

The Insolvency Act 1986

Statement of administrator's proposals

Name of Company
J R Cookson (Holdings) Limited

Company number
04215448

In the
High Court of Justice, Chancery
Division, Leeds District Registry

Court case number
1617 of 2010

(a) Insert full name(s) and
address(es) of
administrator(s)

We, (a) Bob Maxwell of Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP, 9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds LS1 2JZ and Rob Sadler of Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP, 9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds LS1 2JZ

attach a copy of our proposals in respect of the administration of the above company

A copy of these proposals was sent to all known creditors on

(b) Insert date

(b) 24 September 2010

Signed



Joint / Administrators
(IP Numbers 9186 and 9172)

Dated

24/9/10

Contact Details:

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help Companies House to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP

9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds LS1 2JZ

Tel 0113 244 0044

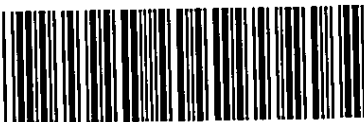
Fax Number 0113 244 5820

DX Number

When you have completed and signed this form please send it to the Registrar of Companies at

Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

DX 33050 Cardiff



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COMPANIES HOUSE

Bob Maxwell and Rob Sadler were appointed as joint administrators on 3 August 2010

The affairs, business and property of the Company are being managed by the joint administrators, who act as the Company's agents and without personal liability

J R Cookson (Holdings) Limited (In Administration)

Statement of proposals of the joint administrators for achieving the purpose of the administration pursuant to Paragraph 49 of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986 and Rule 2.33 of the Insolvency Rules 1986

The joint administrators' statement of proposals has been produced for the sole purpose of advising creditors pursuant to the provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986. The report is private and confidential and may not be relied upon, referred to, reproduced or quoted from, in whole or in part, by creditors for any purpose other than this report to them, or by any other person for any purpose whatsoever.

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2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Name of Company J R Cookson (Holdings) Limited

Date of Incorporation 11 May 2001

Company registered number 04215448

Company registered office 9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds, LS1 2JZ

Former registered office 14A Longbow Close, Bradley, Huddersfield, HD2 1GQ

Principal business activities Holding Company

Directors and details of shares held in the Company	Name	Shareholding
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Joseph Richard Cookson West Lodge New Hay Road Fixby West Yorkshire HD2 2EJ	100
--	-----

Richard Anthony King The Cross Johns Lane Blackley Elland West Yorkshire HX5 0TQ	Nil
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Company Secretary and details of the shares held in Company	Name:	Shareholding
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Karen Lesley Dews 24 Meadowcroft Honley Holmfirth West Yorkshire HD9 6GJ	Nil
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Auditors Baker Tilly, 2 Whitehall Quay, Leeds, LS1 4HG

Share capital 203 £1 Ordinary Shares

Shareholders Joseph Richard Cookson, West Lodge, New Hay Road, Fixby,
West Yorkshire, HD2 2EJ

3. DETAILS OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATORS

Names of joint administrators	Robert AH Maxwell, a Licensed Insolvency Practitioner of Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP, 9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds, LS1 2JZ and Rob Sadler, a Licensed Insolvency Practitioner of Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP, 9th Floor, Bond Court, Leeds, LS1 2JZ
Date of administrators' appointment	3 August 2010
Court.	High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Leeds District Registry
Court Case Number	1617 of 2010
Persons making appointment / application	The Company's directors
Acts of the joint administrators	The joint administrators act as officers of the court and as agents of the Company without personal liability. Any act required or authorised under any enactment to be done by an administrator may be done by any one or more persons holding the office of administrator from time to time.
EC Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings	The EC Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1346/2000) applies to these proceedings which are 'main proceedings' within the meaning of Article 3 of the Regulation.

