

Company registration number 07531287 (England and Wales)

**MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

### COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	Mr N O Ledingham
	Mrs D D Lea
	Mr J R Beardmore
	Mr S D Heath
	Mr P D Hulme
<b>Company number</b>	07531287
<b>Registered office</b>	Chester House
	Lloyd Drive
	Cheshire Oaks Business Park
	Ellesmere Port
	Cheshire
	England
	CH65 9HQ

---

# MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

---

# MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4	2,093,672		2,325,600	
Tangible assets	5	107,654		48,642	
			<u>2,201,326</u>		<u>2,374,242</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	894,959		702,473	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,240		1,175,271	
			<u>953,199</u>		<u>1,877,744</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(1,422,797)		(2,167,203)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(469,598)</u>		<u>(289,459)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,731,728</u>		<u>2,084,783</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		-		(549,109)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(10,199)</u>		<u>(7,424)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>1,721,529</u></u>		<u><u>1,528,250</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,711,529		1,518,250
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>1,721,529</u></u>		<u><u>1,528,250</u></u>

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 March 2022 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.

**MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S D Heath  
Director

Company Registration No. 07531287

# MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Morris & Co (2011) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Chester House, Lloyd Drive, Cheshire Oaks Business Park, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England, CH65 9HQ.

#### 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 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced fees for the provision of accountancy and taxation services and is derived from the ordinary activities of the company and stated net of value added tax.

Revenue is earned from the provision of accountancy and taxation services under a variety of contracts. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains a right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients excluding value added tax.

In general revenue is recognised as contract activity progresses. For incomplete contracts, revenue reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration, by reference to the value and completeness of the work performed.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2011, is being amortised over its estimated useful life which in the opinion of the directors is twenty years.

#### 1.4 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:

Improvements to property	10% on cost
Plant and machinery	20% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on a straight line basis

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.

## MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.5 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.6 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.

##### 1.7 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.

## MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 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.



## MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### 1.11 Retirement benefits

The company's auto-enrolment staging date was 1 July 2014. From that date the company operates a defined contribution scheme. Contributions payable to the auto-enrolment scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

In addition provision is made for several directors through insurance companies to whom premiums are paid in respect of defined contribution schemes.

##### 1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

##### 1.13 Government grants

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 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.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors with service contracts) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	78	69
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

# MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	4,638,564
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	2,312,964
Amortisation charged for the year	231,928
At 31 March 2022	2,544,892
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	2,093,672
At 31 March 2021	2,325,600

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	211,765	199,318	411,083
Additions	-	108,607	108,607
At 31 March 2022	211,765	307,925	519,690
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	211,765	150,676	362,441
Depreciation charged in the year	-	49,595	49,595
At 31 March 2022	211,765	200,271	412,036
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	107,654	107,654
At 31 March 2021	-	48,642	48,642

### 6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	634,766	464,810
Other debtors	260,193	237,663
	894,959	702,473

## MORRIS & CO (2011) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

**6 Debtors** (Continued)

**7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	49,907	35,816
Amounts owed to group undertakings	130,000	-
Taxation and social security	429,699	606,946
Other creditors	813,191	1,524,441
	<u>1,422,797</u>	<u>2,167,203</u>

Other creditors includes aggregate debts totalling £748,916 which are secured by a fixed and floating charge dated 9th May 2011 over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future.

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	-	549,109
	<u>-</u>	<u>549,109</u>

**9 Directors' transactions**

During the year the company was provided with loan funding from the directors. At 31st March 2022 the amount owing to the directors was £588,854 (2021 £1,322,824). No interest is payable on the loans which are repayable on demand.

**10 Parent company**

The parent company of Morris & Co (2011) Limited is DJH Mitten Clarke Group Limited and its registered office is The Glades, Festival Way, Stoke-On-Trent, England, ST1 5SQ.

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.