

Why me? UK

Annual report and financial statements

Year ended 31 August 2020

Charity number 1137123

Company number 06992709

Why me?

Contents

Legal and administrative information	2
Trustees' annual report	3
Independent examiner's report	13
Statement of financial activities	14
Balance sheet	15
Notes to the financial statements	16

Legal and administrative information

Board of Trustees

Cathy James
Richard Monkhouse
Belinda Hopkins

William Jacks
Kate Aldous
Victor Azubuike
Davina Cull
Janet Hamilton Fleming
Dani Gover
Catherine Heard
Lucy Knell-Taylor
Brian Neale
Matthew Pink
Kim Smith

Chair – *appointed 21 October 2020*
resigned as Chair 21 October 2020
Deputy Chair – *appointed 21 October 2020*
appointed as trustee 10 January 2020
Deputy Chair – *appointed 21 October 2020*
appointed 18 September 2020
appointed 18 September 2020
resigned 5 December 2020
resigned 21 October 2020
appointed 10 January 2020, resigned 22 April 2020
resigned 22 April 2020
appointed 18 September 2020
appointed 18 September 2020

resigned 10 January 2020

Director

Lucy Jaffé

Charity registration no.

1137123

Company registration no.

06992709

Registered address

CAN Mezzanine
7-14 Great Dover Street
London
SE1 4YR

Independent examiner

Haines Watts
4 Claridge Court
Lower Kings Road
Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire
HP4 2AF

Accountant

Andy Nash Accounting & Consultancy Ltd
Units 24 & 25, Goodsheds Container Village
Hood Road
Barry, CF62 5QU

Principal bankers

Lloyds Bank plc
15 Blackheath Village
Blackheath
London
SE3 9LH

Trustees' annual report

The Board of Trustees, who are also directors of the Charity for the purposes of the Companies Act, and trustees for charity law purposes, submit their annual report and the financial statements of Why me? UK for the year ended 31 August 2020. The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the Charity comply with current statutory requirements, including the Charity Act 2011, as well as the requirements of the Charity's governing document and the provisions of the 'Charities SORP (FRS 102) - 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) second edition (effective 1 January 2019)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), and the Companies Act 2006.

Objectives and activities

Why me? is the only national charity campaigning for victims to have access to Restorative Justice. Victims of crime often feel excluded, confused and re-victimised by the criminal justice process. Restorative Justice brings them back to the heart of the discussion, and allows them to have their voices heard. Restorative Justice gives people the opportunity to talk about the impact of the crime and seek answers about why it happened. Many people affected by crime say that this is empowering and helps them to move forward.

Why me? was established to help people affected by crime to recover and to increase public awareness about the impact of crime through research and other activities.

Founded in 2009, the charity was born out of the story of two men. Will Riley was attacked and burgled in his home by Peter Woolf, whom he next met in a Restorative Justice meeting in HMP Pentonville in 2002. That meeting changed both men's lives. Will experienced the power and potential of Restorative Justice and wanted everyone affected by crime to have access to it. Peter committed to a new crime-free life and works with the charity to this day.

In the ten years of the charity, Why me? has been the flag bearer for victims' access to Restorative Justice. The organisation has catalysed activity to ensure that victims receive their Victim Code entitlement to be given the option of Restorative Justice.

The organisation's reach and impact is significantly increased by the contribution of our volunteer cohort, who include many facilitators in their 5th year of service, forming a team of 12. There were three volunteer office interns in the year, who worked for between 1 and 6 months, bringing enthusiasm and hours of valuable support to every aspect of our work.

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the Charity.

Achievements and performance in the year

Restorative approaches provide hope to people affected by crime. They build on the human potential for repair and rebuilding lives, not just individually, but together. We have seen this through the direct national Why me? Restorative service, and also through the charity's inspiring educational and support work with Restorative Justice professionals across the UK and the world. This delivery work has powered our communications and campaigning work to move closer to cementing restorative practice and justice into the criminal justice system.

Why me? have made clear progress with our mission to widen access to Restorative Justice for everyone affected by criminal and other harmful behaviour. In the last year, the Why me? team have witnessed unprecedented interest in Restorative Justice. People have been seeking positive alternative solutions to tensions and conflict arising from the consequences of the Covid-19 lockdown and increased awareness of structural racial inequality. On top of which there is a huge backlog in court cases, exacerbated by lockdown, against a background of a Ministry of Justice with a reduced budget.

Restorative practice

The restorative process starts with facilitated conversations with both parties to listen to their situation and ask them to address some fundamental questions:

What happened?

Who has been affected since it happened?

How do they feel about it?

What can be done to put things right?

