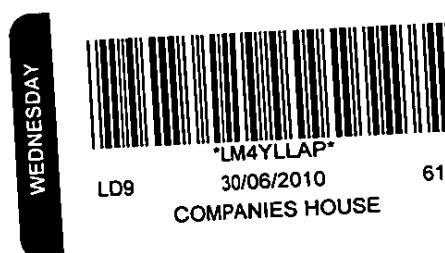


Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP



Bucknell Holdings Limited

Abbreviated accounts

30 September 2009

Bucknell Holdings Limited

Abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2009

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Bucknell Holdings Limited

Independent auditor's report to Bucknell Holdings Limited

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the balance sheet and the related notes, together with the financial statements of Bucknell Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 September 2009 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP

TONY STEINTHAL (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of CHANTREY VELLACOTT DFK LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Reading

22nd June 2010

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP

Bucknell Holdings Limited**Abbreviated balance sheet****As at 30 September 2009**

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		<u>156,201</u>	<u>156,201</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		516,745	526,774
Debtors		72,875	33,379
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>115</u>	<u>115</u>
		589,735	560,268
Creditors amounts falling due within one year		<u>447,602</u>	<u>360,980</u>
Net current assets		<u>142,133</u>	<u>199,288</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>298,334</u>	<u>355,489</u>
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year		75,000	75,000
		<u>223,334</u>	<u>280,489</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	3	600	600
Profit and loss account		227,734	279,889
Shareholders' funds		<u>223,334</u>	<u>280,489</u>

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 22/6/10, and are signed on their behalf by


W E Bucknell

Company Registration Number 1692714

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Year ended 30 September 2009

Basis of accounting

Turnover

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Office equipment - 20% straight line

Investment properties are valued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to the revaluation reserve. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties, this constitutes a departure from the statutory rules requiring fixed assets to be depreciated over economic useful lives and is necessary to enable the financial statements to give a true and fair view.

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions.

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Bucknell Holdings Limited

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2009

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009	<u>206,655</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2008	<u>50,454</u>
At 30 September 2009	<u>50,454</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2009	<u>156,201</u>
At 30 September 2008	<u>156,201</u>

The directors have considered the valuation of the land and buildings shown in the accounts at 30 September 2008 and do not consider that the market value has changed from £156,200.

3 Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2009 £	2008 £
600 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2009 No	£	2008 No	£
600 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>

Bucknell Holdings Limited

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2009

4 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bucknell Brothers Group Limited, a company registered in Great Britain

Bucknell Brothers Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which includes the company for which group accounts are prepared. The accounts of the parent company are available on application to the Registrar of Companies.