

ALAN PATTERSON DESIGN LLP

UNAUDITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017



ALAN PATTERSON DESIGN LLP
REGISTERED NUMBER: NC001029

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	215,449	51,794
		<u>215,449</u>	<u>51,794</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	647,431	519,547
Cash at bank and in hand	7	210,033	313,524
		<u>857,464</u>	<u>833,071</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(178,484)	(83,078)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>678,980</u>	<u>749,993</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>894,429</u>	<u>801,787</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(65,984)	-
		<u>828,445</u>	<u>801,787</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>828,445</u></u>	<u><u>801,787</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
REPRESENTED BY:			
LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS WITHIN ONE YEAR			
Other amounts	10	818,445	791,787
		<u>818,445</u>	<u>791,787</u>
MEMBERS' OTHER INTERESTS			
Members' capital classified as equity	10,000	10,000	10,000
		<u>828,445</u>	<u>801,787</u>
TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS			
Loans and other debts due to members	10	818,445	791,787
Members' other interests		10,000	10,000
		<u>828,445</u>	<u>801,787</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.


The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

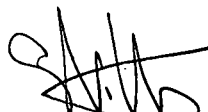
The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf by:


.....
Mr A Patterson
Designated member


.....
Mr R S Villiers
Designated member

Date: 26 - 2 - 18

Date: 26 - 2 - 18

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ALAN PATTERSON DESIGN LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	EQUITY Members' other interests			DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total members' interests
	Members' capital (classified as equity) £	Other reserves £	Total £	Other amounts £	Total £
Amounts due to members				791,787	
BALANCE AT 31 MAY 2016	10,000	-	10,000	791,788	801,788
MEMBERS' INTERESTS AFTER PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	10,000	-	10,000	791,788	801,788
Other division of profits	-	-	-	364,345	364,345
Drawings	-	-	-	(337,687)	(337,687)
Amounts due to members				818,445	
BALANCE AT 31 MAY 2017	10,000	-	10,000	818,445	828,445

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The entity is a private limited liability partnership incorporated in Northern Ireland. The LLP's principal place of business is its registered office at Darragh House, 112 Craigdarragh Road, Helen's Bay, Bangor, BT19 1UB.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies 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 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

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 LLP's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Alterations to leasehold property	- 2% per annum straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% per annum reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.4 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.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The LLP 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 Comprehensive Income.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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 of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the LLP 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.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase 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 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.

2.12 Operating leases: the LLP as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The LLP has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 June 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Pensions

The entity contributes to the personal pension plans of certain employees. The annual contributions payable are charged to the Profit and Loss Account as payments accrue.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017**

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

Prior to 1 June 2015 the LLP prepared its financial statements under previously extant UK GAAP. From 1 June 2015 the LLP has elected to present its annual financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with FRS 102, as a first-time adopter, the LLP did not revise estimates on transition to reflect new information subsequent to the original estimates.

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including members, during the year was 21 (2016 -25).

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Alterations to leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION					
At 1 June 2016	7,634	46,867	22,501	13,464	90,466
Additions	67,934	34,685	81,650	10,560	194,829
At 31 May 2017	75,568	81,552	104,151	24,024	285,295
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 June 2016	287	20,492	12,216	5,678	38,673
Charge for the year on owned assets	830	10,280	2,571	2,184	15,865
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	15,309	-	15,309
At 31 May 2017	1,117	30,772	30,096	7,862	69,847
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 May 2017	74,451	50,780	74,055	16,162	215,448
At 31 May 2016	7,347	26,376	10,285	7,786	51,794

ALAN PATTERSON DESIGN LLP**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017****5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)**

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Motor vehicles	66,341	-
	<u>66,341</u>	<u>-</u>

6. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	254,231	198,136
Other debtors	24,104	1,273
Prepayments and accrued income	369,096	320,138
	<u>647,431</u>	<u>519,547</u>

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	210,033	313,524
	<u>210,033</u>	<u>313,524</u>

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	4,056	1,429
Other taxation and social security	64,532	40,351
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	14,410	-
Other creditors	24,674	20,782
Accruals and deferred income	70,812	20,516
	<u>178,484</u>	<u>83,078</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts totalling £14,410 (2016 - NIL) are secured by the LLP on the assets to which they relate.

ALAN PATTERSON DESIGN LLP**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017****9. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	50,440	-
Government grants received	15,544	-
	<u>65,984</u>	<u>-</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts totalling £50,440 (2016 - £nil) are secured by the LLP on the assets to which they relate.

10. LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS

	2017 £	2016 £
Other amounts due to members	(818,445)	(791,787)
	<u>(818,445)</u>	<u>(791,787)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Falling due within one year	(818,445)	(791,787)
	<u>(818,445)</u>	<u>(791,787)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 May 2017 the LLP had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	5,626	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,813	-
	<u>8,439</u>	<u>-</u>