The facilitator(s) are neutral, participation is voluntary and people only meet if it is safe and appropriate, either in prison or the community. The meeting is conducted in a circle involving the victim and offender and possibly family members or professional workers. Everyone will have been prepared in advance about what to expect by the trained facilitators present. In the meeting, or restorative conference as it is known, the facilitators proceed to ask each person in turn the restorative questions and support participants to talk directly to each other and to listen respectfully. At the end of the meeting, an outcome agreement is made between the participants, signed by all, and with SMART objectives.

If a meeting is not possible or suitable, then other forms of communication such as a letter exchange or shuttle communication may be facilitated. Many people find it beneficial to talk to a facilitator, even if it does not result in communication between the harmed and the harmer. This is known as a restorative conversation.

Restorative Context

Restorative practice facilitates dialogue between people to address the impact of harm. It can be applied in different settings, such as schools, care homes, neighbourhoods and in the Criminal Justice system. It can be used 1:1 or in circles with groups.

Restorative Justice uses Restorative Practice in the criminal justice system to help people affected by crime to achieve better understanding between each other, and to agree how to make amends. It can be used as part of a sentence, in addition to a sentence, or with an out of court disposal.

Restorative Practice in a non-criminal context is generally called restorative approaches. This is applied in situations where there is no reported crime or further action by the Police, to help people to get their questions answered and come to a resolution.

Restorative Justice policy and legislation

Over the last two years, the Government has pledged to introduce a *Victim's Law*. The precursor to this has been a National Victim Strategy (2018) and a redrafting of the Victim's Code of Practice. Why me? have brought our specialist knowledge to Government consultations and collaborated with charities and HM Prison and Probation Service to ensure that the entitlement to Restorative Justice is expressed clearly in the new Code of Practice. People with personal experience of Restorative Justice have wanted to make their opinions known, and we supported them to make videos and submissions to the consultation. The new Code should be put before Parliament in April 2021 and will form the basis for a Victim Law, scheduled for 2021/22.

The charity has been influential in opening the minds of policy-makers and professionals to use Restorative Justice in previously taboo areas, such as hate crime, domestic violence and sexual offending. The bulk of this work last year focussed on hate crime.

Restorative Justice and Hate Crime

2019-20 saw the culmination of our three-year project: *Access to Justice, Delivering Restorative Justice for hate crime*. We concluded our partnership work with Lancashire, Cambridgeshire and Avon & Somerset, to whom we are extremely grateful for their participation. The national symposium in October 2019 was popular and well attended by staff from police areas and restorative providers across the country. Two reports followed:

Making Restorative Justice happen for hate crime in your police area

Ben Andrew
November 2019

Why me?
Victims for Restorative Justice

- **Making Restorative Justice happen for hate crime in your police area:** what police, restorative providers and Police and Crime Commissioners can do to increase Restorative Justice for hate crime in their areas.
- **Making Restorative Justice happen for hate crime across the country:** focussed on what policy makers can do to improve the use of Restorative Justice for hate crime across the country.

Why me? staff travelled across the country to meet decision makers in different Police and Crime

Commissioner areas and explain our findings, which were adopted in many restorative services. We also met civil servants in the Home Office and Ministry of Justice and are in ongoing discussions about how to incorporate Restorative Justice into the National Hate Crime Action Plan. The solid evidence-base about how people and communities can benefit from Restorative Justice informed our contribution to the Police and Crime Commissioner Briefing (for the postponed 2020 elections) produced by Criminal Justice Alliance and Centre for Justice Innovation. We raised the profile of Restorative Justice as a legitimate and beneficial intervention for hate crime cases during the initial stages of The Law Commission review of Hate Crime and are pleased to see it present in their consultation paper (September 2020).

Despite the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown, we adapted by providing further events online which connected the Restorative Justice community and gave further opportunities for others to learn from our findings.

