

Company No 00120002

JE Beale plc

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2014

FRIDAY



A46HC5G3

A14

01/05/2015

#67

COMPANIES HOUSE

CONTENTS

Company Strategic Report	1
Directors' Report	4
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	7
Independent Auditor's Report to the members of JE Beale plc	8
Income Statement	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Comprehensive Loss	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Cash Flow Statement	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14
Officers and Advisors	41

Company Strategic Report

Review of the business

The Company's principal activity is the operation of department stores. The Company trades as Beales in Abingdon, Bedford, Bolton, Bournemouth, Beccles, Bishop Auckland, Chipping Norton, Diss, Hexham, Horsham, Keighley, Kendal, Kings Lynn, Lowestoft, Mansfield, Peterborough, Poole, Redcar, Rochdale, Saffron Walden, Skegness, Southport, Spalding, St Neots, Tonbridge, Winchester, Wisbech, Worthing and Yeovil. Both the Keighley Home and Harrogate closed in August 2014.

J.E. Beale PLC is 100% owned by Beale PLC. Subsequent to the year end date English Rose Enterprises Ltd (English Rose) gained control of Beale PLC. Portnard Limited owns English Rose and is the ultimate holding company. In these financial statements the term Company refers to J.E. Beale PLC and the term Group refers to Beale PLC, J. E. Beale PLC and their dormant subsidiaries. The term Parent refers to Beale PLC.

The business has continued to reset the operational cost base throughout the year. Initiatives to drive the sales line will now ensure the maximum productivity from this cost base. Further initiatives have been taken to maximise the availability of cash resources and minimise the level of debt in the business. The business has sought to work with all key stakeholders to ensure as much cash as possible remains in the business and is put to best use.

Results

Gross sales, which include VAT and concession sales, decreased to £116.2m (2013: £120.5m). During the year, the Company ceased trading in two stores, Harrogate and Keighley Home. Excluding the two stores which closed, gross sales were 1.1% down on the previous year. Revenue from continuing operations fell to £63.8m from £64.1m. During the year 22 of the Company's restaurants/cafes within the department stores became own services rather than being concessionaires. As a consequence concession sales now account for 45.6% (2013: 48.8%) of gross sales.

Gross margin rose from 52.1% to 53.3%. This is the result of improved intake margin, lower promotional markdowns and discounts and reduced stock losses. Total administration expenses fell from £35.1m to £35.0m. The business strenuously worked to mitigate away any inflationary and contractual cost increases that the business has been faced with, diligent control over staff rotas and the improvement in back office processing.

The business has made some progress over the year with the loss after taxation reducing from £2.0m to £1.3m. The balance sheet net liability value of £8.2m (2013: £8.5m) contains borrowings of £19.0m (2013: £19.2m), trade and other payables £13.2m (2013: £13.6m), freehold assets of £4.4m (2013: £4.3m) and a stock balance of £14.6m (2013: £15.3m). At 1 November 2014 the Company's net pension surplus was £2.2m (2013: £0.8m).

During the year there was a net exceptional charge of Nil (2013: net exceptional charge £0.3m). These are set out in note 6 to the financial statements.

The operating loss has decreased to £1.0m (2013: £1.7m).

Prior year adjustment

The Company has property operating leases which include agreed annual rent charges across the lease term. IAS 17 Leases states that operating lease expenses should be recognised straight line over the lease.

Prior to the current financial year the Company had not complied with this requirement. Consequently, at the year ended 1 November 2014 the Board corrected this position by processing an adjustment to prior year opening reserves and losses. The adjustment to the Company reserves as at 3 November 2012 was £0.7m. The Company has also restated the loss for the period to 2 November 2013 from continuing operations attributable to equity members from £1.9m to £2.0m.

Company Strategic Report continued

Key performance indicators

Progress will be measured by the financial results of the Company, namely loss reduction and then profit making and cash self-sufficiency. As the business turns itself around - execution to the highest standard of the director's initiatives will continue to move the business from loss making to profit making, towards cash self-sufficiency and to one which affords growth both organically and through acquisition. Everyday standard retail KPIs such as sales per square foot, average transaction value, gross margin, cost percentages and many more, are constantly referred to as guidance to ensure the critical objectives set out above are achieved.

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	Restated 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000	53 weeks to 3 November 2012 £000	52 weeks to 29 October 2011 £000
Number of trading units	29	31	33	33
Operating loss before exceptional items	(1,000)	(1,369)	(1,943)	(3,173)
Profit/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation and before exceptional items	112	(147)	(548)	(1,533)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents in the period	(53)	(1,741)	(240)	274
Net Debt	(18,840)	(19,037)	(17,421)	(18,306)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties have not changed from last year and the Board continues to apply mitigating actions. All retailers continue to face a very challenging and competitive trading environment. Sound risk management is an essential discipline for running the business efficiently.

The Company, as with all retailers, is highly operationally cost geared, i.e. there are a majority of costs that need to be spent before any sales are made, which means relatively small movements in sales and gross margin can materially affect the profitability of the business, both positively and negatively. To that end and given the absolute levels of losses before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation generated by the Company, and the bank covenants set based on the trading cash flow of the Group, there will always be uncertainty.

The nature of risk is that no list can be totally comprehensive, though the directors believe the principal risks and uncertainties faced and the mitigating actions taken to manage these risks and uncertainties are as follows:

The single biggest risk is our customers continued uncertainty resulting from the long period of austerity that the UK has been through, the forthcoming General Election in the UK and instability in the Eurozone. Beales may offer the best customer experience with the best looking shops and the best product, but if the customers do not have increasing free disposable cash, and an increasing propensity to spend, the trading results will be negatively affected. A slowing return of consumer confidence and any resultant need for increased discounting and promotions to stimulate demand, adversely impacts on revenues and margins. In mitigation we:

- Continually review the markets and performances of the trading environment;
- Balance our exposure by managing product mix, supplier mix and profit margins;
- Regularly monitor strategic key performance indicators; and
- Seek to enhance our sourcing margins and improve commercial terms.

Weather plays an important factor in the short term trading of any retailer, particularly those which have a core fashion offer and are dependent upon a 'normal' spring/summer and autumn/winter weather sequence; the mitigation to this, to an extent, is to adopt a more trans-seasonal product buying strategy.

Concession product or business failure: the last financial year has shown a much reduced level of disruption to trading through concession failure and poor product or line failure, however as the prior year showed, the level of disruption can be much higher. These events are synonymous with the prevailing economic state of the nation. The business mitigates the likelihood of these events through careful and considered choice of concession partners.

Company Strategic Report continued

In uncertain economic conditions the level of resources may be inappropriate to deliver the expected business benefits. In mitigation we:

- Regularly review the Company corporate plan against expectation;
- Monitor our cost controls against structured financial plans and act accordingly; and
- Invest in appropriate systems to cost effectively monitor performance and add value.

Cash resources; Company, being asset rich and cash poor with a material debt needs to generate cash through sales. In the event that sales do not meet targets, to ensure that the terms of the external debt are met, other mitigating measures will need to be adopted to generate cash. In mitigation we:

- Maintain a strong relationship with major stakeholders;
- Ensure consistent and disciplined monitoring of working capital; and
- Review the allocation of Company resource and capital investment on a daily basis.

The Company may lose expertise with resignation of key directors and senior management who are key to delivering success. In mitigation we:

- Seek to motivate all colleagues to fulfil Company targets;
- Have an ethos of candid and honest communication;
- Relevant review of remuneration appropriate to all areas of the business; and
- Seek to develop our people to take on greater responsibility.

The Group has continued to work within its lending facilities. The Company is party to the Group lending facility. However, the Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, the principal ones being set out above, which it continually reviews in determining that the Company continues to operate as a going concern. Please refer to the Going Concern statement on page 5.

Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end date, 84.77% of the parent company Beale PLC's share capital was acquired by English Rose and Portnard Limited. Following the share acquisition, the Group has received £1 million additional funding and will receive up to a further £1 million subject to a strategic review.

Future developments

The ongoing strategy for the Company is to continue with many of the existing initiatives, such as exit operating units, concession brands and categories that are not commercial or economically viable. These will be replaced by profitable concession brands and categories. Going forward the Board will upgrade the merchandise within the stores and carry out fewer promotions. As English Rose has just recently gained control of the Group, the strategy to return the company to profit is still developing.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Andrew Perloff
Director

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the 52 weeks ended 1 November 2014.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet continues to show negative equity of £8.2m (2013: £8.5m). The balance sheet contains borrowings of £19.0m (2013: £19.2m), trade and other payables £13.2m (2013: £13.6m), freehold assets of £4.4m (2013: £4.3m) and a stock balance of £14.6m (2013: £15.3m). At 1 November 2014 the Company's net pension surplus was £2.2m (2013: £0.8m).

Dividends

No dividend was paid during the year (2013: Nil).

Capital structure

Details of the issued share capital of the Company are shown in note 22. The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

There are no specific restrictions on the size of a holding nor on the transfer of ordinary shares, which are both governed by the general provisions of the Articles of Association and prevailing legislation. The directors are not aware of any agreements between holders of the Company's shares that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or on voting rights.

No person has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital and all issued shares are fully paid.

The Company has one class of management share which carries a fixed non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 5% per annum. Each share carries the right to one vote at the general meeting of the Company.

With regard to the appointment and replacement of directors, the Company is governed by its Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and related legislation. The Articles themselves may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders.