STATUTORY PURPOSE OF ADMINISTRATION

Paragraph 3 of Schedule B1 to the Act provides as follows

- "3 (1) The administrator of a company must perform his functions with the objective of-
- (a) rescuing the company as a going concern, or
 - (b) achieving a better result for the company's creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up (without first being in administration), or
 - (c) realising property in order to make a distribution to one or more secured or preferential creditors
- (2) Subject to sub-paragraph (4), the administrator of a company must perform his functions in the interests of the company's creditors as a whole
- (3) The administrator must perform his functions with the objective specified in sub-paragraph (1)(a) unless he thinks either-
- (a) that it is not reasonably practicable to achieve that objective, or
 - (b) that the objective specified in sub-paragraph (1)(b) would achieve a better result for the company's creditors as a whole
- (4) The administrator may perform his functions with the objective specified in sub-paragraph (1)(c) only if-

- (a) he thinks that it is not reasonably practicable to achieve either of the objectives specified in sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b), and
- (b) he does not unnecessarily harm the interests of the creditors of the company as a whole "

4. CIRCUMSTANCES GIVING RISE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATORS

The Company was incorporated in 2001 as a holding company for various other entities and has never traded

Following the downturn in the property market the Company has struggled in line with its associated companies

Following discussions with Begbies Traynor regarding the financial position of the Company and its associated companies it was determined that the Company was insolvent and after discussions with the Company's directors it was resolved that in order to protect the value of the Company's assets, the appointment of joint administrators would be made under paragraph 14 of Schedule B1 to the Act.

5. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS

Formal notices have been sent to the Company's director requesting submission of a statement of the Company's affairs as at the date of the appointment of the joint administrators. To date no statement of affairs has been provided. However, the director has advised he is in the process of drafting the Statement of Affairs and the joint administrators have agreed to an extension of the time frame for him to complete this.

In these circumstances, Rule 2.33(2) dictates that we must provide details of the financial position of the Company at the latest practicable date (which must, unless the court otherwise orders, be a date not earlier than that on which the Company entered administration), a list of the Company's creditors including their names, addresses and details of their debts, including any security held. A list of the known Company creditors is attached.

6. THE ADMINISTRATION PERIOD

Receipts and Payments

Attached at Appendix 1 is our account of receipts and payments from the commencement of administration, 3 August 2010 to 24 September 2010. To date there have been no receipts or payments.

Contract debts

According to the Company's books and records, there is approximately £70,000 of book debts outstanding from associated companies. The joint administrators do not expect to realise any monies in respect of these debts as the associated companies are insolvent.

7. JOINT ADMINISTRATORS' PROPOSALS FOR ACHIEVING THE PURPOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Purpose of the Administration

We are required to set out our proposals for achieving the purpose of the administration which in this context means one of the objectives specified in paragraph 3 of Schedule B1 to the Act as set out at section 3 of this report.

It is not reasonably practicable to achieve either of the objectives specified in sub-paragraph 3(1)(a) and 3(1)(b), and consequently the most appropriate objective to pursue in this case is that specified in sub-paragraph 3(1)(c), namely realising property in order to make a distribution to one or more secured or preferential creditors. We furthermore consider that pursuing this objective should not unnecessarily harm the interests of the creditors of the Company as a whole.

Proposals

The joint administrators propose that

- 1) The joint administrators will seek to agree creditors' claims generally
- 2) The joint administrators will, if they see fit, make an application pursuant to paragraph 65(3) of Schedule B1 of the Insolvency Act 1986, for the permission of the Court to make a payment by way of a distribution to all or any creditors where such distribution is considered to be in the best interests of creditors as a whole
- 3) The Company shall remain in administration for such period as the joint administrators deem necessary and appropriate
- 4) If necessary, the joint administrators shall have the authority to apply to Court for an extension of the duration of the administration for a period of up to six months (in accordance with the provisions of Schedule B1 paragraph 76(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986)
- 5) In the event that the joint administrators are of the view that it is appropriate for the Company to move from administration into liquidation, the joint administrators be authorised to take steps to place the Company into creditors voluntary liquidation as detailed in the 'Exit from Administration' section in the main body of the report
- 6) In the event that the Company moves to Liquidation the Joint Administrators be appointed as Joint Liquidators
- 7) If the joint administrators consider that there will be no distribution to unsecured creditors, and if they also consider that an exit from administration into liquidation is not appropriate, then the joint administrators be authorised to take the necessary procedural steps to bring about the end of the administration and move the Company into dissolution pursuant to paragraph 84 of Schedule B1 of the Act. For more details of this procedure, please refer to the 'Exit from Administration' section in the main body of the report.
- 8) Upon the Company either proceeding into liquidation or dissolution as set out above, the joint administrators discharge from liability, pursuant to paragraph 98 of Schedule B1 shall take effect fourteen days following either the Company entering into liquidation or filing the Notice moving from administration to dissolution
- 9) For the purposes of Rule 2.106(2)(b) of the Insolvency Rules 1986, the joint administrators' remuneration be fixed on the basis of their hourly costs at scale rates calculated on the time properly spent in the course of the administration and that, subject to full disclosure to creditors in accordance

with *Statement of Insolvency Practice 9* issued by the Joint Insolvency Committee on behalf of the administrators' licensing bodies, they may draw their remuneration on account as and when funds permit

