Company registration number: 01444058

Charity registration number: 509133

TYNE AND WEAR BUILDING PRESERVATION TRUST LIMITED

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees

S Alexander M Bozic I M Burns R D Clark B L Clelland

J M Daniels (resigned 28 April 2022)

S Dyer N A Hamza M Murphy K Sussams J Thompson M R Thompson **G** Underwood A M Watson

F A P Spaven (resigned 28 April 2022)

Secretary

M Hulse

Key Management Personnel

Martin Hulse Kari Vickers

Principal Office

John Marley Lodge John Marley Centre **Muscott Grove** Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE15 6TT

Registered Office

Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

The charity is incorporated in England and Wales.

Company Registration Number 01444058

Charity Registration Number

509133

Solicitors:

Weightmans 1 St James Gate Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4AD

Reference and Administrative Details

Bankers Lloyds Bank plc

32 Gosforth Centre

Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 1JZ

Auditor Kinnair Associates Limited

Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor

Aston House, Redburn Road Tyne and Wear NE5 1NB

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

The company is limited by guarantee and its governing document is its Memorandum and Articles of Association, last amended on 5th November 1991. It is incorporated in England and Wales - number 01444058 and is also a registered charity - number 509133.

The members of the Council hold no shares in the company but each member is a guarantor of the company to an amount not exceeding £1 in the event of the company winding up.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The governing body of the Trust is a Council of Management which meets on a quarterly basis to decide overall financial and policy matters. The day to day issues are handled by the Secretary and Technical Advisor in consultation with the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Hon. Treasurer. Where more urgent matters require further and ongoing attention, then the Council of Management appoint a small working group of three to four members who take on board the matter and report back their findings.

New members of the Council of Management are elected by the established Council of Management or by the members of the Trust in General Meetings.

The Council of Management maintain a well mixed skill base of expertise and ensure that where members resign, suitable candidates are sought.

Induction and training of trustees

Most members are already familiar with the practical work and objectives of the charity bringing their own relevant and unique skills.

Members are actively encouraged to attend the regular Council of Management meetings to ensure that they are always up to date with the latest activities of the Trust.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The Trust is governed by its constitution and its main objective is to preserve for the benefit of the public generally and especially for the inhabitants of the County of Tyne and Wear, buildings(including artefacts and land) which are of special historic, architectural, or townscape interest.

The preservation of some buildings is achieved by conversion to commercial use from which an income is derived.

Fundraising disclosures

The charity is required to report how it deals with fundraising from the public. The charity does not use a professional fundraiser or commercial participator to raise funds. Any monies raised direct from the public follows all guidelines set out by the Charity Commission and UK law in every respect. We respect the privacy and contact preferences of all public donors.

Trustees' Report

Public benefit

The properties preserved by the trust with the regime of Tyne and Wear are for the benefit of the public generally. These preserves properties continue to provide the public with an insight into the specific historic, architectural or townscape interests that could otherwise be lost from the region. It is for these reasons that the trustees consider the charity provide a public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Risk Management

The Council of Management have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those relating to the operations and finances of the charity, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate the exposure to the major risks.

Trustees' Report

Achievements and performance

It is important to understand that these accounts represent a major change in the operations of the Trust due to the sale of Alderman Fenwick's and the creation of an investment fund. Therefore it is difficult to compare these accounts to previous years without a detailed understanding of the process. The impact of this change can be clearly seen in this years annual accounts with movements between funds and changes to income generating activity.

The year has seen significant progress on a number of projects particularly in Gateshead, Sunderland and Northumberland. To achieve this success TWBPT has had to respond to major changes to the national funding environment. The Trust has been well placed to access these new funds due to existing partnerships with several local authorities.

In Sunderland, High St West, the Phase 1 capital delivery works have been completed to 170-175 and the ground floor of the three buildings have now been fitted out by tenants PopRecs CIC and Sunshine Co-operative. This activity is starting to attract other charities, social enterprises and community interest companies who want to locate themselves in the area.

The heritage led works to High St West has acted as a catalyst for urban regeneration and shown the importance of partnership with the local authority. This has now led to funding being secured through the Levelling Up Fund for the restoration of 177 High St West and 1-2 Villiers Street.

In Gateshead, TWBPT are still working to secure a new future for Dunston Staiths. The structure forms part of a partnership project called Gateshead Riverside, led by Gateshead Council, that has received funding from the Community Renewal Fund. This revenue project is looking at the operating systems that could transform the area into a visitor attraction supported by a thriving local community.

In Northumberland, the Trust has acquired 1 Cattlemarket that also includes 2 Eastgate. TWBPT have secured funding from the Hexham High Street Heritage Action Zone to undertake shell repairs to recognise the heritage potential of the site and the current negative impact on the high street. To achieve a successful project the Trust is examining how affordable housing can be delivered. This might include partnerships with local providers or direct delivery by TWBPT.