Under its Articles of Association, the Company has authority to issue 1,212,254 ordinary shares and 146,960 management shares.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of issuing this report (except as noted) were John Chillcott* (resigned 26 June 2014), Michael Hitchcock (resigned 2 April 2015), Tony Richards (resigned 22 April 2015), William Tuffy (resigned 2 April 2015)*, Catherine Norgate-Hart* (resigned 16 March 2015). Subsequent to the year end date the following directors were appointed: Andrew Perloff* (appointed 16 March 2015), Simon Peters* (appointed 16 March 2015) and Stuart Lyons (appointed 16 March 2015) (*non-executive).

Andrew Perloff, Simon Peters and Stuart Lyons will offer themselves for election at the Annual General Meeting.

Biographical details of the directors who have resigned, indicating responsibilities and experience, are set out in Beale PLC financial statements.

The biographical details of the recently appointed directors are set out below:

Simon Peters

Non-Executive Director, chairman of the audit committee, member of the remuneration committee and nomination committee
Simon joined Panther Securities PLC in 2004 and became a director in 2005. He is currently the finance director of Panther Securities PLC and a non-executive director of Airsprung PLC. Between 1999 and 2004 Simon was with KPMG. Between April 2010 and April 2013 Simon was a non-executive director at Beale PLC and from October 2013 until July 2014.

Directors' Report continued

Stuart Lyons

Executive Director, chairman, chairman of the nomination committee, member of the remuneration committee and audit committee

Stuart has considerable experience in consumer product, retail and service industries. Stuart is also Chairman of the furniture manufacturer and distributor Airsprung Group PLC. In his executive career, he was a Managing Director of UDS Group PLC, which owned the Alders Department Stores, Richard Shops, John Collier and Timpson businesses. Subsequently, he joined Pearson PLC, where he was Chairman and Chief Executive of the Royal Doulton group. As a non-executive, he was Chairman of the British Ceramic Confederation, the West Midlands Development Agency, Gartmore Absolute Growth and Income Trust PLC, The Wensum Company PLC and the Development Board of Kings College, Cambridge. He has served on the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and as a front-bench advisor on Trade and Industry. Mr Lyons was also a non-executive Director of Beale PLC between April and October 2013.

Andrew Perloff

Non-Executive Director, chairman of the remuneration committee, member of the nomination committee and audit committee

Andrew is chairman and chief executive of Panther Securities PLC, a substantial property group with retail investments throughout the United Kingdom, including the freeholds of several Beales department stores. He has served on the boards of six other listed companies. Andrew and his family acquired Airsprung Group PLC in 2011. He is executive chairman of English Rose Enterprises Limited, which has now controls Beale PLC. As a non-executive director of Beale PLC, Andrew will guide the Company's real estate strategy and development.

Directors' interests

The interests of the directors on the board at 1 November 2014 in the share capital of Beale PLC, the parent Company, are disclosed in the Report of the Remuneration Committee contained in the annual report of Beale PLC. As at 30 April 2015 84.77% of Beale PLC shares were owned by English Rose and Portnard Limited. Andrew Perloff and Simon Peters are both directors of English Rose. Andrew Perloff is a director of Portnard Limited. No director had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company.

Directors' share options

As at 1 November 2014 and 2 November 2013 there were no share options outstanding.

Insurance

The Company maintains directors and officers liability insurance.

Fixed assets

In the opinion of the directors the current open market value of the Company's interests in land and buildings equates to the book value. The Company's liability to taxation if land and buildings were sold at that value would be approximately nil (2013: nil). This liability to taxation takes into account indexation from date of purchase.

Disabled employees

The Company's policy is to ensure that no disabled applicant or staff member will receive less favourable treatment or be disadvantaged by job requirements or conditions. Where appropriate, re-training or job adjustments are made to assist staff members who become disabled.

Employee consultation

Staff members receive information about the Company and store news through the monthly newsletter, 'DIFFERENT' and weekly meetings. Company results and announcements are also posted on noticeboards. Consultation with staff representatives takes place through senior management meetings and individual store councils, whose members are then in a position to inform their colleagues.

Going Concern

JE Beale plc has received the following letter of support from Beale PLC.

"Beale PLC is the parent company of JE Beale plc. After appropriate consideration of the financial resources available to Beale PLC and its Group the directors agree that Beale PLC will continue to provide ongoing financial support to JE Beale plc to enable that Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due into the foreseeable future, being not less than twenty four months from 23 April 2015. We confirm J.E. Beale PLC remains an important part of the future of the Beale PLC Group and continue to consider J.E. Beale PLC as having a role within our long term plans".

Directors' Report continued

On 1 February 2013 the Group and Company entered into a three year loan facility with Burdale Financial Limited. The terms of that loan facility are for up to a maximum of £12.0m Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The facilities are secured by a debenture over most of the present and future assets and undertakings of the Group and Company. The bank facilities include one financial covenant which requires the Group to procure that trading cash flow in respect of each review period as set out in the facility agreement shall not be less than the amounts agreed between the Group and Company and the lender based on financial projections. At the moment the trading cash flow covenants are only stated to the end of October 2015. The bank facility states that, for covenant levels beyond October 2015, the Lender, acting reasonably, will determine new trading cash flow covenant levels for the following financial year or remainder of the lending facility based on the Annual Revised Forecasts and consistent with the methodology applied by the Lender in determining the financial covenant levels set out in the agreement. In addition there is a condition that for a period of 14 days between 1 December and 31 January each year drawings do not exceed £2.5m other than the periods 1 December 2013 to 31 January 2014 and 1 December 2014 to 31 January 2015 where the limit shall be £3.0m. Subsequent to the year ended 1 November 2014, executive management have secured an extension to the loan facility, on all existing terms, to 1 April 2016. The directors have engaged with the lenders to discuss extensions to these facilities in due course. In response, the lender has confirmed they would consider providing lending facilities extending beyond 1 April 2016.

As noted in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 3 all retailers face a very challenging and competitive trading environment and there are a number of risks and uncertainties facing the Company which are likely to impact its future development, performance and position. We are continually assessing our performance and managing these risks and uncertainties in considering the appropriate resources required for the Company. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in note 20. In addition, note 26 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The directors have prepared forecast information for the 2014/15 year and a three year corporate plan. Based on these forecasts, forward covenant tests to October 2015, after applying financial sensitivities based on reasonably possible alternative trading scenarios and mitigating actions, show that the covenant is not forecast to be breached in the period to October 2015 and that the business can work within its available facilities. Since the year end, the Board has made further progress to create additional headroom for the Group's borrowing facilities in case of negative trading movements. This has been secured following English Rose gaining control of the parent company Beale PLC which has provided £1 million of additional funding and at a later stage up to a further £1 million of funding subject to a strategy review. The forecast and corporate plan are based on market data and past experience and the directors have formed a judgement that at the time of approving these financial statements, based on those forecasts and projections, there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The Director's statement that the business is a going concern has been prepared in accordance with "Guidance on going concern and liquidity risk: guidance for directors UK companies 2009".

Financial instruments

The Company uses a number of financial instruments the detail of which are set out in note 26 of the financial statements.

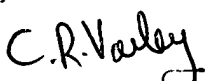
Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006. Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board


Chris Varley BSc FCA
Secretary

30 April 2015

Registered office:
36 Old Christchurch Road
Bournemouth
BH1 1LJ

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

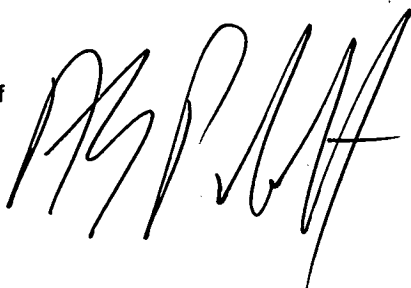
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Andrew Perloff
Director

30 April 2015



Simon Peters
Director

30 April 2015



Independent Auditor's Report to the members of JE Beale plc

We have audited the financial statements of JE Beale plc for the 52 weeks ended 1 November 2014 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes 1 to 31. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 November 2014 and of its loss for the 52 weeks then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

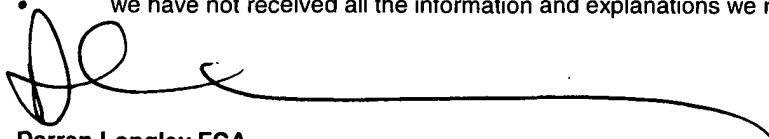
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Darren Longley FCA
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Reading, United Kingdom
30 April 2015

Income Statement

For the 52 weeks ended 1 November 2014

	Notes	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	Restated Note 4 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Gross sales*	3	116,215	120,526
Revenue – continuing operations	3	63,766	64,098
Cost of sales		(29,751)	(30,698)
Gross profit		34,015	33,400
Administration expenses		(35,015)	(34,769)
Exceptional administration expenses	6	-	(341)
Total administration expenses		(35,015)	(35,110)
Operating loss before exceptional items		(1,000)	(1,369)
Operating loss – continuing operations	7	(1,000)	(1,710)
Finance expense	9	(373)	(402)
Finance income	10	-	1
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,373)	(2,111)
Taxation credit	11	102	71
Loss for the period from continuing operations		(1,271)	(2,040)

* Gross sales reflect revenue from concession sales and VAT from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

