

BRIDGE ESTATE



Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2014

Registered Charity Number 220716

CONTENTS

Page	Details
3	Reference and Administration Details
4-6	Structure, Governance and Management
7-10	Objectives and Activities
11	Activities and Achievements
12	Financial Review
13-14	Plans for future periods
15	The Financial Statements
16	Responsibilities of the Trustee
17	Adoption of Annual Report and Financial Statements
18-19	Statement of Financial Activities
20	Balance Sheet
21-28	Notes to the Accounts
29	Independent Auditor's Report



Woolsthorpe Close (Front)

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Charity Name	Bridge Estate
Charity Number	220716
Registered Address	Nottingham City Council Loxley House Station Street Nottingham NG2 3NG
Charity's Trustee	Councillors of Nottingham City Council (Listed on pages 4-5)
Day to Day Management	Director of Strategic Asset and Property Management Loxley House Station Street Nottingham NG2 3NG
Auditors	Rogers Spencer Newstead House Pelham Road Nottingham NG5 1AP
Financial Advisor	Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director for Resources Nottingham City Council Loxley House Station Street Nottingham NG2 3NG
Bankers	Co-operative Bank Plc 4/5 Exchange Walk Nottingham NG1 2NX

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

Royal Charter Dated 21 February 1551.

The earliest mention discovered of the Bridge Estate is in 1302. From that date various bequests of land and property were made, the income from which was devoted to the maintenance of bridges over the River Trent.

In 1550, Edward VI made a grant by charter of the "lands, tenements and hereditaments" of two monasteries which had been dissolved by his father Henry VIII. The grant was made to the "Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham, and to their successors for ever", and was stated to be to fulfill a promise of Henry VIII "in consideration of the great charges and expenses daily sustained by his well-beloved the Mayor and Burgesses of his town of Nottingham in and about the mending, sustaining and repairing of their bridges over the water of Trent".

Bridge Estate was thus created by Royal Charter on 21 February 1551 with the then Corporation as sole trustee.

It was established in 1945 that Bridge Estate was and had from the beginning been a Charity. Consequently, the property of the Estate and the Council as Trustee, are subject to the law affecting charitable trusts, the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners and the provisions of the Charities Act 2011, various statutes and the provisions of Charity Law.

Trustee selection methods

Nottingham City Council (NCC) is the sole Trustee. NCC has 55 elected members who are elected on a 4 year cycle. The following is the list of councillors for the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:

Councillor Ali	Councillor Longford
Councillor Arnold	Councillor Malcolm
Councillor Aslam	Councillor McCulloch
Councillor Ball	Councillor McDonald
Councillor Battlemuch	Councillor Mellen
Councillor Bryan	Councillor Molife
Councillor Campbell	Councillor Morley
Councillor Chapman	Councillor Morris
Councillor Choudhry	Councillor Neal
Councillor Clark	Councillor Norris
Councillor Collins	Councillor Ottewell
Councillor Culley	Councillor Packer
Councillor Dewinton	Councillor Parbutt
Councillor Edwards	Councillor Peach
Councillor Ferguson	Councillor Piper

Councillor G Khan	Councillor S Parton* (deceased)
Councillor Gibson	Councillor S Williams*
Councillor Grocock	Councillor Saghir
Councillor Hartshorne	Councillor Smith
Councillor Healy	Councillor Spencer
Councillor Heaton	Councillor Steel
Councillor Ibrahim	Councillor Trimble
Councillor Jeffery	Councillor Unczur
Councillor Jenkins	Councillor Urquhart
Councillor Johnson	Councillor W Smith
Councillor Jones	Councillor Watson
Councillor K Williams*	Councillor Webster
Councillor Khan	Councillor Wildgust
Councillor Klein	Councillor Wood
Councillor Liversidge	
(former members)*	

Trusts and Charities Committee

Councillors are appointed to membership of the Trusts and Charities Committee by full Council to fulfil the Council's responsibilities as Trustee. The Constitution allows that where in-year changes are required to memberships, either at the request of the relevant political group or because a member has resigned or ceased to be eligible for membership, the Deputy Chief Executive/Corporate Director for Resources has the authority to action those changes subject to political balance being preserved where applicable and to the changes made being reported to the next meeting of Council. Details of membership will be updated and published on the Council's website on an ongoing basis. The following is the current list of the Trusts and Charities Committee appointed to approve the Annual Report and financial statements for the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:

Councillor John Hartshorne (Chair)
Councillor Thulani Molife (Vice Chair)
Councillor Liaqat Ali
Councillor Glyn Jenkins
Councillor Carole-Ann Jones
Councillor Anne Peach
Councillor Timothy Spencer
Councillor Roger Steel
Councillor Sam Webster
Councillor Steph Williams*
Councillor Ken Williams*
Councillor Jackie Morris*
(no longer members)*

Induction and training of Trusts and Charities Committee

Following appointment, councillors are invited to attend an induction which includes training on their role and responsibilities on behalf of the Trustee, with particular regard to the public benefit requirement. The historical background, policies and procedures of Bridge Estate are also covered and the councillors receive copies of Charity Commission published guidance.