Work in Newcastle has been more strategic with a review of Heritage at Risk being commissioned by the local authority. The Council have been monitoring Heritage at Risk for over two decades and the project aims to identify a number of properties that could be moved off the list. The list includes the gates at the John Marley Centre and it is hoped that these would be a quick win once the transfer of the building to TWBPT is secured in 2022/23.

Trustees' Report

Financial review

The financial position for the year shows a surplus of £16,581 (2021: £249,264).

The funds of the charitable company amount to £2,298,797 as at 31st March 2022 including restricted funds of £156,267. However, as further described below, the unrestricted reserves include designated amounts totalling £2,053,109 and fixed assets of £3,455 meaning that the Trust carries forward free reserves of £85,966.

Policy on reserves

The Council of Management have reviewed the reserves of the Trust. This review encompassed the nature of the income and expenditure streams, the need to match variable income and fixed commitments and the nature of the reserves.

The Council of Management have identified that the unrestricted reserves need to be designated in respect of future projects and against various properties where they have identified the need to maintain these properties on an on-going basis. The balance of unrestricted reserves forms the general unrestricted funds.

The Council of Management continue to make the following designations:

- £30,000 in respect of Dunston Staiths annual maintenance;
- £6,000 in respect of the ongoing maintenance of Whinfield Coke Ovens, Corbridge Bottle Kilns and the Wheels at Blackfell Hauler House.
- £880,109 in respect of the Investments held at the year end (at valuation);
- £140,000 in respect of the Old Low Light. This property is now complete and this represents the net book value of the fixed asset;
- £500,000 in respect of Buttress House, which represents the property's net book value.
- -£2,000 in respect of the other heritage assets, which represents the market value at the year end.
- £95,000 in respect of St Hilda's, which represents the property's net book value.
- £100,000 in respect of High Street West, which represents the property's net book value.
- £250,000 in respect of the Cattle Market, which represents the property's net book value.
- £50,000 in respect of Blackfell Hauler House.

Unrestricted funds amounted to £2,142,530, and taking account of the above designated unrestricted funds, which total £2,053,109 the general unrestricted fund amounts to £89,421. This amount less fixed assets of £3,455 equals £85,966 and represents the free reserves of the charity. The trustees considered it appropriate to hold the equivalent of between six to nine months unrestricted costs, which would equate to holding between £100k - £200k in free reserves in a typical year. The free reserves are under the target holding due to the purchase of the Cattle Market from the Trust's free reserves. The Trust has a loan facility attached to the investment portfolio and therefore, should cashflow require it, can draw down cash from the investment portfolio as required.

Trustees' Report

Properties

In April and May 2006 the three Leasehold Properties and the Buildings and Structures in the Course of Preservation were revalued by Storey Sons and Parkers, who are regulated under RICS, on a market value basis assuming full vacant possession. A further revaluation was carried out in October 2012 by Lambert Smith Hampton). In September 2016 a valuation was performed by an external valuer on St Hilda's Pit Head in South Shields.

In October 2015 a valuation was carried out by Lambert Smith Hampton, who are regulated under RICS, on Buttress House and Blackfell Hauler House. In October 2016 a valuation was carried out by Lambert Smith Hampton, who are regulated under RICS, on Alderman Fenwick's House, Buttress House, Blackfell Hauler House and Old Low Light. Then during October 2022, Lambert Smith Hampton, who are regulated by RCIS, updated the valuation for High Street West Sunderland, Old Low Lights, Buttess House, Black Hauler House, St Hilda's Pit Head and 1 Cattle Market based on an open market basis.

The trustees consider that this most recent valuation represents the market value of the Leasehold Properties and the Buildings and Structures in the Course of Preservation.

During the prior year Alderman Fenwick's House was sold with the sale completing on 30 December 2020.

Principal funding sources

The principal sources of funding are grants and rental income.

Key Management Personnel

The board, who give their time freely and no trustees received remuneration in the year, have considered who the Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the charity, as noted in the Reference and Administration section. Together with the board, these KMP are those in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the activities of the charity on a day to day basis. The pay of the KMP is reviewed annually and normally increased in accordance with average earnings. The trustees benchmark against pay levels of other charities and similar organisations within the sector and the region. Pay levels are set using this information together with the budget and forecast information, ensuring that the charity can afford any proposed increases. The board then agree any uplift to remuneration.

Plans for future periods

Plans for future periods is covered within the achievements and performance section of the trustee report.

