	29,000	(10,500)
Total tax charge/(credit)	19,814	(10,500)

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £	Development Costs £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2021	3,678	776,047	779,725
Additions - internally developed	-	41,941	41,941
At 30 April 2022	3,678	817,988	821,666
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2021	-	361,454	361,454
Amortisation charged for the year	-	34,697	34,697
At 30 April 2022	-	396,151	396,151
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2022	3,678	421,837	425,515
At 30 April 2021	3,678	414,593	418,271

GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, equipment and fixtures
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2021	3,230,174
Additions	205,248
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At 30 April 2022	3,435,422
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2021	2,324,638
Depreciation charged in the year	152,995
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At 30 April 2022	2,477,633
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2022	957,789
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At 30 April 2021	905,536
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7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	568,859	656,479
Corporation tax recoverable	9,186	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	625,818	537,407
Other debtors	133,406	127,923
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,337,269	1,321,809
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GRANTON MEDICAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	927,801	839,823
Obligations under finance leases	22,478	38,861
Trade creditors	483,580	482,568
Taxation and social security	109,143	144,848
Other creditors	-	30,000
Accruals and deferred income	30,620	35,745
	<u>1,573,622</u>	<u>1,571,845</u>

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Obligations under finance leases		33,940	12,685
Other borrowings		677,383	481,050
		<u>711,323</u>	<u>493,735</u>

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

10 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A Shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Ordinary B Shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Ordinary C Shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Ordinary D Shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

11 Parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Granton Ragg Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.