Organisational structure of the charity

Bridge Estate is a charity of which NCC is the sole trustee.

All transactions relating to the Bridge Estate are subject to the same Financial Regulations and procedures as those relating to land and property held by NCC. The Annual Report and Financial Statements are reported to and approved by Councillors of the Trusts and Charities Committee each year.

Risk Management

The Bridge Estate adopts the NCC's Risk Management Policy, tailored as appropriate for the Trust. The Trustee is committed to a programme of risk management to protect the Charity's assets. A Risk Register is held which identifies the key risks and the measures in place to mitigate such risks. Procedures are also in place to ensure that appropriate advice and support is provided to Trusts and Charities Committee as and when required.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objectives

The initial sole objective of the charity was the provision of funds for the maintenance and repair of Trent Bridge. However, by the late nineteenth century the income generated by the Estate was in excess of that required for maintenance of Trent Bridge and consequently the objectives of the Estate were extended by virtue of section 78 of the Nottingham Corporation Act 1882.

The charitable objectives are now threefold:

1. To provide for the efficient maintenance and repair of Trent Bridge and the approaches to it.
2. To provide a contingency fund for the possible construction of such new bridge or bridges over the River Trent as may be found necessary or desirable.
3. To apply the residue of any income as the trustee thinks best for the improvement of the City of Nottingham and the public benefit of its inhabitants.



Trent Bridge

Main objectives for the financial year 2013/14 -

1. To ensure the necessary financial provision is available if required to provide a vehicle and pedestrian communication link for the City of Nottingham via Trent Bridge.
2. Surplus revenue generated by the Charity to be invested through NCC to support the City Council's aims and objectives for the city as set out in the Council Plan and the Medium Term Financial Strategy.
3. The continued development of the Trust's property portfolio with a view to minimizing the risk of exposure to adverse economic conditions and protecting and increasing its income and capital value of its assets.

Strategies

Management of the property portfolio

The stated objective of setting up a contingency fund for the possible construction of new bridges on the River Trent is effectively met by the management of the property portfolio. In practice, although properties could either be sold or mortgaged to fund such expenditure, the current local government context means that there are more efficient and effective ways of raising the funds required in order to provide for major maintenance or replacement of such bridges. As has been stated above, NCC is able to earmark funds from the Local Transport Plan for this purpose and substituting Bridge Estate funds would unnecessarily run down the value of the overall portfolio.

Funds generated by the Bridge Estate holding, either through day-to-day operations or sale/mortgage would, in this context, only be applied where other funding routes have been exhausted. For the latter option, The Trustee recognises that the ability to generate the level of sales required to replace the Trent Bridge would be difficult to realise in the short-term – further confirming the benefit of working, where possible, within the current local government financial context. There is a further restriction on the ability to generate funds in this way through the possibility that historic restrictions on the disposal of specific 'endowed' properties may exist.

The following schedule details the number of assets that were owned by the Bridge Estate as at 30 March 2014. The properties are grouped into 14 'Property Type' categories, which defines the use and, in the case of ground leases, tenure. This classification provides information about the physical type and activity but does not necessarily identify the nature of the investment.

Item Investment Category	Number of Leases	Rental Income	Property Value	Void Leases
1 Prime Retail & Good Secondary	6	£611,000	£7,847,000	2
2 Secondary Retail	2	£15,150	£180,000	0
3 Primary Offices and Good Secondary	6	£176,850	£2,182,000	2
4 Secondary Offices	1	-	£215,000	1
5 Research and Development	1	£157,875	£1,670,000	0
6 Industrial Modern	9	£247,600	£2,050,000	4
7 Industrial Other (50 yrs +)	9	£181,983	£2,256,500	1
8 Ground Lease (Industrial)	18	£66,265.90	£2,722,050	0
9 Premium and Peppercorn Ground Lease	22	£2,841	£746,050	0
10 Agricultural	4	£19,972.32	£1,291,500	0
11 Depots	10	£554,867	£6,028,000	0
12 Residential	4	£1,500	£147,000	3
13 Allotments	5	£4,890	£590,000	0
14 Other	8	£2,488.95	-	0
Total	105	£2,043,283	£27,925,100	13

The ownership includes a number of principal retail and commercial properties, residential and industrial ground leases, agricultural holdings, depots and a miscellaneous range of other properties. Officers are in the process of selling off the residential portion of the portfolio, as the condition of the properties is becoming worse and the repair liabilities could soon outweigh the value of the units. By the end of this financial year 13 of the 15 residential units had been sold

Whilst investments are held in a single investment class (except money held on interest awaiting reinvestment), investment risk is in effect spread through the diverse range of property type, location and tenure.