Going concern

The charity's forecasts and projections for the next twelve months show that the charity should be able to continue in operational existence for that period, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance. The charity has strong positive cash balances and fixed asset investments and is forecasting for this to continue to be the case. The trustees have stress tested their forecasts, taking into account various scenarios, and remain confident that the uncertainties do not cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Trustees' Report

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees 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 charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable 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 charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 21/12/22... and signed on its behalf by:

S Alexander Trustee

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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 trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities (set out on page 8), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the Charity through discussions with the charity's accountants Azets, formerly Tait Walker, and with management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of this sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the Charity, including relevant legislation such as the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011 et seq., the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016 and Charity Commission regulation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- we ensured that the identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by: -

- making enquiries of the Charity's accountants Azets, formerly Tait Walker, as to where they
 considered there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged
 fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we: -

- · performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- · assessed the impact of changes to the systems in the year.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to: -

- · agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- · reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- · enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- requesting non-standard correspondence with the Charity Commission.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, 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 charity's trustees 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 charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mai Mak FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

lai Mak

For and on behalf of Kinnair Associates Limited Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor

Aston House, Redburn Road

Tyne and Wear

NE5 1NB

Date: 21/12/2022

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2022 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

:	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments t	from:				
Donations and legacies	3	5,261	353,668	358,929	832,264
Charitable activities	4	142,885	-	142,885	158,030
Investment income		25,157	•	25,157	.
Other income	5	14,273		14,273	82,105
Total Income		187,576	353,668	541,244	1,072,399
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	6	(197,911)	(357,667)	(555,578)	(820,359)
Total Expenditure Gains/losses on investment		(197,911)	(357,667)	(555,578)	(820,359)
assets		52,885		52,885	(2,776)
Net income/(expenditure)		42,550	(3,999)	38,551	249,264
Transfers between funds		(1,089)	1,089	-	-
Other recognised gains and losses Gains/losses on revaluation					
of fixed assets		(21,970)		(21,970)	
Net movement in funds		19,491	(2,910)	16,581	249,264
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		2,123,039	159,177	2,282,216	2,032,952
Total funds carried forward	20	2,142,530	156,267	2,298,797	2,282,216

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	26,639	805,625	832,264
Charitable activities	4	158,030	-	158,030
Other income	5	82,105		82,105
Total income		266,774	805,625	1,072,399
Expenditure on: Charitable activities	6	(184,265)	(636,094)	(820,359)
Total expenditure Gains/losses on investment assets		(184,265) (2,776)	(636,094)	(820,359) (2,776)
Net income		79,733	169,531	249,264
Transfers between funds		155,235	(155,235)	
Net movement in funds		234,968	14,296	249,264
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		1,888,071	144,881	2,032,952
Total funds carried forward	20	2,123,039	159,177	2,282,216

(Registration number: 01444058) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	3,455	4,584
Heritage assets	14	1,137,000	972,000
Investments	15	880,109	947,224
·		2,020,564	1,923,808
Current assets			
Debtors	16	52,363	110,243
Investments	17	120,000	-
Cash at bank and in hand		150,608	319,480
		322,971	429,723
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	(44,738)	(71,315)
Net current assets		278,233	358,408
Net assets		2,298,797	2,282,216
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted general fund	20	156,267	159,177
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted		2,142,530	2,123,039
Total funds	20	2,298,797	2,282,216

The financial statements on pages 13 to 39 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on .2!(!2/.22.. and signed on their behalf by:

S Alexander

Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		16,581	249,264
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items Depreciation		1,129	2,667
Impairment of heritage assets		-	465,847
Investment income		(25,157)	-
Financial instrument net (gains) losses through statement of financial activities		21,970	-
Profit on disposal of heritage assets		-	(75,935)
Revaluation of investments		(52,885)	2,776
		(38,362)	644,619
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease in debtors	16	57,880	8,540
Decrease in creditors	18	(26,577)	(31,894)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(7,059)	621,265
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income		25,157	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	-	(143)
Purchase of heritage assets	14	(186,970)	(625,354)
Sale of heritage assets		-	1,045,442
Purchase of investments	15		(950,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(161,813)	(530,055)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(168,872)	91,210
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		319,480	228,270
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	•	150,608	319,480

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is: Bulman House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3LS

The principal place of business is: John Marley Lodge, John Marley Centre, Muscott Grove, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE15 6TT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). They also comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011.

Basis of preparation

Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

These financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The charity's forecasts and projections for the next twelve months show that the charity should be able to continue in operational existence for that period, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance. The charity has strong positive cash balances and fixed asset investments and is forecasting for this to continue to be the case. The trustees have stress tested their forecasts, taking into account various scenarios, and remain confident that the uncertainties do not cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Estimation uncertainty and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Heritage Asset valuations. The assets valuations are considered annually in accordance with the requirements under FRS102 and any change in the value of the assets are reflected within the financial statements.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Deferred income

Income is deferred and released to incoming resources in the future period for which it has been received.

