Registered number: SC468066

DRYGATE BREWING COMPANY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

Donn Sheldon

21 Forbes Place
Paisley
PA1 1UT

Drygate Brewing Company Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

Contents

Drygate Brewing Company Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 29 February 2020

Registered number: SC468066

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**4**		2,224,117		2,354,253
			2,224,117		2,354,253
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**5**	163,156		198,240	
Debtors	**6**	584,711		897,243	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,313		9,034	
		751,180		1,104,517	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**7**	(1,177,336)		(1,269,671)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(426,156)		(165,154)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,797,961		2,189,099
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**8**		(1,567,344)		(1,748,734)
NET ASSETS			230,617		440,365
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**10**		100		100
Share premium account			667,182		667,182
Profit and Loss Account			(436,665)		(226,917)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			230,617		440,365

For the year ending 29 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Matthew Corden

Director

26/02/2021

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and form the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover form the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold Improvements	4% straight line
Plant & Machinery	7% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	10% straight line
Computer Equipment	33% straight line

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.
Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Office and administration	1	1
Sales, marketing and distribution	2	2
Manufacturing	12	9
	15	12

4. **Tangible Assets**

	Land & Property Leasehold Improvements	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
As at 1 March 2019	2,033,792	676,308	217,616	15,318	2,943,034
Additions	-	23,450	-	1,590	25,040
As at 29 February 2020	2,033,792	699,758	217,616	16,908	2,968,074
Depreciation					
As at 1 March 2019	330,966	163,752	84,541	9,522	588,781
Provided during the period	81,352	48,983	21,762	3,079	155,176
As at 29 February 2020	412,318	212,735	106,303	12,601	743,957
Net Book Value					
As at 29 February 2020	1,621,474	487,023	111,313	4,307	2,224,117
As at 1 March 2019	1,702,826	512,556	133,075	5,796	2,354,253

5. **Stocks**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Stock - materials	36,220	64,944
Stock - finished goods	126,936	133,296
	163,156	198,240

6. **Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	565,164	830,960
Prepayments and accrued income	-	1,217
Other debtors	19,547	65,066
	584,711	897,243

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,946	-
Trade creditors	735,963	692,414
Other taxes and social security	12,583	8,436
VAT	31,205	87,671
Other creditors	335,883	383,739
Accruals and deferred income	53,756	97,411
	1,177,336	1,269,671

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	1,567,344	1,748,734
	1,567,344	1,748,734

9. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2020	2019
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	7,946	-
	7,946	-
	7,946	-

10. Share Capital

	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

	Value	Number	2020	2019
Allotted, called up and fully paid	**£**		**£**	**£**
Ordinary A shares	1	40	40	40
Ordinary B shares	1	49	49	49
Ordinary C shares	1	11	11	11
		100	100	100

11. **Ultimate Controlling Party**

The company is controlled by the Directors.

12. **General Information**

Drygate Brewing Company Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, registered number SC468066 . The registered office is 85 Drygate, Glasgow, G4 0UT.