To maximise return on investment, the Council as Trustee is obliged to let properties at full market rent and lettings are on a full repairing, insuring and maintenance basis where it is practical to do so. In the case of multi occupied premises where the estate is responsible for external repairs, heating, cleaning common parts, insurance etc, the costs are generally recovered by way of additional service charge.

The rents of properties leased for a term of years are reviewed in accordance with the terms of the agreement and current market conditions and short term 'periodic' tenancies are generally reviewed every 3 years. In the case of expiring leases, these are either renewed on negotiated terms or marketed for re-letting where the original lessee does not wish to continue. In all cases, terms will be negotiated to secure the best outcome for the Trust including where possible an increased rent unless there are other objectives that the Trustee wishes to secure.

Investment Policy

The Investment Policy is to seek to achieve an absolute return over the long term in order to meet increases in expenditure and maintain the Trust's fund in real terms. Any funds generated by the sale of property are temporarily invested until a new investment opportunity is identified by the property manager, in consultation with the Trusts and Charities Committee. When investing surplus Bridge Estate Funds, NCC adhere to their Investment Strategy which complies with the Local Government Act 2003 in support of obtaining the best yield for the Trust.

Insurances

Properties held within the Bridge Estate Charity are covered by NCC's Fire and Terrorism insurance policy. Appropriate recharges are made to the Bridge Estate based on the valuation of individual properties and subject to a de minimis value of £100,000. Premiums are also paid in respect of lifts in Century House and Alexander Fleming Building.

Public Benefit Statement

What a charity's aims are and what it has done to carry them out

The maintenance and repair of Trent Bridge and approaches remains the primary objective of the charity. Trent Bridge is the major vehicle communication route from the south of the City and is critical in bringing economic benefit to the City. This is increasingly important in light of the downturn in the global and national economy. The bridge is open to the public at large, assuring public benefit on an open access basis. There are no restrictions regarding the members of the public who may use the bridge and no fees are charged.

The Trustee's Annual Report for the year ending 31 March 2014 confirms that any residual income would be applied to the improvement of the City of Nottingham in support of the Council's aims and objectives, as set out in the Council Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy. This is delivered through the maintenance and protection of the Trust's portfolio of income producing assets. In support of this, the Annual Report provides a financial review, identifies activities and achievements and sets out future proposals.

Who it seeks to benefit

The surplus income generated by the charity is transferred to NCC's General Fund and is used for the benefit of the citizens of Nottingham. As referred to above, the surplus contributes directly to the delivery of Nottingham's priorities as set out in the Council Plan and enables the Council to provide the citizens of Nottingham with effective and efficient services.

How people have benefited

The surplus income generated by the Bridge Estate has assisted the Council in their key priorities identified in the Council Plan, as follows:

Cut unemployment by a quarter

Cut crime and halve anti-social behaviour

Ensure that more school leavers get a job, training or further education than any other city

Keep your neighbourhood as clean as the city centre

Help keep energy bills down

The Council's focus will continue to address the above in subsequent financial years and the Bridge Estate fixed asset portfolio will be actively managed to secure new investment properties, increase income and reduce risk in an uncertain market.

The Bridge Estate's transfer to NCC's General Fund also represents an equivalent saving for Nottingham citizens who pay council tax on a Band D property of £25 (£20 in 2012/13).



Century House

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The sole activity of the Bridge Estate is investing, through property ownership, to generate income that is utilised for the objectives of the Charity and to grow the capital value of its assets, to further the charitable purposes for the public benefit. The property portfolio is managed on behalf of Bridge Estate by Strategic Property, a division of NCC's Resources Department.

During 2013/14 the Strategic Property service continued its policy of selling older, management intensive properties and completed two significant disposals. The sale of the block of properties bounded by Beck Street, Convent Street and Lower Parliament Street was completed on 11 November 2013 at a consideration of £1,270,000. The purchaser was the main tenant of this complex.

The disposal of 110 -138 Mansfield Road, a terrace of Grade 2 listed offices in need of investment, was completed on 14 August 2013 and produced a receipt of £1,125,000.

Bridge Estate owns Woolsthorpe Close depot an asset acquired from EMEB in 2002. Part of the complex is occupied by e-on, the remainder is occupied by the City Council (Neighbourhood Services). A scheme of refurbishment was completed on the City Council accommodation in 2013 and a new 10 year lease completed, which has resulted in the rent increasing from £47,500 to £133,500 per annum.

The disposal of the residential properties continued; during the past year 10 units were disposed of generating a total of £588,500.