Investment Income

investment income is recognised on a receivable basis.

Charitable activities

Incoming resources from charitable activities includes income received under contract for those properties of the Trust which are formally let. The income includes both rent and the recharge of service charges incurred for the running of the let property.

Rent receivable is recognised in the SOFA when the charity is legally entitled to the income and is considered appropriate to be classified as incoming resources from charitable activities rather than investment income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Support costs

Support costs have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the time spent by the employees on each activity and on those activities necessary to properly govern the charity. Governance costs are also included within support costs and are those costs incurred in the governance of the charity and its assets and are primarily associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Tangible fixed assets

The trustees do not have a set de-minimis below which expenditure of a capital nature are not capitalised. All such expenditure is reviewed and capitalised where necessary.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Furniture and Equipment

Depreciation method and rate 15% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Fixed Assets - Preservation Schemes - Restricted Funds

The Trust, a company limited by guarantee, having as its primary charitable purpose the preservation of historical buildings (including artefacts and land) holds such assets and incurs necessary expenditure on them, often financed by grants that can only be used for such expenditure.

The Trustees consider that the following policies are required to satisfy their obligations under Company and Charitable Law.

- (i) Expenditure incurred on preservation schemes where the Trust has a legal interest whether leasehold or freehold, is capitalised.
- (ii) Grant and assistance received specifically to finance the expenditure is credited to a restricted fund.
- (iii) Properties, when let, would normally be considered by Accounting Standards as investment properties requiring annual revaluation or depreciation. The Council of Management reviews each property to ascertain if revaluation is appropriate and where necessary undertakes to ascertain a market value.

Heritage assets

The charity holds heritage assets, which are tangible fixed assets of historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental importance that are held to advance preservation and conservation objectives of the charity. Newly purchased heritage assets are capitalised and included at cost including any incidental expenses of acquisition.

Properties purchased using grants received are shown as unrestricted assets and their NBV designated, as the conditions of the grant were satisfied upon the purchase of the property.

Where heritage assets were acquired in past accounting periods and not capitalised, it can be difficult or costly to attribute a cost or value to them. In such cases, these assets are excluded from the balance sheet if reliable cost information is not available and conventional valuation approaches lack sufficient reliability or significant costs are involved in the reconstruction or analysis of past accounting records or in valuation, which are onerous compared with the additional benefit derived by users of the accounts in assessing the trustees' stewardship of the assets.

The very long expected lives of heritage assets, due to their nature, value and need to be protected and preserved means that depreciation is not material and is, therefore, not provided.

Impairment of fixed assets and heritage assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments, other than programme related investments, are included at market value at the balance sheet date. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and their market value at the start of the year, or their subsequent cost, and are charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period of disposal.

Unrealised gains and losses represent the movement in market values during the year and are credited or charged to the Statement of Financial Activities based on the market value at the year end.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments are included at the lower of cost and net realisable value / market value.

Trade debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call 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 change in value.

Trade creditors

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted			
	General £	Restricted £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Donations ,	4,261	-	4,261	17,950
Government grants - CJRS		-	-	3,689
Grants	1,000	353,668	354,668	810,625
	5,261	353,668	358,929	832,264
Total for 2021	26,639	805,625	832,264	

The grants were received as follows for the 2022 year:

Grant Awarded	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Heritage Lottery Fund	•	38,746	38,746
Architectural Heritage Fund		200,734	200,734
Sunderland City Council	-	79,072	79,072
Newcastle City Council	1,000		1,000
European Horizon 2020		19,840	19,840
Historic England	-	15,276	15,276
Total 2022	1,000	353,668	354,668

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

4 Income from charitable activities

		Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2022 £
Miscellaneous Income		16,434	16,434
Old Low Light		8,758	8,758
Alderman Fenwick's House		1,025	1,025
Buttress House		78,981	78,981
Contribution towards insurance Old Low Light		1,509	1,509
Contribution towards Buttress House costs		2,242	2,242
Contribution towards High Street West costs		4,475	4,475
Blackfell		5,000	5,000
St Hilda's		7,511	7,511
John Marley Centre		16,950	16,950
		142,885	142,885
		Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2021 £
Miscellaneous Income		3,656	3,656
Old Low Light		8,758	8,758
Alderman Fenwick's House		54,708	54,708
Buttress House		78,140	78,140
Contribution towards insurance Old Low Light		1,142	1,142
Contribution towards Buttress House costs		1,659	1,659
Blackfell		5,502	5,502
St Hilda's		4,465	4,465
		158,030	158,030
5 Other income			
	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Buttress House insurance claim	-	•	6,170
Gains on sale of tangible fixed assets for charity's own use	14,273	14,273	75,935
	14,273	14,273	82,105
	14,273	14,213	62,103

Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	fund act	ant ing of ivity £	Activity suppor costs		2022 £	2021 £
Alderman Fenwick's / John							
Marley Centre Running							
Costs	20,659		•		-	20,659	55,637
Buttress House Running						- 0.4-	0.540
Costs	5,845		-		-	5,845	6,548
Old Low Light	1,509		-		-	1,509	2,050
HDT Base	49,596		-		-	49,596	30,950
Scheduled Monuments	43,973		-		-	43,973	52,258
St Hilda's	27,918		-		-	27,918	36,684
Heritage Open Days and Other Direct Charitable							
Expenditure	-		•	100,46	80	100,460	90,034
Feasibility studies	45,157				-	45,157	20,597
Emergency Covid Funding	-		-		-	-	12,496
Cattle Market	18,279		-		-	18,279	-
High Street West	203,400		9,700		-	213,100	486,133
Governance costs				29,08	<u>32 </u>	29,082	26,972
	416,336	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	9,700	129,54	2 _	555,578	820,359
•	Unrestr	icted				•	
	Gene £	ral		ricted £		otal 022 £	Total 2021 £
Alderman Fenwick's / John	-			-		-	_
Marley Centre Running Costs	20),659		_		20,659	55,637
Buttress House Running Costs		5,845		-		5,845	6,548
Old Low Light		,509				1,509	2,050
HDT Base		_		49,596	,	49,596	30,950
Scheduled Monuments				43,973		43,973	52,258
St Hilda's	27	7,918		•		27,918	36,684
Heritage Open Days and Other		,					00,00.
Direct Charitable Expenditure		-		-		-	2,665
Feasibility studies		-		45,157		45,157	20,597
Emergency Covid Funding		-		_		-	12,496
High Street West	12	2,438	2	200,662		213,100	486,133
Cattle Market				18,279		18,279	-
Support costs	129	,542				129,542	114,341
		,911	3	57,667		555,578	820,359

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Raising funds expenditure	Support costs £	Governance costs £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Staff costs	77,233		77,233	49,835
Communications and IT	1,269	141	1,410	784
Depreciation	1,016	113	1,129	2,667
Finance costs	161	18	179	187
Lease of copier	936	104	1,040	790
Insurance	2,637	293	2,930	10,866
Rates & water	627	-	627	-
Other office costs	8,511	946	9,457	19,735
Other motor/travel costs	1,321	•	1,321	533
Repairs and maintenance	6,749	750	7,499	706
Accountancy fees	•	17,833	17,833	16,284
Audit fees	-	3,930	3,930	3,600
Legal fees	-	4,954	4,954	3,514
Bad debt provision				4,840
	100,460	29,082	129,542	114,341

The charity allocates costs direct to activities as far as possible, then identifies the remaining costs of its support functions. It then identifies those costs which relate to the governance function. Having identified its governance costs, the remaining support costs together with the governance costs are apportioned between the key charitable activities undertaken in the year. The basis for apportionment and the analysis of support and governance costs is set out as follows:

Direct to governance: Accountancy fees, Audit, legal and Trustee liability insurance. 10% of costs allocated as governance: Telephone, Finance costs, Depreciation, Lease costs, and other office costs. Direct to charitable activities: Salaries and pensions and all other support costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year include:

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating leases - other assets	1,040	790
Audit fees	4,260	3,600
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,129	2,667
Profit on sale of heritage assets	•	(75,935)
Impairment of heritage assets	4	465,847

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Staff costs during the year were:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Wages and salaries	98,568	98,296
Social security costs	5,689	5,808
Pension costs	6,609	6,703
	110,866	110,807

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year:

	2022 No	2021 No
Number of administrative staff	3	3

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £72,575 (2021 - £74,315).

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	4,260	3,600

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2021	26,777	26,777
At 31 March 2022	26,777	26,777
Depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	22,193 1,129	22,193 1,129
At 31 March 2022	23,322	23,322
Net book value		
At 31 March 2022	3,455	3,455
At 31 March 2021	4,584	4,584

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

14 Heritage assets

·	Buttress House £	Old Low Light £	Buildings and structures in the course of preservation £	St Hilda's £	High Street West, Sunderland £	Cattle Market £	Total £
Cost							
At 1 April 2021 Additions	633,024	462,350	53,640	605,120	555,847 -		309,981 186,970
Revaluations	(100,000)	5,000	-			63,030	(31,970)
At 31 March 2022	533,024	467,350	53,640	605,120	555,847	250,000 2,	464,981
Depreciation	n .						
At 1 April 2021 Revaluations	33,024	327,350	1,640	510,120	465,847 (10,000)	- 1,:	337,981 (10,000)
At 31 March 2022	33,024	327,350	1,640	510,120	455,847		327,981
Net book va	lue						
At 31 March 2022	500,000	140,000	52,000	95,000	100,000	<u>250,000</u> 1 <u>,</u>	137,000
At 31 March 2021	600,000	135,000	52,000	95,000	90,000	. (972,000

All properties are considered to be heritage assets as follows:

Buttress House is offices, associated with the former Brenkley Colliery at Seaton Burn, North Tyneside. The property is fully let.

