

Company Registration No. 02475913 (England and Wales)

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
30 JUNE 2016



TUESDAY



S63613RT
SCT 28/03/2017 #12
COMPANIES HOUSE

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Sagar Mr E Baker Mr J Eagle
Secretary	Mr E Baker
Company number	02475913
Registered office	The Winery Fairhills Road Irlam Manchester M44 6BD
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Bluebell House Brian Johnson Way Preston Lancashire PR2 5PE

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Business review and future activity

The principal activity of the company is importing and distributing wine and associated services to off-trade and on-trade customers in the UK and overseas. Following a strategic review, it was decided to consolidate Bottle Green's operations into those of Kingsland Drinks Limited. By 30 June 2016, Bottle Green ceased operational trading. Over the course of the next financial year, the directors expect Bottle Green to settle its existing assets and liabilities and that it will then be rendered dormant.

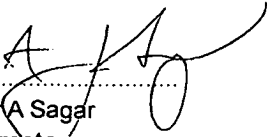
Principal risks and uncertainties

Given the cessation of operational trading, the directors are of the opinion that the company is no longer subject to operational risks.

Key performance indicators

Given the future of the company, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

On behalf of the board


.....
Mr A Sagar
Director
29/3/16

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is importing and distributing wine and associated services to off-trade and on-trade customers in the UK and overseas.

Directors

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

Mr A Sagar	(Appointed 28 April 2015)
Mr S Casey	(Resigned 28 April 2015)
Mr E Baker	(Appointed 28 April 2015)
Mr F Fenn	(Resigned 28 April 2015)
Mr D Gill	(Resigned 3 June 2015)
Mr N Butler	(Resigned 29 April 2016)
Mr A Marshall	(Resigned 29 April 2016)
Mr S Turner	(Resigned 29 April 2016)
Mr J Eagle	
Mr R Hitchcock	(Resigned 29 April 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit 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 re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

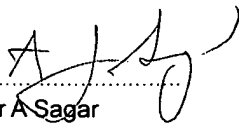
Strategic report

The information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 has been included in the separate Strategic Report in accordance with section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors 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


.....
Mr A Sagar
Director
23/12

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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 BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its profit for the period 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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate>

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.



Karen Musgrave (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Bluebell House

Brian Johnson Way

Preston

Lancashire, PR2 5PE

28/3/12

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

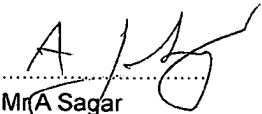
		15 months ended 30 June 2016 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2015 £'000
	Notes		
Turnover	3	40,722	37,571
Cost of sales		(37,316)	(35,130)
Gross profit		3,406	2,441
Administrative expenses		(2,632)	(2,083)
Operating profit	6	774	358
Interest receivable and similar income	7	35	3
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(22)	(53)
Profit before taxation		787	308
Taxation	9	(86)	(49)
Profit for the financial period	19	701	259

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations in the current period are discontinued operations.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 JUNE 2016**

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	11	-	191
Tangible assets	12	-	649
			840
Current assets			
Stocks	13	-	2,537
Debtors	14	5,239	6,634
Cash at bank and in hand		292	2,352
		5,531	11,523
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,584)	(9,117)
Net current assets		3,947	2,406
Total assets less current liabilities		3,947	3,246
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	100	100
Revaluation reserve	19	148	148
Other reserves	19	58	58
Profit and loss reserves	19	3,641	2,940
Total equity		3,947	3,246

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/3/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


 Mr A Sagar
 Director

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2014	100	148	58	2,681	2,987
Period ended 31 March 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	259	259
Balance at 31 March 2015	100	148	58	2,940	3,246
Period ended 30 June 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	701	701
Balance at 30 June 2016	100	148	58	3,641	3,947

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bottle Green Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England. The registered office is The Winery, Fairhills Road, Irlam, Manchester, M44 6BD.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

These financial statements have been prepared for the 15 month period ended 30 June 2016, as this is the reporting date of the parent company, Kingsland Drinks Group Limited. Bottle Green Limited was acquired on 28 April 2015 by Kingsland Drinks Group Limited, the consolidated financial statements of which incorporate the results of this company. The comparative financial statements were prepared for the year ended 31 March 2015 and as a result the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements, including the related notes, are not entirely comparable.

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 £000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Bottle Green Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of Bottle Green Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Kingsland Drinks Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, The Winery, Fairhills Road, Irlam, Manchester, M44 6BD.