Refurbishment of stock continues to be a target for this financial year. Refurbishment of the second floor offices in Century House, Chapel Bar has been completed and works to the third floor commenced. Fresh interest has been generated although a new letting has yet to be achieved. Works to garage premises at 49 Hungerhill Road, which is currently vacant, will commence in May 2014. Other properties in the portfolio will be reviewed and refurbishments completed if feasible to do so.

There will be an ongoing review of the portfolio to identify older assets held by the Trust which could result in investment capital being realised. Should this proposal be approved by the Trusts and Charities Committee, total capital reserves will grant the Trust the opportunity to secure positive reinvestment in the portfolio, either through the acquisition of new assets or the improvement or refurbishment of existing properties.

The Strategic Property service has continued to secure tenant demand for investment properties, although in common with the market generally, there has been little by way of rental growth during the year. The policy remains, however, to achieve market rates for rental, ensuring the charity receives value for money.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Detailed accounts of the Bridge Estate are included in the following pages.

Policy on reserves

The Charity may hold reserves or funds to even out the financial impact of significant costs for any particular year.

The Charity's objectives state that any residue of any income should be used for the improvement of the City of Nottingham and the public benefit of its inhabitants, therefore any remaining surplus of income over expenditure during the year is transferred to NCC's General Fund.

The Original Estimated Surplus to be transferred to NCC's General Fund for the benefit of the citizens of Nottingham was £1,609,900 (£1,705,930 2012/13). The actual Surplus transferred was £1,439,734 for 2013/14 (£1,484,315 2012/13).

Review of financial position

Below is a summary of the income generated and resources expended:

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
INCOMING RESOURCES	1,999,947	(1,996,586)
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Surplus transferred to NCC General Fund	1,439,734	1,484,315
Cost of Generating Funds	451,991	414,001
Governance Costs	95,559	79,320
Contribution to repairs and renewals fund	12,663	18,950
	1,999,947	1,996,586

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

A property investment portfolio is a dynamic resource and needs to be actively managed if it is to develop and resist the effects of economic downturn. The principal focus should be on proactive management of the portfolio's income profile, maximising income from existing properties, acquiring prime assets in favour of secondary stock where possible and developing a mix of investments aimed at creating stability, secure income, capital and revenue growth and minimised risk.

The current portfolio includes some of these elements:

- A diverse range of assets offering some security against the decline of a specific market sector
- Revenue supported by a range of income generating investments including the modern industrial units, some quality office and retail space
- Secure ground lease investments providing strong capital growth and strategic control of land use.
- An opportunity to buy in leases within its own assets, securing the benefit of marriage value

However, the Portfolio is somewhat unbalanced with a high number of management intensive, low income producing assets and few that might be described as prime quality. In times of economic recession, the portfolio is susceptible to loss of income through a stagnated rental market and the risk of voids.

The Trust holds some good investments evidenced by the Alexander Fleming Building at the Science Park, retail premises on Lister Gate/Wheeler Gate and offices at Castle Marina. Other good secondary investments such as Century House on Chapel Bar and Castle Gate House are also beneficial assets. However, the portfolio would be significantly strengthened by the introduction of more high quality investments offering secure income supported by strong tenant covenants.

Following the acquisition of Lister Gate/Wheeler Gate, Bridge Estate still holds additional investment resources, held as cash and other investments. These monies are currently earning little investment income and a proactive strategy has been adopted with a view to utilising any available investment resources to facilitate both strategic and opportunistic property acquisitions.

The strategy is based on the following principles:

- A dedicated investment resource of circa £3m - £4m to fund acquisitions and capital investment and sourced from existing capital and receipts from selected disposals.
- All assets in the portfolio to be rated on their potential for retention or disposal with a view to actively pursuing early disposal in selected cases.
- That specific opportunities be identified for using additional investment resources for the improvement of existing assets where it is can be demonstrated the investment will generate increased income or maintain income otherwise at risk. This might include the refurbishment of offices or workspace or buying in leasehold interests to provide an asset that is more attractive to a potential tenant.

- That opportunities for strategic acquisitions be brought to future committees for consideration where it can be demonstrated they will:
 - Secure income generation
 - Good potential for rental growth
 - Resilience to changing economic conditions
- An annual review of the policy for disposals and acquisitions looking at projections for the forthcoming year and the influence of opportunities secured in the previous year.
- The exploration of opportunities within the portfolio where value can be secured through strategic acquisition of third party interests, securing planning consent where it is beneficial and is considered to add value to potential disposals
- Maintaining and developing existing income through selective investment in assets identified for retention.