JE Beale plc

Balance Sheet

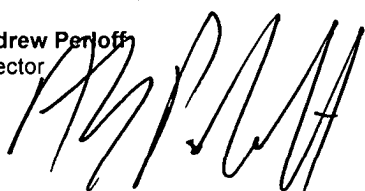
As at 1 November 2014

	Notes	1 November 2014 £000	Restated Note 4 2 November 2013 £000	Restated Note 4 3 November 2012 £000
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	12	723	723	723
Property, plant and equipment	14	9,709	10,232	11,393
Financial assets	15	149	109	125
Retirement Benefit Asset	28	2,234	789	-
		12,815	11,853	12,241
Current assets				
Inventories	17	14,595	15,253	15,816
Trade and other receivables due within one year	18	3,215	3,486	5,218
Trade and other receivables due after one year	18	-	9	104
Cash and cash equivalents		188	193	454
		17,998	18,941	21,592
Total assets		30,813	30,794	33,833
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	(13,190)	(13,627)	(17,437)
Provisions	19	(118)	(100)	(271)
Lease provisions	21	(390)	(106)	(106)
Borrowings	20	(9,403)	(9,355)	(7,750)
Tax liabilities		(15)	(15)	(15)
		(23,116)	(23,203)	(25,579)
Net current liabilities		(5,118)	(4,262)	(3,987)
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	20	(9,625)	(9,875)	(10,125)
Retirement benefit obligations	28	-	-	(1,171)
Lease provisions	21	(6,032)	(5,814)	(4,366)
Deferred tax liabilities	16	(255)	(361)	(415)
		(15,912)	(16,050)	(16,077)
Total liabilities		(39,028)	(39,253)	(41,656)
Net liabilities		(8,215)	(8,459)	(7,823)
Equity				
Share capital	22	1,030	1,030	1,030
Revaluation reserve	23	1,436	1,332	1,331
Capital redemption reserve	23	188	188	188
Retained earnings	23	(10,869)	(11,009)	(10,372)
Total negative equity		(8,215)	(8,459)	(7,823)

The notes on pages 14 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of JE Beale plc, registered number 00120002, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 30 April 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Perloff
Director



Simon Peters
Director



Statement of Comprehensive loss

	Note	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	Restated 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Actuarial gain on pension scheme	28	1,397	1,465
Revaluation reserve	14	133	-
Tax on revaluation reserve	16	(15)	16
Tax on items taken directly to equity		-	(77)
Net profit recognised directly in equity		1,515	1,404
Loss for the period		(1,271)	(2,040)
Total recognised income/(expense) for the period		244	(636)

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	52 weeks to November 2014 £000	Restated 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Opening equity		(8,459)	(7,141)
Prior year adjustment	4	-	(682)
Revised opening equity		(8,459)	(7,823)
Total recognised income/(expense) for the period		244	(636)
Closing equity		(8,215)	(8,459)

Statement of Changes in Equity continued

	Share Capital £000	Revaluation Reserve £000	Capital Redemption Reserve £000	Retained Earning £000	Total £000
As previously reported	1,030	1,331	188	(9,690)	(7,141)
Impact of restatement (see note 4)				(682)	(682)
Restated 3 November 2012	1,030	1,331	188	(10,372)	(7,823)
Loss for year	-	-	-	(2,040)	(2,040)
Transfer	-	(15)	-	15	-
Tax on comprehensive income	-	-	-	(77)	(77)
Deferred tax change on Revaluation reserve	-	16	-	-	16
Net actuarial gain	-	-	-	1,465	1,465
Restated at 2 November 2013	1,030	1,332	188	(11,009)	(8,459)
Loss for year	-	-	-	(1,271)	(1,271)
Revaluation	-	133	-	-	133
Transfer	-	(15)	-	15	-
Deferred tax change on Revaluation reserve	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
Net actuarial gain	-	-	-	1,397	1,397
At 1 November 2014	1,030	1,435	188	(10,868)	(8,215)

The notes on pages 14 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

For the 52 weeks ended 1 November 2014

	Note	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities before interest and tax	24	1,066	(577)
Interest paid		(373)	(402)
Interest received		-	1
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) operating activities		693	(978)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(456)	(675)
Purchase of investment		(40)	-
Proceeds from maturing investment		-	37
Net cash used in investing activities		(496)	(638)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Decrease in Panther loan		(250)	(125)
Net cash used in financing activities		(250)	(125)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the period		(53)	(1,741)
Cash and cash equivalents (including overdrafts) at beginning of period	25	(1,287)	454
Cash and cash equivalents (including overdrafts) at end of period	25	(1,340)	(1,287)

The notes on pages 14 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

General information

J.E. Beale PLC is a public company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of its registered office is included on the inside back cover. The principal activity of the Company is described in the Directors' Report.

Under the provisions of s400 of the Companies Act 2006, the company is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts as it is included in the consolidated accounts of Beale PLC incorporated in Great Britain which are made up to 1 November 2014.

In the year under review the following interpretations, amendments and new standards were effective and have been adopted:

Adoption of new and revised standards

In the current year, the following new and revised standard and interpretations have been adopted:

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27	Investment Entities
Amendments to IAS 36	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
Amendment to IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
IFRIC 21	Leases
Amendments to IAS 32	Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

None of the new or revised standards that have been adopted affected the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Standards not affecting the reported results and financial position

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the Company had not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants
Amendments to IAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012	Amendments to: IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 8 Operating Statements, IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures and IAS 38 Intangible Assets.
Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-2013	Amendments to: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and IAS 40 Investment Property
Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2012-2014	Amendments to: IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IAS 19 Employee Benefits and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The directors have not assessed whether the effect of the adoption of the Standards and Interpretations listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

Beyond the information above, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of these standards until a detailed review has been completed.

Going Concern

JE Beale plc has received the following letter of support from Beale PLC.

"Beale PLC is the parent Company of JE Beale plc. After appropriate consideration of the financial resources available to Beale PLC and its Group the directors agree that Beale PLC will continue to provide ongoing financial support to JE Beale plc to enable that Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due into the foreseeable future, being not less than twenty four months from 23 April 2015. We confirm J.E. Beale PLC remains an important part of the future of the Beale PLC Group and continue to consider J.E. Beale PLC as having a role within our long term plans".

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies continued

On 1 February 2013 the Group and Company entered into a three year loan facility with Burdale Financial Limited. The terms of that loan facility are for up to a maximum of £12.0m Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The bank facilities are secured by a debenture over most of the present and future assets and undertakings of the Group and Company. The new bank facilities include one financial covenant which requires the Group to procure that trading cash flow in respect of each review period as set out in the facility agreement shall not be less than the amounts agreed between the Group and Company and the lender based on financial projections. At the moment the trading cash flow covenants are only stated to the end of October 2015. The bank facility states that, for covenant levels beyond October 2015, the Lender, acting reasonably, will determine new trading cash flow covenant levels for the following financial year or remainder of the lending facility based on the Annual Revised Forecasts and consistent with the methodology applied by the Lender in determining the financial covenant levels set out in the agreement. In addition there is a condition that for a period of 14 days between 1 December and 31 January each year drawings do not exceed £2.5m other than the periods 1 December 2013 to 31 January 2014 and 1 December 2014 to 31 January 2015 where the limit shall be £3.0m. Subsequent to the year ended 1 November 2014, executive management have secured an extension to the loan facility, on all existing terms, to 1 April 2016. The directors have engaged with the lenders to discuss extensions to these facilities in due course. In response, the lender has confirmed they would consider providing lending facilities extending beyond 1 April 2016.

As noted in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 3 all retailers face a very challenging and competitive trading environment and there are a number of risks and uncertainties facing the Group which are likely to impact its future development, performance and position. We are continually assessing our performance and managing these risks and uncertainties in considering the appropriate resources required for the Group. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in note 20. In addition, note 26 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The directors have prepared forecast information for the 2014/15 year and a three year corporate plan. Based on these forecasts, forward covenant tests to October 2015, after applying financial sensitivities based on reasonably possible alternative trading scenarios and mitigating actions, show that the covenant is not forecast to be breached in the period to October 2015 and that the business can work within its available facilities. Since the year end, the Board has made further progress to create additional headroom for the Group's borrowing facilities in case of negative trading movements. This has been secured following English Rose gaining control of the parent company Beale PLC which has provided £1 million additional funding and at a later stage a further £1 million of funding subject to a strategy review. The forecast and corporate plan are based on market data and past experience and the directors have formed a judgement that at the time of approving these financial statements, based on those forecasts and projections, there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The Director's statement that the business is a going concern has been prepared in accordance with "Guidance on going concern and liquidity risk: guidance for Directors UK companies 2009".

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union and therefore comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of properties and long leaseholds. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in prior years, except as set out in note 4.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. In determining the fair value of the assets acquired the Company ensures it correctly identifies all assets and all of the liabilities assumed. Where after assessment the value paid is less than the fair value of the assets acquired this creates negative goodwill which is credited to profit.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant IFRSs. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognised.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously-held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Company attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies continued

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3(2008) are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to the replacement by the Company of an acquiree's share-based payment awards are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Company obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, and is subject to a maximum of one year.