The Old Low Light is a Grade II listed Building situated within the Clifford's Fort Scheduled Ancient Monument on the North Shields Fish Quay. The building was originally used to house a navigation light and in later years was used as a alms houses and then as a fish processing plant. The property is fully let.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Dunston Staiths are a scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II listed building. They were constructed in the late 19th Century and were used to load coal onto seagoing colliers on the river Tyne at Dunston, Gateshead. They are included in the financial statements at a nil value, as the only current income is a nominal sum for the Dunstan Staiths substation.

Whinfield Coke Ovens at Rowlands Gill, Gateshead and the Bottle Kilns at Corbridge are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Both these properties are included at cost; a valuation has not been attempted as significant costs would be incurred in obtaining a valuation which would be considered to be onerous when compared to the additional benefit achieved.

St Hilda's Pit Head is a Grade II listed building in South Shields. The restoration of St Hilda's Pit Head was funded and undertaken with the full understanding that there was a large conservation deficit. The property is let.

In October 2016 Lambert Smith Hampton, who are regulated by RICS, valued Blackfell Hauler House, Alderman Fenwick's House, Old Low Lights and Buttress House based on an open market basis.

On 6th February 2018, the buildings at 170-175 High Street West, Sunderland, were transferred to the trust from The Council of the City of Sunderland for the nominal amount of £1. 170-175 High St West Sunderland are a terrace of three traditional houses that were converted on the ground floor for commercial use soon after they were built. Given the condition of the properties on transfer, the work initially incurred was being expensed until the structure was made stable. Subsequently in the 2020/21 year, works have commenced with the view of bringing the properties back into use. A valuation was performed at the year end in which it was determined that the properties when restored would hold a value of between £80k to £95k. The trustees have applied a value of £90,000 as at the year end 2021. This is on the basis of the ground floor of each property being brought back into use with the upper floors requiring further works. The restoration of High Street West was funded and undertaken with the full understanding that there was a large conservation deficit.

A conservation deficit is a situation which applies to historic buildings where the cost of converting them to a new use is greater than the value they would have on completion of the works. The conservation deficit is the amount that is the difference. It needs to be covered by some form of injection of funding in order for the development to be viable.

All these Heritage Assets, with the exception of Dunston Staiths have been the subject of Preservation Schemes and are either generating rental income or recovery of costs. Where possible, access to the buildings for the public is made available.

In October 2022 Lambert Smith Hampton, who are regulated by RCIS, valued High Street West Sunderland, Old Low Lights, Buttess House and 1 Cattle Market based on a an open market basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Summary of transactions					
•	2022 £	2021 £	2020 £	2019 £	2018 £
Purchases and additions					
Buildings	186,970	625,354	-	427,190	177,930
Revaluations	(31,970)	-	-	-	-
Charge for impairment					
Buildings	(10,000)	465,847	-	427,190	82,930
Disposals					
Buildings	-	969,507	-	· _	-
15 Fixed asset investments					
				2022	2021
Other days share subs				£ 880,109	£
Other investments			==	000,109	947,224
Other investments					
				Listed	
	•			investments £	Total
	•			Z.	£
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 April 2021				947,224	947,224
Revaluation				52,885	52,885
Transferred to current investme	กเร		•	(120,000)	(120,000)
At 31 March 2022				880,109	880,109
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022				880,109	880,109
At 31 March 2021				947,224	947,224

The listed investment portfolio is held with Barclays Bank UK Plc and represents units held within the discretionary investment portfolio charity fund.

The investment balance includes both monies invested and cash held waiting to be invested.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	39,369	35,735
Prepayments	11,450	11,199
Accrued income	1,357	37,456
VAT recoverable	-	25,666
Other debtors	187	187
	52,363	110,243
Trade debtors includes a provision of £10,180 (2021: £10,180).		

17 Current asset investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Listed investments	120,000	

During the year the trustees agreed to transfer £120,000 to current asset investments. This represents the drawdown on the investments post year end.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	14,985	20,419
Other taxation and social security	2,450	913
VAT repayable	2,099	-
Accruals and deferred income	25,204	49,983
	44,738	71,315
	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income at 1 April 2021	19,003	22,740
Resources deferred in the period	1,808	19,003
Amounts released from previous periods	(19,003)	(22,740)
Deferred income at year end	1,808	19,003

19 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £6,609 (2021 - £6,703).