Castle Bridge Office

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statements include comparative figures for the previous year and consist of the following:

- **Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA)** is a single accounting statement with the objective of showing all incoming resources and resources expended by the charity in the year on all its funds.
- **Balance Sheet** setting out the assets, liabilities and funds of the Trust;
- **Notes to Financial Statements** explaining the accounting policies adopted and explanations of information contained in the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting and Reporting by Charities ([Revised 2005](#)). The Trustee confirms that the Trust's assets are available and adequate to fulfill the obligations of the Trust. Nottingham City Council is required to publish International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) compliant accounts. The Bridge Estate forms part of NCC's Group Accounts, and therefore the accounts have been consolidated on this basis. No adjustments were required to these accounts upon consolidation.



Eastcroft

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee's Responsibilities

The Charity Commission has introduced a framework for accounting for charities, to meet the need for public accountability for the resources held by charities. It is a combination of legislation and best practice.

The legal requirements are contained in Part VI of the Charities Act 1993 (as amended), The Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 1995 as amended by the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2000 and the Charities (Annual Return) Regulations 1997 made by the Commissioners under Part VI of the 1993 Act.

The accounting and reporting requirements are complemented by the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting by Charities (the Charities SORP), which was revised in March 2005 to consolidate all amendments and recommendations made since SORP 2000.

The Trustee is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of the charity's financial affairs;
- to prepare the Annual Report and financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly, the charity's state of affairs as at the end of the financial year and which presents its incoming resources and its application of resources in that year.

In preparing these statements the Trustee has ensured that:

- suitable accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently;
- judgements and estimates have been made that were reasonable and prudent;
- the relevant legal requirements and recommended practices have been followed;
- they are prepared on the basis that the Bridge Estate is a going concern.

The Trustee is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which are up to date and for maintaining a satisfactory system of control over the charity's books of account and transactions.

The Trustee is also responsible for ensuring that arrangements are made to safeguard the assets of the charity and reasonable steps are taken for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustee must take any steps that they ought to have taken in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of any such information.

As far as the Trustee is aware there is no relevant audit information about which the Bridge Estate auditors are unaware

ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Approved by the Trusts and Charities Committee and signed on behalf of Nottingham City Council
by:

_____ Date:
Geoff Walker (CIMA)
Acting Chief Finance Officer

_____ Date:
J Hartshorne, Signed for the Trustee

The notes form part of these accounts.

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 March 2014

	2013/14			2012/13
	Unrestricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds £	Total Funds £
<u>INCOMING RESOURCES</u>				
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds				
Investment Income				
Rents	(1,932,914)		(1,932,914)	(1,809,181)
Other Recharges	(5,115)		(5,115)	(15,342)
Interest on Arrears	(7,805)		(7,805)	(5,285)
Investment Income	(4,114)		(4,114)	(12,068)
Other Incoming Resources	(49,999)		(49,999)	(154,710)
Total Incoming Resources	(1,999,947)	0	(1,999,947)	(1,996,586)
<u>RESOURCES EXPENDED</u>				
Charitable Activities				
Surplus transferred to NCC	1,439,734		1,439,734	1,484,315
Costs of Generating Funds				
Investment Management Costs				
Premises Costs		262,160	262,160	294,032
Supplies and Services		40,200	40,200	57,685
Agency And Contracted Services		6,597	6,597	12,277
Management & Administration		39,764	39,764	50,007
Interest Payable		103,270	103,270	0
Total Cost of Generating Funds	0	451,991	451,991	414,001
Governance Costs				
Audit Fees	7,500		7,500	7,500
Management Costs	88,059		88,059	71,820
Total Governance Costs	95,559	0	95,559	79,320
Total Resources Expended	1,535,293	451,991	1,987,284	1,977,636
Net (incoming)/outgoing resources before transfers	(464,654)	451,991	(12,663)	(18,950)
Gross Transfer Between Funds	451,991	(451,991)	0	0
Net (incoming)/outgoing resources before other recognised gains and losses	(12,663)	0	(12,663)	(18,950)

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 March 2014 (Continued)

	2013/14			2012/13
	Unrestricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds £	Total Funds £
Net (incoming)/outgoing resources before other recognised gains and losses	(12,663)	0	(12,663)	(18,950)
Other Recognised (Gains)/Losses				
Realised (Gains)/Losses on Investment Assets		(781,833)	(781,833)	(91,000)
Unrealised (Gains)/Losses on Revaluation of Investment Assets		376,990	376,990	1,625,954
Net Movement in Funds	(12,663)	(404,843)	(417,506)	1,516,004
Reconciliation of Funds				
Total Funds Brought Forward	(298,950)	(26,341,018)	(26,639,968)	(28,155,972)
Total Funds Carried Forward	(311,613)	(26,745,861)	(27,057,474)	(26,639,968)