Goodwill

The assets and liabilities of subsidiary undertakings and businesses acquired are incorporated at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration paid for the business combination over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. Provisional fair values are finalised within 12 months of the acquisition. An acquirer's initial calculation may indicate that the acquisition has resulted in a bargain purchase in that the net assets acquired exceed the purchase considerations. If after reassessment that the Company has identified all the assets acquired and all the liabilities assumed the Company's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's net assets exceeds the value paid the excess negative goodwill is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account as a bargain purchase gain. Goodwill arising on acquisition is held on the balance sheet at cost and is subject to annual impairment reviews. Any impairment is recognised immediately in the income statement and is not subsequently reversed. Any negative goodwill resulting from the net fair value being greater than the consideration paid is credited to the income statement. Prior to the transition to IFRS, goodwill was amortised over 20 years. From 29 October 2004 goodwill has been frozen subject to impairment reviews.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet 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 the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The 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 (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (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 (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, 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.

Revenue

Revenue represents the amount receivable by the Company arising from the supply of goods and services to customers net of VAT, discounts and estimated returns and includes the profit contribution earned on agency sales (including concession departments) and interest on customers' accounts. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed. Gross sales reflect revenue inclusive of concession sales and VAT.

Operating profit/loss

Operating profit/loss is the Company's profit/loss after charging and crediting all costs and revenues except interest payable, interest receivable and taxation.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies continued

Non GAAP measures

The Company has chosen to show operating profit before and after exceptionals. Exceptionals are not accounting measures under IFRS. We do not regard these non-GAAP measures as a substitute for the measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS. The Company presents items which the directors believe to be exceptional in nature by virtue of their size or incidence as exceptional.

Loyalty scheme

In May 2012 the Company launched a loyalty card, whereby customers earn points per pound spent when making purchases in the Company's department stores. Points accrued by customers are converted into vouchers twice a year, February and August, for every 100 points earned. These vouchers expire approximately 8 weeks from the issue date, any expired vouchers are void. Approximately 60% of the vouchers issued have been found to be tendered in the store during the redemption period.

Points accrued are recognised as deferred income under IFRIC 13 until the point at which the vouchers are redeemed in store, when they are released to the income statement. A provision is made for all points not converted and earned from the latest conversion date to the year end at 60% of the conversion value.

Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessor. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Assets funded through finance leases are capitalised as fixed assets and depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of their useful economic life and the lease term.

Operating leases

Minimum lease payments, incorporating any pre-determined rental increase, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Lease incentives and escalation clauses

Lease incentives, rent free periods, escalation clauses and capital contributions received from landlords are amortised to the income statement over the life of the lease on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the Company's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Property, plant and equipment

All tangible assets are held at cost or, in the case of freehold and long leasehold property, at market value based on a previous revaluation, less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the properties revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the income statement to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. Impairment losses are determined by comparing the net book value of the store fixed assets with the future discounted cashflows of the store.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to income. On the subsequent sale of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. Depreciation is provided for on the straight line basis so that assets are written down to residual values over their expected useful life. Freehold land is not depreciated as its useful life is indefinite. Freehold buildings are depreciated at 2% per annum. The rate applied to computers and motor vehicles is 25%. The rate applied to fixtures and fittings and EPOS cash registers is 10%.

Costs incurred in entering a lease and of leasehold improvements are included in fixed assets and depreciated on a straight line basis over the life of the lease. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

Fixed asset investments

Quoted fixed asset investments are stated at market value and unquoted fixed asset investments are stated at cost, but provision is made if it is considered that there has been any impairment in value. For listed investments, market value is based on closing mid-market price on a recognised UK stock exchange.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies continued

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price including any rebates and, where applicable, those costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price. Advertising and promotional stock is expensed at the time of purchase. The value of stock in the financial statements is reduced by provisions for stock loss and stock ageing. The provision against inventory reduces the value below cost and is therefore subject to the judgement of the directors. Changes in customer demand can give rise to future changes in the value of inventory held.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities relating to financial instruments are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at fair value. Appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts is recognised in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and on demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Bank and other borrowings

Interest-bearing bank and other loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted for on an accrual basis in the income statement using the effective interest rate method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at fair value.

Tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences at the balance sheet date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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, and is not discounted. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies continued

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if:

- (a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either;
 - (i) the same taxable company; or
 - (ii) different taxable companies which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Retirement benefit costs

The Company operates in the Beales Pension Scheme and the Denners Pension Scheme which provide members with benefits relating to salary and service. Payments are made into pension trusts, which are financially separate from the Company, in accordance with advice from consulting actuaries in relation to the final salary schemes. The defined contribution section of the Beales pension scheme was closed on 1 September 2013 and the Company opened a Group Personal Pension scheme with Scottish Widows and the People's Pension as part of auto-enrolment. The Company accounts for retirement benefit costs in accordance with IAS 19.

(a) Defined benefit plans

The pension scheme expenses in the reporting period are recognised in operating expenses. Interest accrued on pension liabilities and the expected return on assets held by the scheme are also charged or credited within operating expenses in the income statement.

Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the year in which they occur. They are recognised outside the consolidated income statement and presented in the statement of comprehensive income and expense. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation reduced by the fair value of scheme assets at the previous year end date. IFRIC 14 only allows companies to recognise scheme surpluses as an asset if the entity can realise economic benefits in the form of a refund or a reduction in future contributions.

(b) Defined contribution plans

The amount charged against profits in relation to the defined contribution plans represents contributions payable to the scheme for the accounting period.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 1, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are also discussed below:

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits are accounted for under IAS 19 Employee Benefits. For defined benefit plans, obligations are measured at discounted present value whilst plan assets are recorded at fair value.

Because of changing market and economic conditions, the expenses and liabilities actually arising under the plans in the future may differ materially from the estimates made on the basis of these actuarial assumptions. The plan assets are partially comprised of equity and fixed-income instruments. Therefore, declining returns on equity markets and markets for fixed-income instruments could necessitate additional contributions to the plans in order to cover future pension obligations. Also, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life of participants may have an impact on the amount of pension income or expense recorded in the future.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty continued

The interest rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations to present value is derived from the yields of senior, high-quality corporate bonds at the balance sheet date. These generally include AA-rated securities. The discount rate is based on the yield of a portfolio of bonds whose weighted residual maturities approximately correspond to the duration necessary to cover the entire benefit obligation.

Pension and other post-retirement benefits are inherently long term, and future experience may differ from the actuarial assumptions used to determine the net charge for 'pension and other post-retirement charges'. Note 29 to the financial statements describes the principal discount rate, earnings increase, and pension retirement benefit obligation assumptions that have been used to determine the pension and post-retirement charges in accordance with IAS 19. The calculation of any charge relating to 'retirement benefits' is clearly dependent on the assumptions used, which reflects the exercise of judgement. The assumptions adopted are determined by directors and are based on prior experience, market conditions and the advice of scheme actuaries. At 1 November 2014, the Company's net pension surplus was £2.2m (2013: £0.8m). Further details of the accounting policy on retirement benefits are provided in note 28.

Impairment of stores' property, plant and equipment and goodwill

Stores' property, plant and equipment and goodwill are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Such circumstances or events could include: a pattern of losses involving the store asset; a decline in the market value for a particular store asset; and an adverse change in the business or market in which the store asset is involved. Determining whether impairment has occurred typically requires various estimates and assumptions, including determining what cash flow is directly related to the potentially impaired asset, the useful life over which cash flows will occur and their amount and the asset's residual value, if any. Estimates of future cash flows and the selection of appropriate discount rates relating to particular assets or groups of assets and goodwill involve the exercise of a significant amount of judgement.

Provisions and reserves

Provisions and reserves are made in respect of legal and other matters. Provisions are recognised when management can make a reliable estimate and are satisfied that the liability is probable. However, such liabilities depend on the actions of third parties and on the specific circumstances pertaining to each obligation, neither of which is fully controllable by the Company. There is a degree of uncertainty when determining stock provisions. Various dilapidation provisions are in the financial statements, these are also subject to uncertainty.

The revenue figure in the accounts is affected by certain provisions. A provision is made at year end for all loyalty points earned but not converted as at the year end date. This provision is based on latest conversion data. The Company provides for refunds, which is calculated by reviewing refund data post year end. There is a degree of uncertainty in the final outcome of such provisions.

Property valuation

Property valuations conform to international valuation standards and are based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties. The estimate is susceptible to market conditions and hence increased uncertainty arises in periods where the market is less active and the general economic conditions more challenging, further details are provided in note 14.

Inventory valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, as set out in the accounting policy in note 1. Provisions against inventory reduce the value below cost and are therefore subject to the judgements of the directors. Changes in customer demand could give rise to future changes in the value of the inventory held.

3 Revenue

The entire Company's revenue is derived from retail sales made in the UK. Revenue includes the commission earned on sales made by concession outlets.

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Gross sales	116,215	120,526
VAT	(19,179)	(19,934)
Gross sales (exc. VAT)	97,036	100,592
Agency sales less commission	(33,270)	(36,494)
Revenue	63,766	64,098

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

3 Revenue continued

Analysis of gross sales (excluding VAT) and revenue:

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014		52 weeks to 2 November 2013	
	Gross Sales £000	Revenue £000	Gross sales £000	Revenue £000
Own bought sales	52,755	52,755	51,407	51,407
Concession sales	44,260	10,990	49,083	12,589
Interest on customer accounts	21	21	102	102
	97,036	63,766	100,592	64,098

4 Prior Year adjustment

The Company has property operating leases which include agreed annual rent charges across the lease term. IAS 17 Leases states the operating lease expenses should be recognised straight line over the lease.

