

Company Registration No. 08146901 (England and Wales)

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		4,125		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	9,130		1,280	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,089		30,337	
		21,219		31,617	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(15,262)		(16,736)	
Net current assets			5,957		14,881
Total assets less current liabilities			10,082		14,881
Provisions for liabilities			(784)		-
Net assets			9,298		14,881
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			9,296		14,879
Total equity			9,298		14,881

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 31 July 2021 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 members have 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 29 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Coppin
Director

B Dockray
Director

Company Registration No. 08146901

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Coppin Dockray Architects Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak. The outbreak has caused little disruption to the company's business to date. The directors consider it unlikely that a prolonged outbreak will cause significant disruption. Accordingly, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. Revenue is recognised upon completion of projects.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	25% straight line
------------------	-------------------

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

There were no employees during the year, other than the directors.

3 Tangible fixed assets

Office equipment

	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2020	4,669
Additions	4,855
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	9,524
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2020	4,669
Depreciation charged in the year	730
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	5,399
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2021	4,125
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2020	-
	<hr/>

4 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,784	-
Other debtors	765	-
Prepayments	2,581	1,280
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,130	1,280
	<hr/>	<hr/>

COPPIN DOCKRAY ARCHITECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,029	-
	Corporation tax	3,536	7,503
	Other taxation and social security	5,243	3,055
	Other creditors	3,120	4,178
	Accruals	2,334	2,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		15,262	16,736
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Included in other creditors is an amount of £3,120 (2020: £4,178) due to the directors of the company and it is payable on demand.

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.