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Note	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments			
Investment Property	8.a)	28,303,669	29,624,850
Other Investments	8.b)	602,297	582,038
Total Fixed Assets		28,905,966	30,206,888
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors (net of Bad Debt Provision)	8.c)	3,142,394	625,533
Cash at Bank	8.c)	1,051,087	1,717,946
Total Current Assets		4,193,481	2,343,479
LIABILITIES			
Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year	8.d)	(2,470,501)	(1,953,639)
Net Current Assets		1,722,980	389,840
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		30,628,946	30,596,728
Creditors - Amounts falling due after one year	8.e)	(40,879)	(33,879)
Long Term Borrowing	11	(3,530,593)	(3,922,881)
NET ASSETS		27,057,474	26,639,968
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY			
Endowment Fund		(26,745,861)	(26,341,018)
Unrestricted income funds		(311,613)	(298,950)
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS		(27,057,474)	(26,639,968)

Approved by the Trusts and Charities Committee and signed on behalf of Nottingham City Council by:

Geoff Walker (CIMA)
Acting Chief Finance Officer

Date:

J Hartshorne, Signed for the Trustee

Date:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Principles

The Annual Report summarises the Bridge Estate transactions for 2013/14 financial year together with its financial position at 31 March 2014.

This section explains the accounting policies applied in producing the Annual Report for the Bridge Estate. Accounting policies are the principles, bases, conventions and rules by which transactions are recognised, measured and presented in the accounts.

Basis of preparation

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and applicable regulations and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice", issued by the Charities Commission in February 2005 (The Charities SORP).

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the historic cost basis of accounting except for investment properties which have been included at revalued amounts.

Compliance with the Charities SORP and the adoption of accounting standards and principles issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board ensures that the accounts show "a true and fair view" of transactions during the year and the financial position of the Bridge Estate at the year end.

Incoming Resources

Income receipts are accrued and accounted for in the period to which they relate. Payments received in advance are recognised as a liability on the balance sheet within creditors.

Rental income is recorded when the invoices are raised and become due for payment.

Resources Expended

All expenditure is accrued and accounted for in the period during which they are consumed or received. Accruals have been made for all material sums unpaid at the year end for goods or services received or work completed. Receipts received in advance are recognised as an asset on the balance sheet within debtors.

Cost of Generating Funds

Investment management costs mainly relate to premises expenses, which includes day to day maintenance and insurance. These are initially charged against the Endowment Fund in the SoFA, as recommended in the Charities SORP, but transferred to Unrestricted Funds within Gross Transfer Between Funds.

Charitable Activities

The net expenditure or income of the Bridge Estate is transferred to NCC's General Fund for the benefit of the citizens of Nottingham.

Governance Costs

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangements, which relate to the general running of the charity, as opposed to direct management functions inherent in generating funds, service delivery and programme. These activities provide the governance infrastructure which allows the charity to operate and to generate the information required for public accountability.

Direct costs include external audit fees, valuation fees and costs associated with trustee meetings and preparing statutory accounts.

Fixed Assets

Investment properties

Investment properties are those used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation for the Bridge Estate. Investment properties are measured initially at cost. They are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation and on disposal are shown within the SOFA. However as revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not allowed by statute to impact on the financial activities of the Bridge Estate, they do not form part of the income and expenditure totals, but provide details within the SOFA of the movement on the Endowment Fund. Any sale proceeds are posted to the Endowment Fund.

Rental income from investment properties is credited to investment income within the SOFA.

Where land or property is held as a community asset, dedicated for the enjoyment of the public in perpetuity they are given a value of £NIL.

Other investments

Other investments are included in the Balance Sheet at market value and include loans and government stocks.

Other recognised Gains/(losses)

The gains/(losses) on investment assets, represents the differences between proceeds received on disposals and their market value at the beginning of the year.

The gains/(losses) on revaluation of investment assets represents material changes in property valuations.

Accruals of Expenditure and Income

The accounts of the Bridge Estate are maintained on an accruals basis. This means that sums due to or from the Bridge Estate during the year are included whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year. Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the balance sheet. Cash received or paid and not yet recognised as income or expenditure is shown as a creditor (receipt in advance) or debtor (payment in advance) in the balance sheet and the SOFA adjusted accordingly. Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date that the Bridge Estate provides the associated goods or services.

This policy is not followed for certain quarterly payments, including gas and electricity, where expenditure is recorded at the date of meter reading rather than being apportioned between financial years. This policy is consistently applied each year and, therefore, does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

Where it is doubtful that a debt will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to the SoFA for the income that might not be collected. This bad debt provision is offset against the debtor balance on the balance sheet. In many cases, the value to be entered in respect of accrued transactions will be certain.

In others, this value has to be estimated and reference is then made to past transactions and trends in order to determine the likely value.

Cash

Cash is represented by deposits held within the Bridge Estate bank account.

Funds of the Charity

Endowment fund

The capital of the Bridge Estate is held as a permanent endowment fund. There is no power to convert the capital into income; the fund must generally be held indefinitely.