- 10) The joint administrators propose that disbursements, including disbursements for services provided by their firm (defined as Category 2 disbursements in *Statement of Insolvency Practice 9*) be charged in accordance with their firms policy, details of which are set out at Appendix 2. These disbursements will be identified by the administrators and subject to the approval of those responsible for determining the basis of the administrators' remuneration
- 11) Begbies Traynor's costs and expenses relating to planning and acceptance of the appointment be treated as an expense of the administration (albeit incurred prior to the date of appointment) and calculated by reference to the charge out rates in Appendix 2 hereto
- 12) The joint administrators shall have authority to sanction and agree the fees of any solicitors, quantity surveyors or similar agents by reference to the time given by such agents and their staff, in attending to matters arising in the administration
- 13) Without prejudice to the provisions of Section 14 of the Insolvency Act 1986, the joint administrators may carry out all other acts that they may consider to be incidental to the proposals above in order to assist in their achievement of the stated purposes of the administration order or any variation thereto

Exit from Administration

Dissolution

On present information we consider that the Company will have insufficient property to enable a distribution to be made to unsecured creditors. Consequently, as soon as we are satisfied that we have fully discharged our duties as administrators and that the purpose of the administration has been fully achieved, we propose to implement the provisions of Paragraph 84 of Schedule B1 to the Act. Under these provisions, on the registration of a notice sent by us to the Registrar of Companies, our appointment as administrators ceases to have effect, and at the end of three months the Company will automatically be dissolved.

Where an administrator sends such a notice of dissolution to the Registrar of Companies, he must also file a copy of the notice with the court and send a copy to each creditor of the Company, and on application by any interested party the court may suspend or disapply the automatic dissolution of the company.

Creditor's Voluntary Liquidation

The outcome as regards creditors will be dependant upon the availability of any surplus from the assets after costs of realisation and payment of preferential creditors and the floating charge holder, the Bank. As stated previously, we believe a surplus is very unlikely.

However as administrators we do not have a general power to make a distribution to unsecured creditors and may only do so if the court gives permission. It is considered that the court will only grant such permission in exceptional circumstances where the normal course for making distributions to unsecured creditors in a voluntary liquidation is inappropriate. Additionally there may be matters for enquiry concerning a company's affairs which are not within the scope of an administrator's powers and which can only be properly dealt with by a liquidator.

Consequently, as soon as we are satisfied that we have fully discharged our duties as administrators and that the purpose of the administration has been fully achieved, we may implement the provisions of Paragraph 83 of Schedule B1 to the Act whereby on the registration of a notice sent to the Registrar of Companies, our appointment as administrators shall cease to have effect and the company will automatically be placed into creditors voluntary liquidation. Paragraph 83(7) provides

The liquidators for the purpose of the winding up shall be

- (a) a person nominated by the creditors of the company in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period, or

(b) if no person is nominated under paragraph (a), the administrator

We confirm that as part of our proposals we seek nomination as liquidators in the subsequent winding up of the Company. Creditors may nominate a different person as the proposed liquidator provided that the nomination is made after the receipt of the proposals and before the proposals are approved. The appointment of a person nominated as liquidator takes effect by the creditor's approval, with or without modification, of the administrators' proposals.

It is proposed that for the purpose of the winding up, any act required or authorised under any enactment to be done by the joint liquidators is to be done by all or any one or more of the persons for the time being holding office.

Extending the Administration

It may transpire that it is not possible to finalise the administration as envisaged within one year of the date of our appointment. In particular, this situation will arise if we are not able to conclude the sale of the Company's freehold / long leasehold property. Yet Paragraph 76 of Schedule B1 to the Act provides that the appointment of an administrator shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of one year beginning with the date on which it takes effect. However, the administrator's term of office may be extended either by court order for a specified period or by consent of the creditors for a specified period not exceeding six months. It may therefore become necessary at some future time for us to seek creditor consent to extending the period of the administration for up to a further six months following the anniversary of our appointment in order to ensure that the objective of the administration can be fully achieved.

