Miller (Ardent House) Limited

Registered number: SC333202

Directors' report and unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

MILLER (ARDENT HOUSE) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Andrew Sutherland David T Milloy
Registered number	SC333202
Registered office	1 Exchange Crescent Conference Square Edinburgh EH3 8UL

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the unaudited 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.*

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 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 judgments and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company was to hold an investment in four property development partnerships.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £NIL (2018 - £807,161).

No dividend was paid during the year (2018 - £NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Andrew Sutherland
David T Milloy

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

David Milloy (Feb 10, 2020)

David T Milloy
Director

Date: Feb 10, 2020

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Loan waiver		-	2,185,058
Operating profit		-	2,185,058
Loss on sale of investments		-	(1,377,897)
Profit before tax		-	807,161
Tax on profit	4	-	-
Profit after tax		-	807,161

Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	-	(807,161)
Profit for the year	-	807,161
Retained earnings at the end of the year	-	-

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

MILLER (ARDENT HOUSE) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC333202

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3	3
Total assets less current liabilities		3	3
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	3	3
		3	3

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

David Milloy (Feb 10, 2020)

David T Milloy
Director

Date: Feb 10, 2020

Andrew Sutherland
Andrew Sutherland (Feb 11, 2020)

Andrew Sutherland
Director

Date: Feb 11, 2020

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Miller (Ardent House) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland, SC333202. The registered office is 1 Exchange Crescent, Conference Square, Edinburgh, EH3 8UL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company accounting policies.

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 pound.

2.2 Going concern

The directors' have advised that they are going to dissolve the company within 12 months of the balance sheet date and as such, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. All of the assets and liabilities included in the financial statements are classified as current liabilities and as such there has not been any requirement to restate these values. All known liabilities of the company have been included in the financial statements. There are no material differences in the financial statements compared to if they had been prepared on a going concern basis.

In the directors' opinion, the financial statements show a true and fair view of the closing position of the company.

2.3 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost 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 the statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's 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 asset's carrying amount and 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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was nil (2018 - nil).

4. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	-	807,161
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	-	153,361
Effects of:		
Non taxable loan waiver	-	(153,361)
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Unpaid share capital	3	3

6. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and not fully paid		
2 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	2	2
1 Ordinary B share of £1	1	1
	3	3

7. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Profit and loss includes all current and prior period retained profits, losses and equity distributions.

8. Controlling party and parent undertaking

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Miller Developments Holdings Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

At 31 December 2019 Miller Developments Holdings Limited ultimate parent was A & D Corporate Holdings LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

There is no ultimate controlling party.