Abbreviated Accounts

for the year ended 31 December 1999



Contents

	Page
Auditors' Report	.1
Abbreviated Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 - 4

Auditors' Report to LONDON PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (CLEANING) LTD under Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4 together with the financial statements of LONDON PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (CLEANING) LTD for the year ended 31 December 1999, prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the registrar of companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985 in respect of the year ended 31 December 1999, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 4 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Directors' Responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements based on the going concern basis unless

it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Pritchard Fellows & Co

and

Registered Auditor

30 October 2000

245 Main Road

Sidcup

Kent

DA14 6QS

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 1999

		1999		1998	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	2		188,778		154,970
Current Assets					
Stocks		26,806		22,376	
Debtors		492,231		491,173	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,952		24,895	
		559,989		538,444	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(284,716)		(320,871)	
Net Current Assets			275,273		217,573
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			464,051		372,543
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(9,087)		(40,760)
Net Assets			454,964		331,783
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			454,864		331,683
Shareholders' Funds			454,964		331,783

The abbreviated accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on 30 October 2000 and signed on its behalf by

I Perfect
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 1999

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement because it is a small company.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings

and equipment

- 15% pa Reducing Balance

Motor vehicles

25% pa Reducing Balance

1.4. Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. 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 constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

1.5. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 1999

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2.	Fixed assets		Tangible fixed assets £
	Cost		
	At 1 January 1999		286,869
	Additions		96,720
	Disposals		(69,426)
	At 31 December 1999		314,163
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 1999		131,899
	On disposals		(41,402)
	Charge for year		34,888
	At 31 December 1999		125,385
	Net book values		
	At 31 December 1999		188,778
	At 31 December 1998		154,970
			
3.	Share capital	1999	1998
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

4. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company regards Meredith Corporation Limited, incorporated in England as its ultimate holding company.