Section 176A Fund for Unsecured Creditors

Section 176A of the Act provides that, where the company has created a floating charge after 15 September 2003, the administrator must make a *prescribed part* of the Company's *net property* available for the unsecured creditors and not distribute it to the floating charge holder except in so far as it exceeds the amount required for the satisfaction of unsecured claims. *Net property* means the amount which would, were it not for this provision, be available to floating charge holders out of floating charge assets (i.e. after accounting for preferential debts and the costs of realising the floating charge assets). The floating charge holder may not participate in the distribution of the *prescribed part* of the Company's *net property*. The *prescribed part of the Company's net property* is calculated by reference to a sliding scale as follows:

- ☐ 50% of the first £10,000 of *net property*;
- ☐ 20% of *net property* thereafter; and
- ☐ Up to a maximum amount to be made available of £600,000.

An administrator will not be required to set aside the *prescribed part of net property* if

- ☐ the *net property* is less than £10,000 and he thinks that the cost of distributing the *prescribed part* would be disproportionate to the benefit; (Section 176A(3)) or
- ☐ he applies to the court for an order on the grounds that the cost of distributing the *prescribed part* would be disproportionate to the benefit and the court orders that the provision shall not apply (Section 176A(5)).

Rule 2.33 of the Rules requires that our proposals for achieving the purpose of the administration shall include, to the best of our knowledge and belief, an estimate of the value of the *prescribed part* and an estimate of the value of the Company's *net property*. In this instance we estimate the value of the Company's *net property* is nil and hence the *prescribed part* will be nil.

On present information we confirm that it is not our intention to make an 'application' to court under section 176A(5). However we reserve our position generally in this regard should circumstances materially change.

Administrators' Remuneration

The joint administrators propose above that the basis of their remuneration be fixed under Rule 2 106 of the Rules by reference to the time properly given by them (as administrators) and the various grades of their staff calculated at the prevailing hourly rates of Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP in attending to matters arising in the administration

These proposals contain a statement by the administrators, in accordance with paragraph 52(1)(b) of Schedule B1 to the Act, that they consider that the Company has insufficient property to enable a distribution to be made to unsecured creditors other than by virtue of Section 176A(2)(a) of the Act. It is also considered that there will be no monies available to preferential creditors. In these circumstances, it is for each secured creditor of the Company to determine the basis of the joint administrators' remuneration under Rule 2 106 of the Rules

In the absence of an initial meeting of creditors (see section 8 Conclusion, below) and the establishment of a creditors' committee, the joint administrators' remuneration is fixed by the approval of the secured creditors in accordance with Rule 2 106 (5A)

Appendix 3 sets out the administrators' firm's hourly charge out rates and the time that they and their staff have spent in attending to matters arising in the administration since appointment.

Administrators' disbursements

The joint administrators propose that disbursements, including disbursements for services provided by their firm (defined as Category 2 disbursements in Statement of Insolvency Practice 9) be charged in accordance with their firms policy, details of which are set out at Appendix 3. These disbursements will be identified by the administrators and subject to the approval of those responsible for determining the basis of the administrators' remuneration

8. CONCLUSION

The joint administrators presently consider that the Company has insufficient property to enable a distribution to be made to unsecured creditors (other than by virtue of section 176A(2)(a))

In these circumstances the obligation to summon an initial meeting of the Company's creditors to consider the joint administrators' proposals is disapplied by paragraph 52(1). The joint administrators are therefore not empowered to summon such a meeting unless creditors, whose debts amount to at least 10% of the total debts of the Company, requisition such a meeting. Any such requisition must be in the prescribed manner in accordance with Rule 2 37 and be made within 12 days of the date on which the administrators' statement of proposals is sent out. The expenses of summoning and holding a meeting at the request of a creditor shall be paid by that person, who shall deposit with the administrators security for their payment. If no such meeting is held, then by Rule 2 33(5), the joint administrators' proposals are deemed to have been approved by the creditors

In the absence of an initial creditors' meeting we will report on progress again approximately six months after the commencement of the administration, or at the conclusion of the administration, whichever is the sooner



ROBERT AH MAXWELL
Joint Administrator

Date 24 September 2010

JOINT ADMINISTRATORS' ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 AUGUST 2010 to 24 SEPTEMBER 2010

Estimated to
realise per
Statement of
Affairs

£		Total £
	RECEIPTS	
	Nil	-
		-
	PAYMENTS	
		-
		-
	Balance	-
	Represented by:	
		-
	Bank 1 current	-

* Receipts and payments are shown net of VAT

JOINT ADMINISTRATORS' TIME COSTS AND EXPENSES

Remuneration drawn will be notified to any creditors' committee appointed under paragraph 57 of Schedule B1 to the Act. In the absence of a creditors' committee, details of time incurred and disbursements drawn will be reported to creditors in accordance with *Statement of Insolvency Practice 9* issued by the Joint Insolvency Committee on behalf of the administrators' licensing bodies.