Unrestricted income fund

This fund has been established so that the cost of repairing Trent Bridge was spread out and does not impact on the finances of the Charity in a particular year. In 2006/07 an additional Renewal and Repairs Fund was set up to meet the cost of repairs to the housing stock held by the Bridge Estate. Annual contributions are made to the fund and repairs costs are charged to the SoFA in the year they are carried out, with transfers being taken from the fund.

The income from the fund is unrestricted income but it is expendable at the discretion of the active trustees in the furtherance of the charity's objectives.

Going concern

The Annual Report is prepared on a going concern basis.

2. TAX STATUS OF BRIDGE ESTATE

Bridge Estate is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from income tax and capital gains tax on income and gains falling within S531 ITA 2007 and S256 CGA 1992. Nottingham City Council is the sole trustee of the Bridge Estate and, in accordance with VAT notice 749, is entitled to recover VAT incurred on the expenditure of the Bridge Estate under section 33 of the VAT Act 1994.

3. MOVEMENT OF FUNDS

Summary of Fund Movements

Fund Name	Balances B/ Fwd £	Incoming Resources £	Outgoing Resources £	Transfers £	Gains and Losses £	Balances C/ Fwd £
Endowment	(26,341,018)		451,991	(451,991)	(404,843)	(26,745,861)
Unrestricted	(298,950)	(1,999,947)	1,535,293	451,991		(311,613)
Total	(26,639,968)	(1,999,947)	1,987,284	0	(404,843)	(27,057,474)

Other Recognised (Gains)/Losses

The annual revaluation of the property portfolio has been completed in 2013/14 resulting in a loss on revaluation of assets of £397,250. The revaluation of investments held with CCLA Investment Management Ltd – COIF Charity Funds in 2013/14 has resulted in a gain of £20,260.

(Gains)/Losses on disposal of investment assets

Property	(Gain) or loss on disposal of Investment Assets £
Beck Street, Convent Street and Lower Parliament Street	167,167
53 Shelton St	(13,000)
77 Wellington St	(14,000)
2 Gorsey Road	(49,500)
349 Woodborough Road	(127,500)
Glaisdale Drive	(170,000)
110-138 Mansfield Road	(575,000)
	(781,833)

Unrestricted income fund

An annual contribution of £12,663 (£18,950 2012/13) was made to the Renewal and Repairs Fund, bringing the cumulative balance to £311,613.

4. ANALYSIS OF INCOMING CAPITAL RESOURCES

As a general rule, incoming capital resources to the Bridge Estate are generated by the sale of investment properties or the payment of premiums in respect of the re-gearing of long leaseholds. The Bridge Estate capital fund is a permanent endowment fund which means that it cannot usually be spent as income. Thus, any income generated by the sale of freehold land or buildings, or the re-gearing of long leaseholds on payment of a premium, must be reinvested in the purchase or improvement of freehold land and buildings.

At the discretion of the Charity Commission, funds may be spent on infra-structure assets but any sum spent will have to be recouped and the capital fund replenished.

5. TRUSTEE BENEFITS AND TRANSACTIONS

None

6. TRUSTEE INDEMNITY INSURANCE COSTS

None

7. GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS

None

8. ANALYSIS OF FIGURES IN THE MAIN STATEMENTS

(a) Investment Property

Investment property represents assets owned by the Bridge Estate, primarily property and buildings all situated in the United Kingdom.

The portfolio of property is mainly investment properties which are valued by Nottingham City Council Property Service Chartered Surveyor (member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) and in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Standards Manual (the Red Book). Properties held by the Bridge Estate are non operational properties and as such the valuation is on the basis of open market value. This area is managed by the Director of Workplace Strategy and Property.

Investment properties in the portfolio are valued at market value in accordance with the Charities SORP. Some properties have a de-minimis value of £NIL as they are community assets, dedicated for the enjoyment of the public in perpetuity.

Assets that are sold are re-valued pending sale and written out of the accounts at this value.

Analysis of the movement in Investment Property	2013/14	2012/13
	£	£
Carrying value (market value) at beginning of year	29,624,850	23,136,640
Add: Additions to investments at cost	1,278,569	8,376,737
Less: Disposals at carrying value	(2,202,500)	(216,000)
Add/deduct: Net gains/(losses) on revaluation	(397,250)	(1,672,527)
Carrying value (market value) at end of year	28,303,669	29,624,850

The following properties whose value is greater than £1m, are considered to be material in the context of the investment property list:

Property	2013/14	2012/13
	Value (£)	Value (£)
Century House, 8-18 Chapel Bar	1,000,000	697,200
Woolsthorpe Close, Off Wigman Road, Bilborough	2,853,000	2,825,000
Eastcroft Depot, London Road	2,590,000	2,590,000
The Alexander Fleming Building, Nottingham Science and Technology Park, University Boulevard	1,670,000	1,745,000
34-38 Lister Gate	6,937,000	7,000,000
Units 21-29, Whitemoor Court, Nuthall Road	2,050,000	2,176,000