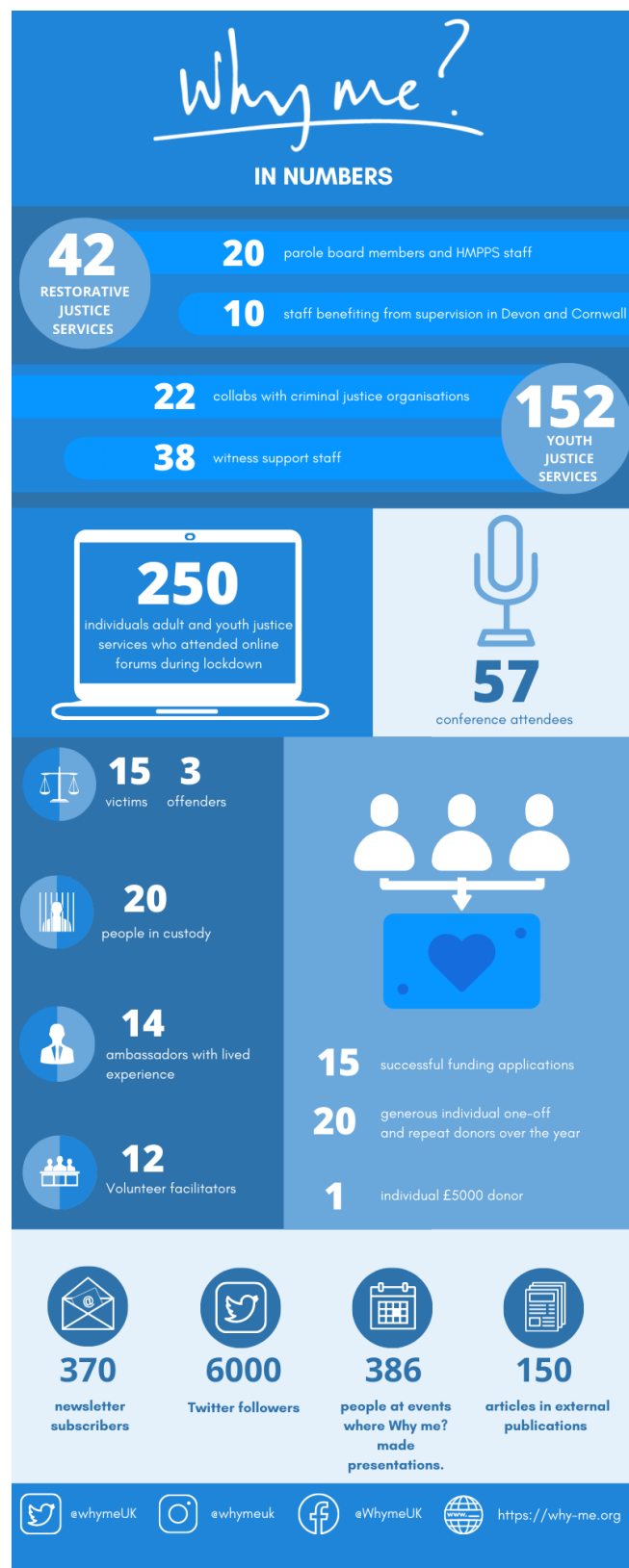
Why me? continues to push boundaries, and change perceptions about who is best placed to participate in Restorative Justice. We have two London based projects, one for and with people who are LGBT+, and one focussing on people with Learning Disability and Autism.

Working in partnership with specialist victim services, we listened to the intersectional needs of people who have been affected by crime and adapted our services to meet them. There is also a need to ensure that no matter what a person's circumstances or personal characteristics, your needs will be met under the Victim Code of Practice. There are clearly gaps in service provision, and Why me? is working with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, as well as national Government to ensure that these gaps are addressed.

Valuing Victims

We also published our latest version of the Valuing Victims' report, which scrutinises Police and Crime Commissioner returns to the Ministry of Justice about their victim services. A Freedom of Information request by Why me? revealed data from restorative services across the country which showed the real value of Restorative Justice including:

- Improved health and wellbeing.
- Being better able to cope with aspects of life.
- Increased feelings of safety.
- Being better informed and empowered.



However, this is against a backdrop of persistently low figures of victim awareness about Restorative Justice, of under 5% (where there was a known offender) from the 2020 British Crime Survey of victims of crime. We are also pushing for this data to be made routinely public, rather than subject to a Freedom of Information request.

National Restorative Service

The Why me? Restorative Justice service, has handled a few cases of extreme complexity, such as domestic violence in an extended family, and several involving hate crime, concluding with successful face-face meetings. All new referrals were put on hold from March due to the Covid 19 pandemic, but the team of two part-time staff and 12 volunteers have continued to support and talk to individuals whose cases we are working on. This has been appreciated, at a time of heightened isolation and anxiety. This activity not only benefits individuals, but also provides traction with statutory services, such as HM Probation and Prison Service and the Parole Board. We are delighted that the draft Parole Board guidance due to be finalised in early 2021 incorporates Restorative Justice.

Whilst the Covid-19 pandemic put a halt to face-face delivery of Restorative Justice by the Why me? service team of staff and volunteers, referrals continued to be facilitated as far as possible, using new ways of working. The team switched to intensive virtual support for existing service users and support forums for our ambassadors with lived experience.

