

Registered Number 04683486

ROMAN PROJECTS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	12,786	17,044
		<u>12,786</u>	<u>17,044</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		1,500	1,000
Debtors		6,621	5,014
Cash at bank and in hand		2,781	6,151
		<u>10,902</u>	<u>12,165</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(16,330)</u>	<u>(14,022)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>(1,857)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>7,358</u>	<u>15,187</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(4,522)	(9,456)
Provisions for liabilities		(2,557)	(3,409)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>279</u>	<u>2,322</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		179	2,222
Shareholders' funds		<u>279</u>	<u>2,322</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 1 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr Andrew Davies, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover policy

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated

residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures, fittings and equipment 15% straight line

Motor vehicles 25% straight line

Other accounting policies

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow

moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling

costs. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of

certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date,

except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are

expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of

the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are

depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future

obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments
 Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 **Tangible fixed assets**

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	30,801
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>30,801</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	13,757
Charge for the year	4,258
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>18,015</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>12,786</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>17,044</u>

3 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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