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.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation 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.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance / 20-33% straight line

Land is not depreciated.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 trade and other debtors, loans to fellow group companies 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments where the contractual returns, repayment of the principal, or other terms (such as prepayment provisions or term extensions) do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost, are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 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 amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses. The directors make estimates as to the recoverability of these debts and provide for them accordingly.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Provision of goods and services	40,722	37,571
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other revenue		
Interest income	35	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
United Kingdom	39,249	36,243
Rest of world	1,473	1,328
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	40,722	37,571
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Sales and marketing	5	8
Finance and administration	12	16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	17	24
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

4 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,315	1,763
Social security costs	158	219
Pension costs	153	128
	<u>1,626</u>	<u>2,110</u>

5 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	556	914
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	72	73
	<u>628</u>	<u>987</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits accrued under defined contribution schemes amounted to 6 (2015 - 6).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>267</u>	<u>336</u>
--------------------------------------	------------	------------

6 Operating profit

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	52	(51)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	5	12
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	33	31
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(34)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	11
Impairment of intangible assets	191	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	<u>37,316</u>	<u>35,130</u>

Fees payable to RSM UK Audit LLP and its associates in respect of both audit and non-audit services are disclosed in the Kingsland Drinks Group Limited financial statements.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	3
Interest receivable from group companies	35	-
	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income	<u>35</u>	<u>3</u>

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Other interest	22	53
	<u>22</u>	<u>53</u>

9 Taxation

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	154	78
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(78)	(57)
	<u>76</u>	<u>21</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8	28
Changes in tax rates	2	-
	<u>10</u>	<u>28</u>
Total tax charge	<u>86</u>	<u>49</u>

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

9 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the period included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit before taxation	787	308
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	157	62
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3	(13)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	13	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(78)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(11)	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20%	2	-
Taxation for the period	86	49

Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates were enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2015 on 18 November 2015. These reduce the main rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the rate that is expected to apply upon crystallisation.

10 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
In respect of:		
Goodwill	191	-
Recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	191	-

Goodwill has been impaired as a result of the cessation of trade.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2015 and 30 June 2016	225
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015	34
Impairment losses	191
At 30 June 2016	225
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2016	-
At 31 March 2015	191

More information on the impairment arising in the period is given in note 10.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	728	286	1,014
Disposals	(728)	(286)	(1,014)
At 30 June 2016	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2015	133	233	366
Depreciation charged in the period	12	21	33
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(145)	(254)	(399)
At 30 June 2016	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2016	-	-	-
At 31 March 2015	596	53	649

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

13 Stocks

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Work in progress	-	662
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	1,875
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,537</u>

14 Debtors

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,312	6,469
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,897	-
Other debtors	16	19
Prepayments and accrued income	-	122
	<u>5,225</u>	<u>6,610</u>

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 16)	14	24
	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>

Total debtors	<u>5,239</u>	<u>6,634</u>
----------------------	--------------	--------------

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	866	5,733
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	1,676
Corporation tax	154	78
Other taxation and social security	5	123
Accruals and deferred income	559	1,507
	<u>1,584</u>	<u>9,117</u>

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

16 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets 2016 £'000	Assets 2015 £'000
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	14	10
Short term timing differences	-	14
	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the period.

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	153	128

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

18 Share capital

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100	100
30,000 Ordinary B shares of £0.01 each	-	-

The Ordinary A and Ordinary B shares carry equal voting, capital and distribution rights.

19 Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of land and buildings, except revaluation gains and losses recognised in profit or loss.

Own shares

Bottle Green Limited participated in the company's previous ultimate parent undertaking share option and share save schemes. On the grounds of materiality, full details have not been disclosed in these financial statements. The details, assumptions and calculation methods are disclosed in the DCC plc group financial statements.

BOTTLE GREEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

19 Reserves (Continued)

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is an intercompany guarantee incorporating Kingsland Drinks Group Limited, Kingsland Drinks Limited and Bottle Green Limited. At the year end the potential liability amounted to £12,350,000 (2015: £7,232,000).

21 Related party transactions

During the year the directors made purchases from the company totalling £Nil (2015: £8,879). The balance due to the company at the end of the year was £Nil (2015: £Nil).

22 Controlling party

Up to 28 April 2015 the company's ultimate parent company was DCC plc, a company registered in Ireland. On 28 April 2015 the company was acquired by Kingsland Drinks Group Limited (formerly Marplace (Number 638) Limited), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, which is now the company's ultimate parent company.

Up to 28 April 2015 the company was controlled by DCC Food & Beverages Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, after this date the company was under the ultimate control of the directors of Kingsland Drinks Group Limited (formerly Marplace (Number 638) Limited), who together with members of their close families controlled the whole of that company's issued ordinary share capital.