70% of participants stated that they found the forums' content extremely or very helpful. 90% reported that they were able to learn tips and ideas about conducting restorative justice through the forums and the majority would attend future forums organised by Why me? We received many positive comments about our online forums including: *"Thank you for organising these, they have been really helpful particularly at the moment and various members of my team have attended at different times and found the discussions valuable."*

The Covid-19 grant from the London Emergency Response Fund funded the team to rapidly research the use of online Restorative Justice, produce a mocked-up online conference and publish 'Virtual Restorative Justice', the Why me? good practice guide about how to deliver online Restorative Justice safely. We also drew on the shared experience of professionals from Adult and Youth services through our online forums.



Virtual Restorative Justice: Good Practice Guide

Linda Millington and Trevor Watson
September 2020

Why me?



In response to this unprecedented situation, the team worked creatively to set up online weekly forums for Adult and Youth Restorative Justice services, attracting over 250 people, of whom many returned repeatedly. These 18 peer support spaces gave us unparalleled insight into the national challenges faced by services across the country and prompted us to develop a hybrid online/offline Restorative Justice model, including accessing prisoners through video-conferencing.

Why me? cases (referrals from partners and self-referrals)

Total number of people who benefitted from restorative interventions 18 (15 victims and 3 offenders)

Number of referrals carried over from previous year: 8

Number of new referrals: 7

Number of closed cases: 8

Total number of cases open at 31 August 2020: 7

Crime/case type

Death by road traffic accident: 1

Sexual offences: 3

Robbery: 1 (from LGBTI organisation but not a LGBTI hate crime)

LGBTI hate crime: 5

Domestic Violence/Abuse: 4

Other: 1

Outcomes

Passed to other restorative service: 1

Conference: 3

Restorative Conversation: 8

General enquiries about accessing restorative justice: 10

Case studies:

"I feel relieved" – Nightclub incident



"I was feeling tired and hopeless. I feel relieved that there are people organizing an alternative to the institutional justice system. It was very important to have this service offered to me for free."

A trans woman was assaulted both physically and verbally in a London Bar, the assailant escaped and she reported the incident to security. However, she was escorted off the premises herself and no further action was taken against the assailant.

The effect of the events that evening were profound. They affected not only her sense of safety but also her confidence. After careful preparation of both the harmed and the security guard, including critical support to the woman by GALOP, the specialist LGBT organisation, the facilitators organised a face-to-face meeting with all parties. The conference took place at the venue and the harmed person spoke honestly, openly and frankly about how the actions of the guards had hurt her. The guards apologised unreservedly but explained that they were following normal protocol for the venue.

Being provided the opportunity to voice her pain and hurt was both empowering and healing. The process also provided feedback to the security company and the potential harm that their policy on physical attacks in venues could cause.

The person who was harmed said she was very satisfied with the restorative process and preferred this approach to a court process.

"Amazing support" for Domestic violence survivor

A self-referred case from a woman who wanted to talk to her ex-partner following his conviction for sexual offences against her. Why me?'s trained volunteer facilitators supported her through restorative conversations both face-to-face and on the phone. They

also organised contact with the harmer through the offender manager, but he declined to engage in Restorative Justice.

Although the harmed did not get what she wanted from the restorative process, she told us that she had regained some of the power back as she had been given the opportunity to try to get answers to her questions herself, rather than that decision being taken for her by intermediaries on her behalf. She also reported that the facilitators had given her amazing support.

Why me? have increased the safeguarding checks we undertake across the organisation. All volunteers and staff are required to have enhanced Disclosure and Barring Checks as standard (rather than just the delivery team) as everyone may have access to sensitive data and work with ambassadors with lived experience. We invest in our people through training and development, in particular, safeguarding, equality and diversity and GDPR training.

Partnerships**Custodial settings**

As part of the 'Taking the Conversation Inside' project, generously funded by livery companies, the service was on the point of receiving the first referrals from HMP Wandsworth in March 2020. Data sharing arrangements between the project's partners had been agreed, but lockdown began a week later. We had 7-10 referrals lined up in the initial cohort. In lieu of this our ambassadors contributed to Bird Podcast and we have distributed Peter Woolf's book, *The Damage Done*, to prisons and supported prison staff to work restoratively within the prison. The Springfield Hospital project, involving work with a psychiatric hospital in South London, was shut down.

Anti-hate crime and equalities organisations

A productive relationship with GALOP produced referrals and a good practice chapter for the European #SafeToBe Handbook. As part of our pan-London anti-hate LGBT project, supported by City Bridge Trust for the last two years, Why me? also were on the point of establishing a new referral pathway with Stonewall

Housing which was halted due to lockdown. There is a new stream of work with Barnet Mencap to foster referrals in relation to people with learning disabilities and autism. Barnet Mencap is offering restorative justice as an option to everyone reporting hate crime.