Prior to the current financial year the Company had not complied with this requirement. Consequently, as at the year end the Board have corrected this position by processing an adjustment to prior year opening reserves and profits. The adjustment to the Company reserves as at 3 November 2012 was £0.7m. The Company have also restated the loss for the period to 2 November 2013 from continuing operations from £1.9m to £2.0m.

	Notes	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000	53 weeks to 3 November 2012 £000
Lease provisions (as previously stated)		(4,389)	(3,790)
Balance sheet reclassification from accruals and deferred income to lease provisions		(716)	-
		(5,105)	(3,790)
Restatement		(815)	(682)
		(5,920)	(4,472)
Within current liabilities		(106)	(106)
Within non-current liabilities		(5,814)	(4,366)
	21	(5,920)	(4,472)
Liabilities (as previously stated)		(38,438)	(40,974)
Restatement		(815)	(682)
Liabilities (restated)		(39,253)	(41,656)
Retained earnings (as previously reported)		(10,194)	(9,690)
Restatement		(815)	(682)
Retained earnings (restated)		(11,009)	(10,372)

5 Segmental information

The Board have reviewed the requirements of IFRS 8 Segment Reporting. The individual department stores have similar economic characteristics, products and services, class of customer, method of service provision and regulatory environment. Consequently, the directors consider the individual stores can be aggregated into one segment for financial reporting purposes.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

6 Net Exceptional expense

In the year the following net exceptional (expenditure)/income occurred:

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Exceptional income on Tonbridge	-	250
Fixed asset impairment	-	(582)
Exceptional store card closure and redundancy costs	-	-
Other exceptional costs	-	(9)
Total net exceptional expense	-	(341)

The income on Tonbridge in the prior year related to a proportion of the £1.0m received by J.E. Beale PLC following signing of a conditional agreement which may give rise to the surrender of the Tonbridge lease. The transaction is conditional on certain pre-conditions being satisfied in a six year period. Consequently the £1.0m is being written back to profit over a six year period from 25 April 2013.

In the financial statements for the year ended 2 November 2013 management considered that the £1.0m should be written back to profit over a 2 year period as the conditions for the surrender of the lease would materialise during the next two years, rather than the six years stated in the conditional agreement.

During the year ended 1 November 2014, the landlord of the property publicly acknowledged that they would not be seeking to redevelop the site which would trigger the surrender per the conditional agreement.

However, despite a surrender now being highly unlikely, as the conditional agreement is still in place, the unconditional receipt of £1.0m is being written back over the six year period from 25 April 2013, in line with accounting principles.

As a consequence of this change, no credit to the income statement arises in the current financial year.

The £0.6m fixed asset impairment occurred last year where the carrying value of certain store fixed assets exceeded the future value expected to be derived from holding the fixed assets.

7 Operating Loss

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Operating loss is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	29,751	30,698
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
- owned assets	1,112	1,222
Exceptional item (note 6)	-	(241)
Fixed asset impairment (note 6)	-	582
Rentals chargeable under operating leases		
- property	5,837	6,021
- plant & equipment	189	207
Staff costs (note 8)	16,320	15,670
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts		
- statutory audit	66	64
	66	64
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and their associates for other services to the Company		
Tax services		
- compliance services	8	12
- advisory services	2	4
	10	16
Auditor's remuneration total	76	80

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

8 Information regarding directors and employees

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was:

	2014	2013
Full time	504	486
Part time	976	886
	1,480	1,372

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Staff costs for the above:		
Wages and salaries	15,207	14,517
Social security costs	731	717
Pension – current service cost (see note 28)	153	266
Pension – Defined Contribution	-	143
GPP	229	27
	16,320	15,670

The directors are paid by the immediate parent company Beale PLC and the amounts paid for their services to Company are shown in the accounts of Beale PLC for the period and prior period. The directors serving at 1 November 2014 received total emoluments of £717,000 (2 November 2013: £793,000) from Beale PLC during the period, but it is not practicable to allocate this between their services as directors of Beale PLC and their services as directors of the Company.

9 Finance expense

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
On bank overdrafts	-	(4)
ARCS loan interest payable	(49)	(59)
Other interest payable	(34)	-
Parent Company loan repayable within 5 years	(290)	(339)
Net interest payable	(373)	(402)

10 Finance Income

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Interest receivable on customers' accounts and prior rate rebates	21	103
Less interest on customers' accounts included in revenue	(21)	(102)
Total interest receivable	-	1

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

11 Tax

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Current tax		
Current year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax (note 16)		
Current year	8	8
Adjustment in respect of prior year	94	63
	102	71
Taxation on loss for period	102	71

The tax credit for the period is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.83% (2013: 23.00%). The differences are explained below.

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	Restated 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,373)	(2,111)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.83% (2013: 23%)	(300)	(486)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities		
Effects of:		
Prior year deferred tax	(94)	(63)
Impact of deferred tax asset not recognized	266	467
Non qualifying depreciation	85	89
Pension Contribution	(10)	(99)
Other	(49)	21
Total tax credit	(102)	(71)

In addition to the amount chargeable the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised in other comprehensive income:

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Current tax		
Deferred tax:		
Arising on income and expense recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Revaluation of property	(15)	-
Rate change on other	-	(50)
Rate change on revaluation reserve	-	16
Other	-	(27)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(15)	(61)

The Finance Act 2013, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 21% to 20% effective from 1 April 2015, was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

As at 1 November 2014 the Company had carried forward tax losses on which deferred tax was not recognised of £1,960,597 (2013: £2,149,717).

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

12 Goodwill

	£000
Carrying amount at 3 November 2012	723
<i>Carrying amount at 2 November 2013</i>	<i>723</i>
Carrying amount at 1 November 2014	723

Goodwill has arisen on the acquisition of the Kendal, Tonbridge and Worthing stores.

The Company tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. The Company prepares discounted cashflows derived from the most recent financial estimates and projections which are approved by the Board.

The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to the cash generating units are shown as follows:

	Goodwill carrying value	<i>Goodwill carrying value</i>
	2014	<i>2013</i>
	£000	<i>£000</i>
Kendal	74	74
Tonbridge	285	285
Worthing	364	364
	723	<i>723</i>

The goodwill recoverable amount is based on the value in use and the key assumptions relate to the estimation of expected future cash flows of each of the stores and these are set out for each store in the corporate plan. Revenue at each store is the key assumption to which the recoverable amount is most sensitive.

The assumptions used in determining the estimated future cash flows are based on a mixture of past experience, the effect of past refurbishments and other department stores' performance.

For the purposes of the impairment review, revenue increases were projected for the five years ended October 2019 at between 2.4% and 3.1% growth per annum for each of the department stores. A discount rate of 10% (2013: 10%) was applied to the cashflow projections. The Board has conducted a sensitivity analysis on the impairment test and does not perceive that a reasonable change in key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount to be less than its carrying amount. As at 1 November 2014, revenue forecasts for the five years ended October 2019, could reduce by 5% per annum before any impairment would be required.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2014	<i>2013</i>
	£000	<i>£000</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding overdraft, see note 25)		
Cash in hand	188	193
Cash at bank	-	-
	188	<i>193</i>

JE Beale plc
Notes to the financial statements

14 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land & buildings £000	Short leasehold buildings £000	Fixtures, fittings, vehicles and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation:				
At 3 November 2012	4,370	1,478	32,667	38,515
Additions	-	17	658	675
Disposals	-	(99)	(399)	(498)
At 2 November 2013	4,370	1,396	32,926	38,692
Additions	-	-	456	456
Revaluation	30	-	-	30
Disposals	-	(15)	-	(15)
At 1 November 2014	4,400	1,381	33,382	39,163
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
At 1 November 2012	34	983	26,105	27,122
Charge for year	35	53	1,134	1,222
Disposals	-	(99)	(367)	(466)
Impairment	-	12	570	582
At 2 November 2013	69	949	27,442	28,460
Revaluation	(103)	-	-	(103)
Charge for year	34	44	1,034	1,112
Disposals	-	(15)	-	(15)
At 1 November 2014	-	978	28,476	29,454
Net book value at 1 November 2014	4,400	403	4,906	9,709
Net book value at 2 November 2013	4,301	447	5,484	10,232
Net book value at 3 November 2012	4,336	495	6,562	11,393

Following an impairment review carried out by the directors a charge of £nil (2013: £0.6m) has been included in exceptional items where the carrying value of certain individual store fixed assets exceed the future value expected to be derived from holding the assets. In carrying out the review for impairment stores were forecast out 5 years and sensitivities were applied across all key operating variables including the discount rate and growth rate.

The carrying amount of the Company's freeholds having a carrying amount of approximately £4.4 million (2013: £4.3 million) secure banking facilities granted to the Group.

Land and buildings were revalued at 1 November 2014 by Colliers International UK PLC, chartered surveyors, on the basis of market value. The valuation conformed to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties. The future movement in the valuation is susceptible to market conditions and hence increased uncertainty arises in periods where the market is less active and general economic conditions more challenging.

Notes to the financial statements

14 Property, plant and equipment continued

If fixed assets had not been revalued, they would have been included at the following historical cost amounts:

	Freehold land & buildings £000	Short leasehold Buildings £000	Fixtures, fittings, vehicles and equipment £000	Total £000
Net book value				
1 November 2014	2,849	403	4,906	8,158
<i>2 November 2013</i>	<i>2,865</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>5,484</i>	<i>8,796</i>
<i>3 November 2012</i>	<i>2,881</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>6,562</i>	<i>9,938</i>
			2014 £000	2013 £000

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements.