Tyne And Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

20 Funds						
	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses) £	Balance at 31 March 2022 £
Unrestricted funds				•		
General						
General funds	93,815	187,576	(197,911)	5,941	-	89,421
Designated						
Blackfell Hauler House	50,000	-	-	-	_	50,000
Old Low Light Development Fund	135,000	-	-	-	5,000	140,000
Dunston Staiths Maintenance Fund	50,000	_	-	(20,000)	-	30,000
Cattle Market	-	_	_	186,970	63,030	250,000
Buttress House	600,000	_	-	-	(100,000)	500,000
Other	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Investments	947,224	-	-	(120,000)	52,885	880,109
High Street West	90,000	_	-	-	10,000	100,000
St Hilda's	95,000	-	-	-	-	95,000
Scheduled monuments Maintenance Fund	10,000	-	-	(4,000)	-	6,000
Property Acquisition Fund	50,000		_	(50,000)		
	2,029,224			(7,030)	30,915	2,053,109
Total unrestricted funds	2,123,039	187,576	(197,911)	(1,089)	30,915	2,142,530
Restricted funds						
St Hilda's (Stage 2)	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
St Hilda's Pithead Development Officer	· -	19,540	-	_	-	19,540
Cattle Market	-	17,190	(18,279)	1,089	-	-
		32				

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses)	Balance at 31 March 2022 £
HDT Base	19,050	75,000	(49,596)	-	- '	44,454
Scheduled Monuments	45,866	34,026	(43,973)	-	-	35,919
Feasibility Studies	14,825	36,058	(45,157)	-		5,726
High Street West	49,436	171,854	(200,662)			20,628
Total restricted funds	159,177	353,668	(357,667)	1,089		156,267
Total funds	2,282,216	541,244	(555,578)		30,915	2,298,797

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses)	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
Unrestricted funds						
General		•				
General funds	101,071	266,774	(184,265)	(89,765)	· -	93,815
Designated						
Blackfell Hauler House	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Old Low Light Development Fund	135,000	-	-	-	-	135,000
Dunston Staiths Maintenance Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Alderman Fenwick's House Service Charge	50,000	_	-	(50,000)	-	-
Alderman Fenwick House	900,000	-	-	(900,000)	-	-
Buttress House	600,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Other	2,000	-	_	-	-	2,000
Investments	-	-	-	950,000	(2,776)	947,224
High Street West	-	-	-	90,000	-	90,000
St Hilda's	•	-	-	95,000	-	95,000
Scheduled monuments Maintenance Fund	- ,	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Property Acquisition Fund				50,000		50,000
	1,787,000_			245,000	(2,776)	2,029,224
Total unrestricted funds	1,888,071	266,774	(184,265)	155,235	(2,776)	2,123,039

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses) £	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
Restricted						
St Hilda's (Stage 2)	102,691	-	(33,660)	(39,031)	-	30,000
HDT Base	-	50,000	(30,950)	-	-	19,050
Scheduled Monuments	-	98,124	(52,258)	-	-	45,866
Feasibility Studies	_	35,422	(20,597)		-	14,825
Emergency Funding	-	38,700	(12,496)	(26,204)	-	_
High Street West	42,190	583,379	(486,133)	(90,000)		49,436
Total restricted funds	144,881	805,625	(636,094)	(155,235)		159,177
Total funds	2,032,952	1,072,399	(820,359)		(2,776)	2,282,216

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Revaluation Reserve

The amount of uplift in the value of Blackfell Hauler House to its net book value of £50,000.

Old Low Light Development Fund

The trustees have provided a designation to reflect the value of the Old Low Light Property which is subject to a contingent grant repayment (as detailed in note 25) period to the year 2025. After this contingent period has elapsed the trustees intend to release the designation.

Alderman Fenwick's House Service Charge Fund

This fund was un-designated in the year following the sale of the property.

Alderman Fenwick's House

This fund was un-designated in the year following the sale of the property.

Buttress House, High Street West and St Hilda's

Funds have been designated in respect of the net book value of the Heritage Assets on the basis that these assets are not readily expendible and therefore are excluded from free reserves.

St Hilda's

The trustees have provided a designation to reflect the value of the St Hilda's Pit Head which is subject to a contingent grant repayment period (as detailed in Note 25). After this contingent period has elapsed the trustees intend to release the designation.

Scheduled Monuments

This fund concerns the maintenance of Corbridge Bottle Kilns, Whinfield Coke Ovens and Blackfell Hauler House. The trustees have designated £6,000 to reflect this designation.