A high quality service

During 2020, the Restorative Justice Service has undergone its first review and restructure since its inception in 2015. Why me?'s newly streamlined service allows us to invest in a core team of six Restorative Justice Council registered and experienced facilitators, both paid and voluntary, in addition to two trainee co-facilitators. The Restorative Justice Ambassador role has been extended to include people with personal experience of Restorative Justice and those who have experience of delivery.

"I find that working with you is having a positive effect on the PTSD symptoms so thanks for that too."
Restorative Justice Ambassador

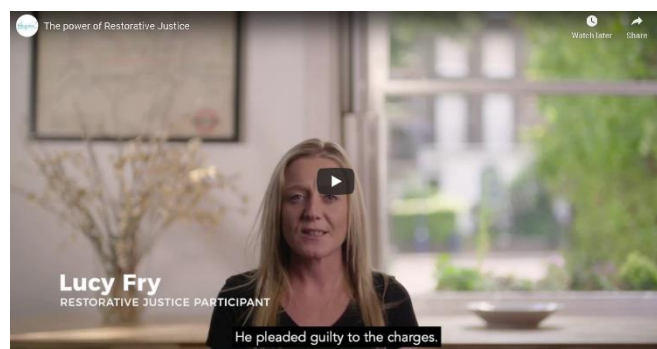
Telling the world about Restorative Justice

Why me? started with a personal story of two men who met in a restorative meeting, which transformed their lives and provided the inspiration for the charity. We fulfil our mission to spread the message and inspire people about Restorative Justice through a multi-channel communications strategy.

We have reframed our communications this year which has led to a new way of talking about people affected by criminal and other harmful behaviour – moving away from the victim/offender dichotomy. Our messages are starting to be framed in ways which are less likely to trigger negative core beliefs and more likely to present Restorative Justice as positive hope for the future and a way out of crisis.

The training and consultancy we were awarded by Transform Justice provided vital investment for this reframing work. It has been a great opportunity to collaborate with other criminal justice agencies in order to amplify the impact. We have been focused on reframing ways in which people who become 'victims' are represented, promoting messages emphasizing human potential and the positive solutions which restorative justice can offer.

Our online platforms have been lively with an increased Twitter following, weekly newsletters, and an engaging website with information about our campaigns, blogs and videos. We received generous in-kind donations from well-known corporates, such as M&C Saatchi to make a powerful film about Restorative Justice, featuring people with lived experience; and Edelman UK who helped to build our brand story.



Here are some **facts and figures** demonstrating our success in Communications this year.

- We wrote 26 blogs on the website this year, an increase of 44% compared to last year.
- We had 48,300 Page Views on our website, an increase of 31% compared to last year.
- We increased our newsletter subscribers by 32% compared to last year.

We used social media strategically to make a difference.

Tweet activity		X
Why me? @whymeUK It's so important to respond to the Victims' Code consultation by May 26th. This is your chance to give others like Teresa the right to access #RestorativeJustice. Our guide on responding to the consultation is here: https://whyme.org/2020/the-victims-code-consultation-and-restorative-justice/ ... https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mujHA_Me8gM&feature=youtu.be ...	Impressions	2,815
	Media views	23
	Total engagements	125
	Detail expands	52
	Media engagements	23
	Link clicks	19
	Likes	15
	Retweets	11
	Profile clicks	3
	Replies	1
Promote your Tweet Your Tweet has 2,815 total impressions so far. Get more impressions on this Tweet! Promote your Tweet	Hashtag clicks	1

This was one of our most popular tweets, with 2,800 impressions. It is calling on others to respond to the Victims' Code of Practice Consultation.

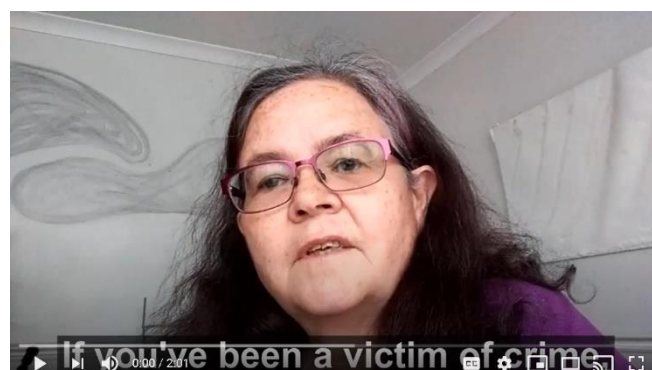
There were a huge number of responses to the Victim Code consultation on the subject of Restorative Justice, which strengthened our hand in lobbying for change. We have yet to see the final Victim Code, but are hopeful that Restorative Justice entitlements will be prominent, undiminished and easy to understand.