- 54

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets including investments to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

15 Financial assets

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Shares in subsidiaries at cost	109	109
Held to maturity investments carried at cost:		
Unlisted investment - Debenture	40	-
	149	109

The unlisted investment relates to shares in Nisa Retail Limited.

At 1 November 2014 and 2 November 2013 the Company held, either directly or indirectly, the whole of the issued ordinary share capital in the following dormant subsidiary companies which are incorporated in England and Wales. These dormant subsidiary companies have taken advantage of the s394A exemption from preparing individual accounts.

J.E. Beale (Stores) Limited	00219469
John Elmes Beale Trust Company Limited	01332269
Grant-Warden Limited	00300642
IMS Finance Limited	00290106

16 Deferred tax

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Deferred tax liabilities	(255)	(361)
	(255)	(361)

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

16 Deferred tax continued

The following are the major deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities	Pension Scheme £000	Rolled over gains £000	Accelerated tax depreciation £000	Revaluation gains £000	Property £000	Other £000	Total £000
As at 2 November 2013	(158)	(213)	(144)	(105)	(151)	410	(361)
Charge to operating expenses	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
(Charge)/Credit to income	(289)	-	94	6	-	291	102
Credit to equity	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
As at 1 November 2014	(447)	(213)	(50)	(114)	(132)	701	(255)

17 Inventories

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Finished goods for resale	14,595	15,253

Finished goods for resale are stated after deducting a stock ageing and loss provision of £759,000 (2013: £948,000). All finished goods for resale are disclosed at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The provision required is £189,000 (2013: £263,000) less than that required in the previous year. Inventories having a carrying value of £14.6m (2013: £15.2m), secure banking facilities, granted to the Group.

18 Trade and other receivables

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Amounts due within one year		
Trade receivables	47	376
Allowance for doubtful debts	(24)	(72)
	23	304
Prepayments and accrued income	2,402	2,366
Amount owed by Parent Company	790	816
	3,215	3,486
Amounts due after one year		
Trade receivables	-	9
Total receivables	3,215	3,495

Trade receivables

Trade receivables contain store card balances and interest-free credit balances.

Due to the nature of the business, credit risk is not considered to be significant and anticipated losses are included in the provision above. During the year £5,000 (2013: £32,000 written off) of bad debts were written back.

Store card holders are required to pay 5% of the account balance, or £5 if greater, on a monthly basis. Interest is charged at 24.9% APR and 22.5% APR (if payment is by direct debit). The Company closed its in house credit business on 17 November 2012. However, we continue to issue statements to customers on a monthly basis as part of this collection process. In the 2013/2014 year we have allowed customers who have not paid off their accounts to carry on making repayments on the terms outlined above and the ageing of balances below has been determined on that basis.

JE Beale plc
Notes to the financial statements

18 Trade and other receivables continued

Ageing of the total balance past due date but not impaired receivables

	2014 £000	2013 £000
60 - 90 days	4	-
90+ days	15	-
	19	-

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Balance at beginning of period	72	72
Additional provision made	-	58
Amount recovered during the year	(22)	(26)
Impairment losses recognised	(16)	(32)
Decrease in provision	(10)	-
Balance at end of period	24	72

Ageing of the total balance of impaired receivables

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Less than 60 days	-	18
60 - 90 days	-	10
90 - 120 days	-	4
120+ days	24	40
	24	72

19 Trade and other payables

	2014 £000	2013 £000
(a) Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade payables	8,298	8,669
Other taxation and social security	1,232	1,178
Amounts owed to parent company	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	3,467	3,587
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	109	109
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	84	84
	13,190	13,627
b) Provision		
	2014 £000	2013 £000
Dilapidation provision	118	100
Current provision	118	100
Non-current provision	-	-
	118	100

Notes to the financial statements

19 Trade and other payables continued

	Carrying amount 2 November 2013 £000	Amount used/ charged to the provision in year £000	Unused amounts reversed during period £000	Carrying amount of provision as at 1 November 2014 £000
Dilapidations	100	18	-	118
	100	18	-	118

The fair values of the liabilities above are considered to approximate to the above values.

The £118,000 (2013: £100,000) dilapidation provision represent directors estimate of the future outflow in relation to dilapidations. The directors anticipate 25% of the provision will be utilised in the year ended 31 October 2015; with the balance being utilised in the year ended 29 October 2016.

20 Borrowings

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Borrowings		
Panther/ARCS loan	1,000	1,250
Bank overdrafts	1,528	1,480
Parent company loans	16,500	16,500
	19,028	19,230
The borrowings are repayable as follows:		
On demand or within one year	9,403	9,355
In the second year	9,250	9,250
In third to fifth year	375	625
Total	19,028	19,230
Less amount due for settlement within 12 months	9,403	9,355
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	9,625	9,875

- (a) The loans from the parent company are financed by the Group's banking facilities. On 1 February 2013 the Group entered into a 3 year loan facility with Burdale Financial Limited which after 1 November 2014 was subsequently extended to 1 April 2016. The actual size of the facility available on any day is dependent on the Group stock and property value. The terms of that loan facility are for up to a maximum of £12m Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The facilities are secured by a debenture over most of the present and future assets and undertakings. The bank facilities include one financial covenant which requires the Group shall procure that trading cash flow in respect of each review period as set out in the facility agreement shall not be less than the amounts agreed between the Group and the Lender based on financial projections. At the moment the trading cash flow covenants are only stated to the end of October 2015. The bank facility states that, for covenant levels beyond October 2015, the Lender, acting reasonably, will determine new trading cash flow covenant levels for the following financial year based on the Annual Revised Forecasts and consistent with the methodology applied by the Lender in determining the financial covenant levels set out in the agreement. In addition, there is a condition that for a period of 14 days between 1 December and 31 January each year drawings do not exceed £2.5m. Other than the periods 1 December 2013 to 31 January 2014 and 1 December 2014 to 31 January 2015 where the limit shall be £3.0m. The Burdale loan facilities are charged at 2.75% above LIBOR. However, in the facility agreement it states for the purpose of calculating interest any repayments received shall be credited to the revolving loan facility three business days following receipt by the Lender.
- (b) For the period to 31 January 2013 the Group had an overdraft facility with HSBC which was repayable on demand. From 1 February 2013 the Group did not have an overdraft facility. Overdrafts of £1.5m (2013: £1.5m) which is the result of the inter-company contra with Beale PLC.
- (c) A loan of £16.5 million (2013: £16.5 million) from the parent company is in place. £3,396,000 of the loan was set up in 1994, with £5,604,000 being loaned in 2005 and the balancing £7,500,000 was set up on 23 May 2011. £9.0 million of this parent company loan is repayable on one year and one day's notice. The loan carries interest at base rate. The £7.5 million loan set up on 23 May 2011 is repayable on demand and is charged at 3% per annum over LIBOR.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

20 Borrowings continued

Panther/Central England Cooperative (CEC) term loan agreement

Under the terms of the Term Loan Agreement with CEC, a loan facility of £2.5 million was provided to JE Beale PLC and was fully drawn down by it on Completion of the CEC transaction on 22 May 2011.

As part of the Group refinancing in June 2012 CEC agreed to waive £500,000 of the loan and reduced the 6 monthly instalments to £125,000. On 30 April 2013 parties related to Panther Securities PLC; Harold Perloff and the Maland Pension Fund acquired the loans from CEC.

Interest will be charged quarterly in arrears with effect from completion at the rate of 4 percent per annum over the applicable LIBOR rate increasing to 6 percent per annum over LIBOR in the event of a default that is not remedied within 12 months. The directors view 4 percent over LIBOR as being market rate, based on the terms of this loan. The average effective rate of interest on the Panther loan during the year was approximately 4.53% (2013: 4.51%) per annum.

21 Lease provisions

	2014 £000	Restated 2013 £000
Current liabilities	390	106
Non-current liabilities	6,032	5,814
	6,422	5,920

The above represent lease incentives, rent free periods and capital contributions which have been received from landlords and are amortised to the income statement over the period of the lease unless another systematic basis is representative of the Company's benefit from the use of the leased asset. Furthermore the lease provisions have been adjusted by a prior year adjustment (see note 4) in relation to leases which had agreed annual rent increases in the lease. IAS 17 Leases states operating lease expenses should be recognised straight line over the lease.

22 Called up share capital

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,023,254 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,023	1,023
141,960 management shares of 5p each	7	7
	1,030	1,030

Ordinary shares – equity

The ordinary shares carry no rights to dividend other than those which may be recommended by the directors and approved by shareholders in general meetings. Ordinary shares have no redemption rights. However, they have an unlimited right to share in the surplus remaining on a winding up, after all liabilities and participation rights of other classes of shares have been satisfied. Ordinary shares have one vote per share.

Management shares - non-equity

The management shares carry a fixed non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on capital paid up thereon calculated from the date of issue of such shares and ranking pari passu with any dividend paid on ordinary shares. Beale PLC has waived the dividend. On a winding up, holders are entitled to repayment of the capital paid up thereon in priority to any payment to holders of ordinary shares, but the management shares shall not entitle the holders to any further or other participation in the profits or assets of the Company. Management shares have one vote per share.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

23 Reserves

For details on the movement of reserves see the statement of changes in equity.