(b) Other Investments

Investments are included in the Balance Sheet at market value. All amounts are held in the UK, and with the exception of the COIF Accumulation units, are not quoted on the

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Nottingham City Council Loans	269,643	269,643
Government Stocks	1,385	1,385
COIF Accumulation Units	331,269	311,010
	602,297	582,038

Analysis of the movement in Other Investments	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Carrying value (market value) at beginning of year	582,038	4,822,175
Add: Additions to investments at cost	-	-
Less: Disposals at carrying value	(1)	(4,286,710)
Add/deduct: Net gains/(losses) on revaluation	20,260	46,573
Carrying value (market value) at end of year	602,297	582,038

UK Stock Exchange. The breakdown of investments is shown below:

The loan of £4,286,710 previously held by NCC on behalf of the Bridge Estate has been used in 2012/13 to purchase an investment property.

(c) Current Assets

Debtors

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Trade	568,554	318,899
Amounts due from subsidiary and associated undertakings	2,573,840	294,803
Other debtors	-	11,138
Prepayments & accrued Income	-	693
	3,142,394	625,533

Cash

The increase in cash represents cash held in the new bank account for the Bridge Estate at the end of the year.

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,051,087	1,717,946

(d) Creditors - Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Trade	-	(20,860)
Amounts due to subsidiary and associated undertakings	(1,774,867)	(1,592,179)
Other creditors	(503,292)	(223,879)
Accruals & Deferred Income	(192,342)	(116,721)
	(2,470,501)	(1,953,639)

(e) Creditors – Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2013/14 £	2012/13 £
Rent Bonds	(40,879)	(33,879)

9. GUARANTEES, FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AND LOAN LIABILITIES

None

10. AUDIT FEES

A sum of £7,500 (£7,500 2012/13) has been accrued in respect of the cost of auditing the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014. This is included in the SoFA-Governance Costs.

11. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

NCC is the sole trustee of the Bridge Estate and any transactions between these two parties must be disclosed in accordance with Charity SORP.

In previous years any surplus cash and capital receipts generated from property sales were deposited within the City Council bank account pending reinvestment in property. At the end of the financial year 2012/13 a new bank account was set-up for the Bridge Estate and all transactions relating to the Bridge Estate are processed through this account.

A loan of £3,922,881 was approved in 2012/13 to assist in the purchase of an investment property, this loan is for a period of 20 years and for accounting purposes the £3,922,881 is treated as long term borrowing. The payment due dates are annually starting on the 31 March 2014. The payments will be made up of £196,144 principal and 2.70% pa interest on the average loan balance in the year. In 2013/14 the Bridge Estate paid £103,270 interest, which is shown within the SoFA under Investment Costs.

Monies due from NCC at the end of the financial year by the Bridge Estate was £2,573,840 (£294,803 2012/13) and monies owed to NCC was £1,578,723 (£1,592,179 2012/13).

In addition to transactions involving investments and cash balances, there are other transactions between the Charity and the City Council in respect of the day to day operations of the Charity.

In the year to 31 March 2014 various City Council departments paid a sum of £327,329 (£291,412 2012/13) in respect of office space let by the Charity at current market rents subject to periodic reviews. This income is included in the SoFA.

NCC charged the Bridge Estate £127,823 in the year to 31 March 2014 (£121,287 2012/13) in respect of officers' time and management and maintenance of properties. Of this total it is estimated that £88,059 (£71,280 2012/13) is attributable to the governance of the Charity. These costs relate to the preparation of the final accounts, valuation fees, legal fees and attendance and preparation for the Trusts and Charities Committee meetings.

The Charity paid a total sum of £6,597 (£12,277 2012/13) respectively for grounds maintenance and contract cleaning. The payments are shown within Agency and Contracted Services in the SoFA.

Surplus of income over expenditure during the year is transferred to NCC's General Fund for the improvement of the City of Nottingham and the public benefit of its inhabitants £1,439,734 2013/14 (£1,484,315 2012/13).

Apart from the transactions referred to above, individual active trustees did not receive any benefits from the Bridge Estate.

Independent Auditor's Report to the trustee of Bridge Estate

We have audited the financial statements of Bridge Estate for the year ended 31 March 2014 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charity's trustee, as a body, in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustee and auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustee's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 16, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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 (APB'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 charity's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Trustee's 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 charity's affairs as at 31 March 2014, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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 Charities Act 2011.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

the information given in the Trustee's Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or

sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or

the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Rogers Spencer
Statutory Auditor

Date.....

Newstead House
Pelham Road
Nottingham
NG5 1AP

Rogers Spencer is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.