We support our ambassadors (experts by experience) to advocate for change. For example, Teresa, who went through a restorative process many years after experiencing child sexual abuse, spoke out about how importance it is for people with personal experiences of crime to respond to the Victims' Code of Practice consultation.

The team, the finances

The Board, staff and volunteer teams at Why me? have emerged stronger and more cohesive through the pandemic. A fortuitously timed organisational values and purpose exercise, carried out with the support of a reduced fee consultant from the Tavistock Institute, brought the whole team together and resulted in a new strapline for the organisation: *"Transforming Lives through Restorative Justice"*, and a commitment to investing in training to become a restorative organisation.

The Trustees have donated many hours to assist the staff of Why me? to adapt during the Covid-19 crisis, coming together weekly and then fortnightly to support the Director to weather the crisis. We also recognise the extra effort by staff to come up with creative ways of delivering services, adapting to working mostly from home, and supporting volunteers and ambassadors to fulfil their potential online. We are hugely grateful to the team of volunteer facilitators, who form the backbone of our Restorative Justice service, bringing life experience to their roles, and solid quality delivery, donating many hours of their time to ensure that people who use our service get some form of resolution.



Why me? would not be the organisation we are today without the bravery and generosity of people with personal experience of Restorative Justice supporting and talking about the work. Extraordinary testimonies, but also a determination that other people affected by crime should have the option of Restorative Justice, keep us all focussed on making it more widely available, greater health and well-being for all affected, and ultimately less crime. Production of an Ambassador Guide for people with lived experience supporting the organisation's work ensures that expectations are managed and better safeguarding of their well-being whilst contributing their views and stories.

The funding prospects changed dramatically in six months from March 2020 as the organisation attracted funds for Covid-19 related work from the London Emergency Response Fund and a generous grant from the Rank Foundation to develop our digital presence and reach. Along with a timely City Bridge Trust offer to convert project to core costs for the last six months

of the year, the charity also received a number of donations from individuals, which have helped to provide unrestricted funds at a time when responsiveness to immediate demands has been vital for the charity to remain operational and relevant. We are also very grateful to be supported by Porticus for core costs, which provides a solid foundation to build our activities.

The continuing support of the Barrow Cadbury Trust, the Allen Lane Foundation and the Rank Foundation means that the organisation will be able to grow into a larger and more sustainable charity, which can make a palpable difference to the impact of harm caused by criminal behaviour.

The Why me? Trademark and logo

The charity received a complaint via the Charity Commission. This related to the use of the Why me? name by a third party who appears to be providing unlawful immigration advice in the West Midlands. We have taken pro bono legal advice from Clifford Chance and are registering the logo and name as trademarks with the Intellectual Property Office using the services of Gunnercooke. The Charity Commission has assured us that this will not damage our reputation.

Power in working together

Why me? invest heavily in networks and collaborative work with other voluntary organisations and statutory agencies to avoid duplication, and to amplify and lobby for a coherent policy and legislative frameworks. We achieve this through our Director, Lucy Jaffé, Vice-Chair trusteeship of the Criminal Justice Alliance (which represents 160 justice organisations) and contribution to the Restorative Justice expert group. Her position on the National Victim Commissioner's Advisory Board also ensures that Why me?'s work is well-connected and contextualised in the wider victim advocacy and criminal justice services third sector. Moreover, she is a member of the 2 year Violent Extremism and Hate Crime working group for the European Forum for Restorative Justice, producing presentations and contributing to discussions and peer review of Restorative Justice to address violence, hate and othering; and has attended European meetings in Leuven and Bilbao to further this work.

Consistent and open communication takes place between Why me? and the Restorative Justice Council, including our attendance at the Restorative Justice Forum, their AGM and continued liaison between Chief Executive Officers to ensure collaboration where useful.

We are conscious that criminal justice services can work in a bubble, and so our partnership working with equalities and community organisations has opened up

opportunities to use Restorative Justice both for criminal and other harmful behaviour. In addition to many national and regional organisations with whom we have made connections and friendships through our anti-hate crime work, we have also enjoyed partnerships with organisations, such as Barnet Mencap, GALOP and Stonewall Housing.

Why me? Is a member of:

- Restorative Justice Council
- CLINKS
- Criminal Justice Alliance (Why me? Director is Vice-Chair of the Board)
- ACEVO (Association of Chief Executives of Voluntary Organisations)
- Philanthropy Impact
- Association of Chairs
- European Forum for Restorative Justice

Looking to the future

Why me? will continue to deliver against our strategic plan so that more victims of crime can be empowered to speak out and have their voices heard. Restorative Justice is a positive solution which encourages human dialogue and understanding. Many of those who participate say their lives are transformed.