Feasibility Studies

These include Options Appraisals and Project Development on buildings in which we do not have a legal interest. The Trust is researching the capability of these buildings becoming a viable project.

High Street West

The trustees have provided a designation to reflect the value of 170-175 High St West, Sunderland which is subject to a contingent grant repayment period (as detailed in Note 25). After this contingent period has elapsed the trustees intend to release the designation.

Emergency Covid Funding

The Trust was in receipt of funds received via the Heritage Lottery to support the projects through the pandemic.

HDT Base

The Trust is one of seven pilot heritage development trusts in England and is receiving a grant, over a three year period, through the Architectural Heritage Fund to expand its activities and become a more sustainable organisation.

Property Acquisition Fund

The trustees had designated £50,000 in regards to potential acquisition of new properties by the charity. This was used in the year to fund the purchase of the Cattle Market

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

21 Analysis of net assets between funds

21 Analysis of het assets betw	Cell lands			
	Unrest	ricted		
	General £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds at 31 March 2022
Tangible fixed assets	3,455	-	-	3,455
Heritage assets	-	1,137,000	-	1,137,000
Fixed asset investments	-	880,109	-	880,109
Net current assets/(liabilities)	85,966	36,000	156,267	278,233
Total net assets	89,421	2,053,109	156,267	2,298,797
	Unrest	ricted		
	General £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds at 31 March 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	4,584	-	-	4,584
Heritage assets	-	972,000	-	972,000
Fixed asset investments	-	947,224		947,224
Net current assets/(liabilities)	89,231	110,000	159,177	358,408
Total net assets	93,815	2,029,224	159,177	2,282,216
22 Analysis of net funds				
		At 1 April 2021 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	•	319,480	(194,029)	125,451
Net debt		319,480	(194,029)	125,451
Cook of house and in the state		At 1 April 2020 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand		228,270	91,210	319,480
Net debt		228,270	91,210	319,480

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

23 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments

Financial assets measured at fair value

2021
£
947,224

The financial assets measured at fair value relate to the investments held with Barclays that are held at fair value.

24 Contingencies

The Old Low Light restricted income received during its restorations, created by receipt of monies from North Tyneside Council totalling £297,742, was spent as part of the refurbishment on the Old Low Light property. This restricted income was given with a twelve year clawback clause. The clawback is subject to a clause which is only enacted if the property is disposed of at greater than the Conservation Deficit Scheme value (detailed on the grant claim form) and would require repayment of a proportion of £297,742, up to the full amount dependent upon sale price at disposal. The trustees have considered this and whilst they do not intend to dispose of the property, once this twelve year period has elapsed in 2025, or if the property was disposed at a lower value, the contingent liability would cease.

A grant was received from Historic England for works at the Bottle Kilns in which, as part of the conditions of the grant, the Trust agreed to enter into a 10 year maintenance agreement. The maintenance works involved in the agreement are in line with the charitable activities of the Trust. However, should the works not be completed and reported to the grant provider within the time scales included within the agreement, then the grant may be repayable to the grant provider.

Of the High Street West Restricted income received during its restorations, an amount of £350,000 of the monies received is repayable within three years of the final payment being received (expected in November 2021) should the property be disposed. The clawback is subject to a clause which is only enacted if the property is disposed of at greater than the Conservation Deficit Scheme value (detailed on the grant claim form) and would require repayment of a proportion of £350,000, up to the full amount dependent upon sale price at disposal. The trustees have considered this and whilst they do not intend to dispose of the property, once this three year period has elapsed in 2024, or if the property was disposed at a lower value, the contingent liability would cease.

The St Hilda's restricted income received during its restoratons, created by receipt of funding from The Heritage Lottery, was given with a ten year clawback agreed within the funding agreement. The clawback is subject to a clause which is only enacted if the property is disposed of at greater than the Conservation Deficit Scheme value (detailed on the grant claim form) and would require repayment of a proportion of the grant, up to the full amount dependent upon sale price at disposal. The trustees have considered this and whilst they do not intend to dispose of the property, once this ten year period has elapsed in 2028, or if the property was disposed at a lower value, the contingent liability would cease. A charge is held over the property by the Heritage Lottery.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

25 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Azets

Simon Brown, the Honorary Treasurer of the Trust is a partner with Azets (previously MHA Tait Walker). During the year Azets provided accountancy and administrative services for fees of £15,346 (2021 - £16,337).

At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from to Azets was £Nil (2021 - £573).

Trustees

During the year the Trust paid for indemnity insurance on behalf of the Trustees of an amount of £922 (2021 - £655).

At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Trustees was £Nil (2021 - £Nil).