Share premium account

The share premium account represents the excess over nominal value paid for equity.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the excess of fixed asset valuation over cost. The revaluation reserve is shown net of deferred tax. The Company freeholds held were revalued at 1 November 2014.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve results from a previous purchase and cancellation of shares in 1983.

Retained earnings

The retained earnings represent the Companies accumulated undistributed earnings.

All reserves of the Company relate to equity interests. Those reserves of the Company that may not be distributed under Section 831 of the Companies Act 2006 comprise the capital redemption reserve and the revaluation reserve

The transfer from the revaluation reserve to the income statement represents the difference between the depreciation charge for the year based on revalued amounts and the depreciation charge for the year based on historical cost.

24 Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flow from operating activities

	52 weeks to 1 November 2014 £000	Restated 52 weeks to 2 November 2013 £000
Operating loss	(1,000)	(1,710)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation	1,112	1,222
Fixed Asset impairment	-	582
Profit on disposal of investment	-	(21)
Loss on disposal	-	33
Decrease in inventories	659	562
Decrease in trade and other receivables	280	1,827
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	63	(2,577)
Cash disbursement of pension obligation (net of charge included within the income statement)	(48)	(495)
Net cash generated from/(used) in operations	1,066	(577)

25 Analysis of net debt

	2 November 2013 £000	Cash flow £000	1 November 2014 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	193	(5)	188
Overdraft	(1,480)	(48)	(1,528)
	(1,287)	(53)	(1,340)
Debt due within one year	(7,875)	-	(7,875)
Debt due after one year	(9,875)	250	(9,625)
	(19,037)	197	(18,840)

Notes to the financial statements

26 Financial instruments and risk management

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes borrowings disclosed in note 19, cash and cash equivalents and share capital, share premium account, revaluation reserve, capital redemption reserve and retained earnings.

The Group is subject to a trading cashflow requirement under the Burdale loan agreement and one other covenant. In February 2013 the Group arranged a loan with Burdale which runs to 31 January 2016. Subsequent to the year ended 1 November 2014 the loan was extended to 1 April 2016. The directors meet the objectives of managing their capital by monitoring cashflows and balance sheets on a regular basis.

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Overdrafts	1,528	1,480
Debt	17,500	17,750
Cash and cash equivalents	(188)	(193)
Net debt	18,840	19,037
Equity (Shareholders deficit)	(8,215)	(8,459)
Net debt to equity ratio	(229%)	(225%)

Categories of financial instruments

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables (note 18)	2,425	2,679
Cash and bank balances	188	193
Held-to-maturity investments (note 15)	40	-
Intercompany balance (note 18)	790	816
	3,443	3,688
Financial liabilities		
Overdraft	(1,528)	(1,480)
Holding Company loan (note 20)	(16,500)	(16,500)
Panther Loan (note 20)	(1,000)	(1,250)
Trade and other payables (note 19)	(12,997)	(14,150)
Intercompany balances (note 19 and 20)	(193)	(193)
	(32,218)	(33,573)

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The corporate treasury function reports to the Board regularly.

Market risk

The Company's activities do not expose it to changes in foreign currency exchange rates as nearly all imports are purchased in sterling. Amounts purchased in foreign currency are not material. The Company has not entered into any forward foreign currency exchange contracts during the year. Accordingly no sensitivity analysis is disclosed.

Notes to the financial statements

26 Financial instruments and risk management continued

Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrows funds from third parties the interest rates on which are linked to LIBOR and base rates.

Given the above and assuming that going forward the base rate is relatively stable, the Company's exposure to interest rate movement is limited. To mitigate against the interest rate exposure risk the Board could choose to use interest rate swap contracts. Alternatively the Company could adjust its working capital structure to reduce borrowings, for example by increasing credit payment terms with suppliers.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date. A 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's loss (2013: loss) for the year ended 1 November 2014 would increase by £142,000 (2013: increase by £179,000).

If interest rates had been 1% lower and all other variables constant, the Company's loss for the year ended 1 November 2014 would decrease by £165,000 (2013: decrease £134,000). This is attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its borrowings.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient information where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. This information is supplied by credit rating agencies where appropriate. The Company's exposure of its counterparties is continuously monitored. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the credit control. The Company's exposure to credit risk is extremely low. The Company's main lending relates to lending to the public in the form of the store card debtors and interest free credit debtors. The Company did carry out credit evaluation on a fair proportion of credit accounts opened. Given the Company closed its store card facility on 17 November 2012 it is now in the process of simply collecting the outstanding debt. The Board regard credit risk to the Group is very low as no one individual debtor is material.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company relies on loans from Beale PLC and is included within the Group banking facilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Average Interest rate	Less than 1 month £000	1-3 Months £000	3 month to 1 year £000	1-5 years £000	More than 5 years £000	Total £000
1 November 2014							
Panther/CEC loan	4.53%	-	136	277	668	-	1,081
Parent Company long term loan	0.5%	-	-	-	9,045	-	9,045
Parent Company loan	3.29%	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Overdraft	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	1,528
Intercompany	-	193	-	-	-	-	193
		9,221	136	277	9,713	-	19,347
1 November 2013							
Panther/CEC loan	4.51%	-	131	293	954	-	1,378
Parent Company long term loan	0.5%	-	-	-	9,045	-	9,045
Parent Company loan	3.94%	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Overdraft	-	1,480	-	-	-	-	1,480
Intercompany	-	193	-	-	-	-	193
	-	9,173	131	293	9,999	-	19,596

Notes to the financial statements

26 Financial instruments and risk management continued

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

1 November 2014	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)				
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	-	-	3,403	3,403
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	40	40
Total	-	-	3,443	3,443
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	-	32,218	32,218
Total	-	-	32,218	32,218
2 November 2013	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	-	-	3,688	3,688
Total	-	-	3,688	3,688
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	-	33,573	33,573
Total	-	-	33,573	33,573

27 Commitments under operating leases

	2014		2013	
	Land & buildings £000	Other £000	Land & buildings £000	Other £000
At 1 November 2014 the Company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:				
Within one year	5,561	152	5,780	183
Between two and five years	25,184	109	25,060	262
More than five years	60,895	-	65,269	-
	91,640	261	96,109	445

The lessee's significant leasing arrangements relate to the leasing of department stores. None of the leases give the Company a purchase option. The Company's leases of land and buildings are subject to rent reviews at intervals between one and five years. The following leases have fixed escalation clauses in them: Abingdon, Bishop Auckland, Diss, Hexham, Horsham, Keighley, Southport, Spalding, St Neots, Winchester, Yeovil and Granville Chambers.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

28 Pensions

Defined Contribution plans

The defined contribution section of the Beales pension scheme was closed to accrual on 31 August 2013. Company contributions to this section in 2014 totalled Nil (2013: £153,000).

From 1 September 2013, the Company has operated a Group Personal Pension plan which was set up with Scottish Widows and the People's Pension. Company contributions to this plan in 2014 totalled £243,000 (2013: £29,000).

Company contributions to defined contribution plans for directors are set out in the report of the Remuneration Committee of Beale PLC.

Defined Benefit plans

The Company operates two funded defined benefit pension plans for current and former employees, the Beales Pension Scheme and the Denners Pension Scheme. The assets of the plans are held in separate trustee administered funds and are independent of the Company's finances.

The defined benefit plans expose the Company to a number of risks, such as longevity, investment risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk.

The Company contributes to the plans in accordance with the rules of the plans and the recommendations of independent actuarial advisers.

The estimated amount of contributions expected to be paid to the Beales and Denners plans during 2014/15 in respect of final salary benefits is £375,003 (2013: £500,000). As at 1 November 2014 there is a contribution creditor within the defined benefit plans of Nil (2013: £41,667).

The pension information below is a combination of both the Beales pension scheme and the Denners pension scheme due to the similarity in the profile of the two schemes. As at 1 November 2014 the Beales pension scheme had a surplus of £1,577,000 (2013: £139,000) and the Denners pension scheme had a surplus of £657,000 (2013: £650,000). The Beales and Denners pension schemes' surplus are treated as an asset as on wind up of any pension scheme and surplus is repayable to the Company.

Beales Pension Scheme

The defined benefit section of the Beales Pension Scheme was closed to new entrants on 6 April 1997 and was closed to further accrual on 30 April 2009.

The scheme provides pension benefits based on final salary at retirement (or leaving).

The most recent triennial valuation of the Beales pension scheme for funding purposes was performed as at 2 November 2013 and showed a funding deficit of £5.2m. Under the funding schedule agreed with the scheme trustees, the Company aimed to eliminate the deficit at that date by November 2018. The June 2012 reduction in funding was covered by a charge over the Kendal freehold property. The Company will monitor funding levels annually and the funding schedule will be reviewed between the Company and the trustees every three years, based on actuarial valuations. The next triennial valuation is drawn up as at October 2016. The Company considers that the contribution rates agreed with the trustees are sufficient to eliminate the current deficit over the agreed period.

Denners Pension Scheme

The Denners Pension Scheme was closed to accrual of benefits on 30 June 1999.

The most recent triennial valuation of the Denners Pension Scheme for funding purposes was performed as at 29 October 2011. At that date, the scheme was in surplus so no company contributions are currently payable. The Company will monitor funding levels annually and the funding schedule will be reviewed between the Company and the trustees every three years, based on actuarial valuations. The next triennial valuation is due as at 1st November 2014.