Through Why me?'s service delivery, pioneering communications work, and consistent policy contributions, the charity will continue to develop the hate crime work with different communities and people with protected characteristics. There will also be projects developing the use of Restorative Justice with children and young people through Youth Offending Teams.

New areas to emerge will be the development of a restorative centre of excellence, which will contribute to the diversification of the organisation's income streams through the selling of training and other services.

Structure, governance and management

Why me? UK is a company limited by guarantee, number 06992709, and a registered charity in England and Wales, number 1137123.

The organisation's Governing Document is its Articles of Association, incorporated 17 August 2009.

Day-to-day management of Why me? UK is delegated by the Trustees to the Director, Lucy Jaffé, who reports to the Board of Trustees at quarterly meetings.

Selection and appointment of Trustees

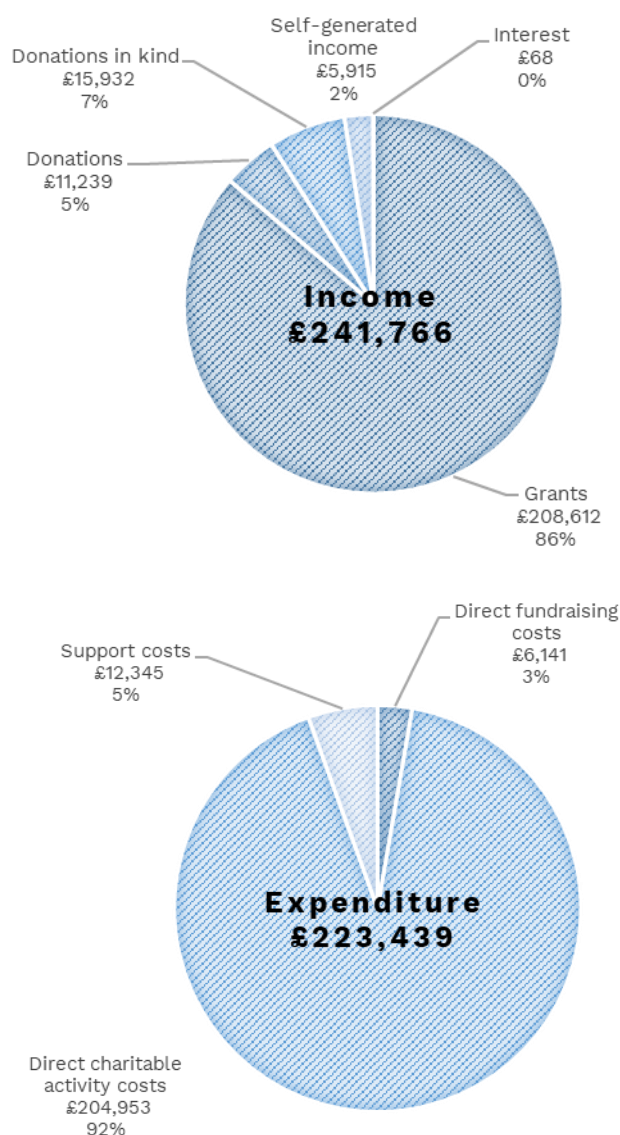
The Trustees may appoint new members by general agreement, in particular where specialist skills are required.

New members are fully briefed on their obligations under charity and company law, and are given information on the decision-making processes, the financial performance of the Charity and the business plan.

Risk management

The Trustees have considered the major risks to which the Charity is exposed and established procedures to manage those risks. They have implemented reviews and procedures to mitigate those risks, including a review of risks and liabilities at two Board meetings a year.

Financial results



During the current financial year, the Charity achieved a surplus of £18,327 (2019: deficit of £18,496), as a result of using designated funds brought forward in the year. This resulted in total reserves increasing in the year to £96,611 (2019: £78,284).

The Trustees are satisfied with the financial performance of the Charity throughout the year.

Reserves policy

It is the reserves policy of Why me? that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to three months running costs.

The Trustees consider that reserves of this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in restricted funding they will be able to continue their current activities while action is taken to work out ways in which additional funds may be raised.

The balance held as unrestricted funds as at 31st August 2020 was £67,670 (2019: £43,223), all of which consists of general funds.

Actual three months running costs totalled £52,000, meaning the reserves are slightly in excess of this, but given the current funding environment in light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic this is not deemed to be excessive.

