AMBIENT PRODUCTIONS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 3 APRIL 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LITHGOW PERKINS LLP

Chartered Accountants Crown Chambers Princes Street Harrogate

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 3 APRIL 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		1,409,334		1,456,383
Current assets					
Debtors	4	121		347	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,847			
		4,968		347	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(8,085)		(3,076)	
Net current liabilities			(3,117)		(2,729)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,406,217		1,453,654
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1,522,501		1,522,501
Profit and loss reserves			(116,284)		(68,847)
Total equity			1,406,217		1,453,654
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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 3 April 2019 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 member has 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

R I Morgan

Director

Company Registration No. 07236391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ambient Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crown Chambers, Princes Street, HARROGATE, HG1 1NJ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Investments in LLPs through capital contributions are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss. As there is no active market for the investment it is not measured at fair value and profit and loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors 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.

1.6 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2018 - 0)

3 Fixed asset investments

2019	2018
£	£
Other investments 1,409,334	1,456,383

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3 APRIL 2019

3	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Other
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 4 April 2018		1,456,383
	Additions		(47,049)
	At 3 April 2019		1,409,334
	Carrying amount		
	At 3 April 2019		1,409,334
	At 3 April 2018		1,456,383
4	Debtors		
	A	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	121	347
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
		•••	~
	Other creditors	8,085	3,076
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	1,522,501 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,522,501	1,522,501
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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.