The results of the last formal actuarial valuations of the defined benefit plans were updated to the accounting date by an independent qualified actuary in accordance with IAS 19. As required by IAS 19, the value of the defined benefit obligation and current service cost has been measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

28 Pensions continued

Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions based on advice from, and used by, the independent qualified actuaries in updating the latest valuations of the schemes for IAS 19 purposes were:

	2014	2013	2012
Retail price inflation	3.10%	3.30%	2.60%
Consumer price index	2.10%	2.30%	1.90%
Discount rate	4.05%	4.30%	4.35%
Pension increases (fixed 5%)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Pension increases (LPI)	2.90%	3.10%	2.40%
General salary increases	2.10%	2.30%	1.90%
Life expectancy of male/female pensioner aged 65	23.1/24.9	22.2/25.0	22.2/25.0
Life expectancy of male/female member from the age of 65 currently aged 50	24.3/26.3	23.0/25.8	23.0/25.8

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Defined benefit cost recognised in P&L		
Interest expense	1,887	1,847
Interest income on plan assets	(1,921)	(2,108)
Total net interest cost	(34)	(261)
Administrative expenses	153	266
Total of defined benefit costs included in P&L	119	5

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(1,084)	-
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	1,176	1,499
Effect of experience adjustments	(200)	-
Return on plan assets	(1,289)	(2,964)
Total included in statement of comprehensive loss	(1,397)	(1,465)
Total defined benefit cost recognised in P&L and statement of comprehensive loss	(1,278)	(1,460)

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Movements in present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligations	44,798	43,516
Interest cost	1,887	1,847
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	(1,084)	-
Effect of change in financial assumptions	1,176	1,499
Effect of change in experience adjustments	(200)	-
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(2,064)
Closing defined benefit obligations	44,738	44,798

JE Beale plc

Notes to the financial statements

28 Pensions continued

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Opening fair value of plan assets	45,587	42,345
Interest Income	1,921	2,108
Return on plan assets	1,289	2,964
Administrative expenses	(153)	(266)
Contributions by the employer	167	500
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(2,064)
Closing fair value of plan assets	46,972	45,587

There is no asset-liability matching strategy in place for the defined benefit schemes. However 68% of their funds are invested in bonds and gilts.

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Combined Schemes		
Present value of defined benefit obligations	44,738	44,798
Fair value of plan assets	(46,972)	(45,587)
Surplus	(2,234)	(789)
Deferred tax	447	158
Net surplus	(1,787)	(631)
Beales Pension Scheme		
Present Value of defined benefit obligations	42,482	42,647
Fair Value of plan assets	(44,059)	(42,786)
Surplus	(1,577)	(139)
Deferred tax	316	28
Net surplus	(1,261)	(111)
Denners Pension Scheme		
Present Value of defined benefit obligations	2,256	2,151
Fair Value of plan assets	(2,913)	(2,801)
Surplus	(657)	(650)
Deferred tax	131	130
Net surplus	(526)	520

The analysis of the scheme assets and the expected rate of return at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets		
	2014 £000	2013 £000	2012 £000
Equity instruments	13,708	14,757	15,815
Bonds	22,441	20,725	17,595
Gilts	9,434	8,578	7,399
Other	29	121	107
Property	150	150	150
Annuities	1,210	1,256	1,279
Total	46,972	45,587	42,345

The equity instruments, bonds and gilts all have a quoted price in an active market. Property, annuities and other do not have a quoted price in an active market.

Scheme assets

The weighted-average asset allocations at the respective year ends were as follows:

Asset category	2014	2013	2012
Equities	29%	32%	38%
Bonds	48%	45%	42%
Gilts	20%	19%	17%
Property	-	-	-
Insured pension asset	3%	4%	3%
Other	-	-	-
Total	100%	100%	100%

Expected rate of return

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, the Company considered the current level of expected returns on risk free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of the risk premium associated with the other assets classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectations for future returns of each asset class. The duration of the Beale pension scheme is 17 years and the Denners pension scheme is 16 years approximately.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at:	1 November 2014	2 November 2013
Discount rate	4.05%	4.3%
Rate of RPI	3.1%	3.3%
Weighted average assumptions used to determine net pension cost for period ended:	1 November 2014	2 November 2013
Discount rate	4.3%	4.35%
Rate of CPI	2.3%	1.9%
Rate of RPI	3.3%	2.6%

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the 2013 year-end results to changes in two key assumptions is shown below:

Funding position	Discount rate movement of - 0.25%	RPI movement of + 0.25%
Impact on balance sheet surplus	Surplus down by £1.7m	Surplus down by £0.7m
Impact on 2012/2013 Income Statement	Income Statement profit down by £0.07m	Income Statement profit down by £0.03m

The sensitivity of the 2014 year end results to changes in two key assumptions is shown below:

Funding position	Discount rate movement of - 0.25%	RPI movement of + 0.25%
Impact on balance sheet deficit	Surplus down by £1.6m	Surplus down by £0.6m
Impact on 2013/14 Income Statement	Income Statement profit down by £0.07m	Income Statement profit down by £0.02m

The discount rate and RPI sensitivity analysis is linked to the above weighted average assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements

28 Pensions continued

Benefit obligations are estimated using the Projected Unit Credit method. Under this method each participant's benefits under the Scheme are attributed to years of service, taking into consideration future salary increases and the Scheme's benefit allocation formula. Thus, the estimated total pension to which each participant is expected to become entitled at retirement is broken down into units, each associated with a year of past or future credited services. Given the Scheme closed to future accrual, all liabilities are allocated to past service.

In all cases, the benefit obligation is the total present value of the individuals' attributed benefits for valuation purposes at the measurement date, all the service cost is the total present value of the individuals' benefits attributable to service during the year. If multiple decrements are used, the present values take into account the probability of the individual leaving employment at the various anticipated separation dates.

29 Related party transactions

Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in any arms length transaction.

During the year the Company paid the following to Beale PLC: rent of £295,000 (2013: £295,000), interest of £290,243 (2013: £338,615), and a management charge of £Nil (2013: £Nil).

At the year end there was a £16.5m loan (2013: £16.5m) from Beale PLC to the Company. The £9.0m loan (2013: £9.0m) is repayable on 366 days notice and £7.5m (2013: £7.5m) was repayable on demand. In addition, at 1 November 2014, the Company owed £Nil (2013: £Nil) to Beale PLC. As at 1 November 2014 the Company was owed £0.8m (2013: £0.8m) by Beale PLC.

Furthermore, the Company owed a fellow subsidiary and subordinate subsidiaries a total of £193,000 (2013: £193,000).

Panther Securities PLC own 29.72% (2013: 29.72%) of Beale PLC. Since 1 November 2014 Panther securities PLC has sold its share holding to English Rose which is owned by Portnard Limited. Andrew Perloff and Simon Peters are directors of Panther Securities PLC and English Rose. Andrew Perloff is also a director of Portnard Limited. Panther Securities own 11 (2013: 11) of the freeholds where JE Beale plc is a tenant and have a deferred purchase agreement on 1 (2013: 1). As referred to in note 20 the Company has £1m (2013: £1.25m) loan from parties related to Panther Securities PLC.

The remuneration of the directors is set out in the Report of the Remuneration Committee in the Beale PLC financial statements.

30 Ultimate holding company and controlling party

As at 1 November 2014 the directors considered that Beale PLC was the controlling party. The Company's immediate parent and ultimate holding Company was Beale PLC, a Company registered in England and Wales. Beale PLC was quoted on the London Stock Exchange and as such, no individual shareholder was the ultimate controlling party. The only group in which the results of the Company were consolidated were those headed by Beale PLC. The consolidated financial statements of this Group are available to the public and may be obtained from The Granville Chambers, 21 Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 6BJ. After English Rose gained control of Beale PLC in February 2015, the directors considered Portnard Limited, which is owned by A S Perloff and family trust, to be the controlling party and ultimate holding company. Portnard Limited owns English Rose. From 2 April 2015 Beale PLC shares were no longer quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Portnard Limited registered office is 26 New Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RA.

31 Post Balance Sheet Event

On 20 February 2015 English Rose announced that their offer of 6 pence per share was unconditional in all respects. As at 15 April 2015 English Rose and Portnard Limited held 84.77% of Beale PLC shares. On 2 April 2015 Beale PLC shares ceased trading on the London Stock Exchange main market for listed securities and the listing of Beale PLC shares on the standard segment on the UK Listing Authority's official list was cancelled at Beale PLC's request. On 23 April 2015 Beale PLC received shareholder approval to re-register from a public limited company to a private limited company. For now the intention is that J. E. Beale PLC shall remain a public limited company.

Officers & Advisors

Directors

Michael Hitchcock (resigned 2 April 2015)
Tony Richards (resigned 22 April 2015)
William Tuffy (resigned 2 April 2015)
Catherine Norgate-Hart (resigned 16 March 2015)
Simon Peters (appointed 16 March 2015)
Andrew Perloff (appointed 16 March 2015)
Stuart Lyons (appointed 16 March 2015)

Company Secretary

Chris Varley

Auditor

Deloitte LLP, Southampton

Solicitors

Blake Morgan, Southampton

Registered office

36 Old Christchurch Road
Bournemouth
BH1 1LJ