Total time spent on this assignment amounts to 15.7 hours at an average composite rate of £135 per hour resulting in total time costs to of £2,122.

To assist creditors in determining this matter, the following further information on time costs and expenses are set out:

- ☐ Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP's policy for re-charging expenses
- ☐ Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP's charge-out rates
- ☐ Narrative summary of time costs incurred
- ☐ Table of time spent and charge-out value

In addition a copy of *A Creditors' Guide to Administrators' Fees* is available on request. Alternatively, the guide can be downloaded from our website www.begbies-traynor.com via the "Corporate Recovery and Insolvency" link in the "Quick Links" box on the left hand side of the homepage. From there please follow the "Creditor" link which will take you to the appropriate page where the Guide can be found at the end.

BEGBIES TRAYNOR CHARGING POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This note applies where a licensed insolvency practitioner in the firm is acting as an office holder of an insolvent estate and seeks creditor approval to draw remuneration on the basis of the time properly spent in dealing with the case. It also applies where further information is to be provided to creditors regarding the office holder's fees following the passing of a resolution for the office holder to be remunerated on a time cost basis. Best practice guidance¹ requires that such information should be disclosed to those who are responsible for approving remuneration.

In addition, this note applies where creditor approval is sought to make a separate charge by way of expenses or disbursements to recover the cost of facilities provided by the firm. Best practice guidance² requires that such charges should be disclosed to those who are responsible for approving the office holder's remuneration, together with an explanation of how those charges are calculated.

OFFICE HOLDER'S FEES IN RESPECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF INSOLVENT ESTATES

The office holder has overall responsibility for the administration of the estate. He/she will delegate tasks to members of staff. Such delegation assists the office holder as it allows him/her to deal with the more complex aspects of the case and ensures that work is being carried out at the appropriate level. There are various levels of staff that are employed by the office holder and these appear below.

The firm operates a time recording system which allows staff working on the case along with the office holder to allocate their time to the case. The time is recorded at the individual's hourly rate in force at that time which is detailed below.

EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICE HOLDERS IN RESPECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF INSOLVENT ESTATES

Best practice guidance classifies expenses into two broad categories:

- *Category 1 disbursements (approval not required)* - specific expenditure that is directly related to the case usually referable to an independent external supplier's invoice. All such items are charged to the case as they are incurred.
- *Category 2 disbursements (approval required)* - items of incidental expenditure directly incurred on the case which include an element of shared or allocated cost and which are based on a reasonable method of calculation.

(A) The following items of expenditure are charged to the case (subject to approval):

- Internal meeting room usage for the purpose of statutory meetings of creditors is charged at the rate of £100 (London £150) per meeting,
- Car mileage is charged at the rate of 40 pence per mile,
- Storage of books and records (when not chargeable as a *Category 1 disbursement*) is charged on the basis that the number of standard archive boxes held in storage for a particular case bears to the total of all archive boxes for all cases in respect of the period for which the storage charge relates.

¹ Statement of Insolvency Practice 9 (SIP 9) – Remuneration of insolvency office holders in England & Wales

² Ibid 1

- Asset appraisal and disposal services provided by BTG Asset Consulting, a division of BTG Consulting LLP, which is part of Begbies Traynor Group plc. Asset appraisal and disposal costs are charged at £125 per hour and are reclaimed from asset realisations of the Company.
 - In addition to the 2 categories referred to above, best practice guidance indicates that where payments are made to outside parties in which the office holder or his firm or any associate has an interest these should be treated as Category 2 disbursements.
- (B) The following items of expenditure will normally be treated as general office overheads and will not be charged to the case although a charge may be made where the precise cost to the case can be determined because the item satisfies the test of a *Category 1 disbursement*:
- Telephone and facsimile
 - Printing and photocopying
 - Stationery

BEGBIES TRAYNOR CHARGE-OUT RATES

Begbies Traynor is a national firm. The rates charged by the various grades of staff that may work on a case are set nationally, but vary to suit local market conditions. The rates applying to the Leeds Bond Court office as at the date of this report are as follows:

	Standard 1 July 2008 – until further notice Regional
Partner 1	395
Partner 2	350
Director	325
Senior Manager	295
Manager	250
Assistant Manager	195
Senior Administrator	160
Administrator	130
Trainee Administrator	100
Support	100

Time spent by support staff for carrying out shorter tasks, such as typing or dealing with post, is not charged to cases but is carried as an overhead. Only where a significant amount of time is spent at one time on a case is a charge made for support staff.

Time is recorded in units 6 minute units.

SUMMARY OF OFFICE HOLDERS' TIME COSTS

CASE NAME	J R COOKSON (HOLDINGDS) LIMITED
CASE TYPE	ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE HOLDERS	Bob Maxwell and Rob Sadler
DATE OF APPOINTMENT	3 August 2010

1 CASE OVERVIEW

1.1 This overview and the time costs analysis attached is intended to provide sufficient information to enable the body responsible for the approval of the office holders' fees to consider the level of those fees in the context of the case

1.2 **Nature and value of property dealt with by the office holders'**
There is no property held by the Company

1.3 **Anticipated return to creditors**
At this stage we do not anticipate a return to the unsecured creditors of the Company

1.4 **Time costs analysis**
An analysis of time costs incurred between 3 August 2010 and 24 September 2010 prepared in accordance with Statement of Insolvency Practice 9 is attached showing the number of hours spent by each grade of staff on the different types of work involved in the case, and giving the average hourly rate charged for each work type

The time costs analysis provides details of work undertaken by the office holders and their staff following their appointment only

1.5 **Approval of fees**
We have yet to seek approval from the secured charge holder with regards to the basis on which we may draw our fees

1.6 **Approval of Expenses and Disbursements**
We have yet to seek the approval from the secured charge holder with regards to drawing any disbursements incurred

1.7 **Other professionals employed & their costs**
We have instructed Eversheds LLP to provide legal advice and assistance throughout the Administration period

To date we have not instructed an agent to assist with the disposal of assets

2 EXPLANATION OF OFFICE HOLDERS' CHARGING AND DISBURSEMENT RECOVERY POLICIES

2.1 Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP's policy for charging fees and expenses incurred by office holders is attached at Appendix 2

2.2 The rates charged by the various grades of staff who may work on a case are attached at Appendix 2

J R Cookson (Holdings) Limited

Time costs analysis for the period from 4 August 2010 to 24 September 2010

1850

Begbies Traynor (Central) LLP
J R Cookson (Holdings) Limited
B - Company Creditors

Key	Name	Address	£
CB00	Bramleys	14 St Georges Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JF	2,688 25
CB01	Baker Tilly	2 Whitehall Quay, Leeds, LS1 4HG	1,713 58
CC00	Claron Solicitors	Brittania Solicitors, Britannia Chambers, 4 Oxford Place, Leeds, LS1 3AX	500 00
CF00	Fuse 8	3370 Century Way, Thorpe Park, Leeds, LS15 8ZB	2,318 83
CH00	HMRC	Durrington Bridge House, Barrington Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 4SE	89,361 00
CK00	Karamjit Singh Sodhi	C/o Craven Professional Solutions, Suite 19, 1911 Banthams Business Centre, Valley Parade, Bradford, BD8 7DY	0 00
CO00	O2 Limited	260 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4DX	2,545 25
CP00	Pinsent Mason	1 Park Row, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS1 5AB	16,110 43
CS00	Sandstone Trading Ltd	14A Longbow Close, Pennine Business Park, Bradley, Huddersfield, HD2 1GQ	10,962 28
CS01	Smartarts	Bridge Mills, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth, West Yorkshire, HD9 3TW	593 38
CS02	Sage (UK) Ltd	North Park, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE13 6BR	450 00
CT00	Talkative	Hare Park Mills, Hare Park Lane, Liversedge, WF15 8EP	99 88
CW00	Wren Corporate Finance	The Cross, John's Lane, Blackley, Elland, West Yorkshire, HX5 0TQ	12,137 50
13 Entries Totalling			139,480.38

Signature _____