The trustees review the reserves policy annually to ensure that it meets the objectives of the charity and reviewed the reserves policy during the year and set a three month target, removing the requirement for close down costs as well.

Statement of board of trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 the excess of income over expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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 its activities.

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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charitable company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. In addition, the trustees confirm that they are happy that content of the annual review in pages 3 to 12 of this document meet the requirements of both the Trustees' Annual Report under charity law and the Directors' Report under company law.

They also confirm that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in the notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice

applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland published on 16 July 2014.

Preparation of the report

This report has been prepared taking advantage of the small companies' exemption of section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, and the exemptions available for smaller charities under the Statement of Recommended Practice.

This report was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 20 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Cathy James

Chair

Independent examiner's report to the board of trustees of Why me? UK

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the accounts of Why me? UK (charity number 1137123, company number 06992709) for the year ended 31 August 2020 which are set out on pages 14 to 26.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The Trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act'). The Trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act') nor under Part 16 of the 2006 Act, and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act; and,
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

This report, including my statement, has been prepared for and only for the Charity's Trustees as a body. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the Charity's Trustees those matters I am required to state to them in an independent examiner's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's Trustees as a body for my examination work, for this report, or for the statements I have made.

Basis of independent examiner's statement

My examination was carried out in accordance with general directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the Charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from the Trustees concerning any such matters.

The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair' view and the report

is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or,
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or,
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or,
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Haines Watts

Shaun Brownsmith FCA

Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

Dated: 5 February 2021

Haines Watts
4 Claridge Court
Lower Kings Road
Berkhamsted
Hertfordshire
HP4 2AF

Statement of Financial Activities**Incorporating the Income & Expenditure Account and the Statement of Recognised Gains & Losses
For the year ended 31 August 2020**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Restricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	2	106,349	129,434	235,783	184,078
Charitable activities	3	5,915	-	5,915	6,445
Investments		68	-	68	118
Total income		112,332	129,434	241,766	190,641
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	4 & 5	4,551	2,334	6,885	19,690
Charitable activities	4 & 6	83,334	133,220	216,554	189,447
Total expenditure		87,885	135,554	223,439	209,137
Net income/(expenditure)		24,447	(6,120)	18,327	(18,496)
Transfer between funds	11	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		24,447	(6,120)	18,327	(18,496)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	11 & 12	43,223	35,061	78,284	96,780
Total funds carried forward	11 & 12	67,670	28,941	96,611	78,284

The notes on pages 16 to 26 form part of the financial statements.


Balance Sheet**As at 31 August 2020**

	Notes	31 Aug 2020		31 Aug 2019	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets:					
Tangible assets	8	-	-	-	-
Current assets:					
Stock		1,237		1,264	
Debtors & prepayments	9	26,711		28,950	
Cash at bank and in hand		132,025		64,962	
		159,973		95,176	
Liabilities:					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(63,362)		(16,892)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			96,611		78,284
Net assets/(liabilities)			96,611		78,284
The funds of the charity:					
Restricted funds	11 & 12	28,941		35,061	
Unrestricted funds					
General funds	11 & 12	67,670		43,223	
Unrestricted funds		67,670		43,223	
Total charity funds			96,611		78,284

The notes on pages 16 to 26 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 415A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and FRS 102 Section 1A.

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2020, and the members have not required the charitable company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 under section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.



Cathy James

Chair

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of the accounts.

They were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 20 January 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 'Charities SORP (FRS 102) – 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) second edition (effective 1 January 2019)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The effect of any event relating to the period ended 31 August 2020, which occurred before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Trustees, has been included in the financial statements to the extent required to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 August 2020 and the results for the year ended on that date.

Under the exemption available to smaller charities the Board of Trustees has chosen not to include a Statement of Cash Flows within the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Charity is sterling and amounts in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Board of Trustees is confident that future reserves and future income is more than sufficient to meet current commitments. There are no material uncertainties that impact this assessment and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had no material impact on this.

Legal status

Why me? UK is a charitable company registered in England & Wales and meets the definition of a public benefit entity. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member. The registered address is CAN Mezzanine, 7-14 Great Dover Street, London, SE1 4YR.

Fund Accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds that are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or that have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the

specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in note 11 of the financial statements.

Income

Income is recognised when the Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance indicators attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Donations are recognised in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when entitled, receipt is probable and when the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Gift aid receivable is included when claimable.

Grant income is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when received or receivable whichever is earlier, unless the grant relates to a future period, in which case it is deferred.

Income from charitable activities is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when received or receivable whichever is earlier, unless it relates to a specific future period or event, in which case it is deferred.

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities.

Indirect costs, including governance costs, which cannot be directly attributed to activities, are allocated proportionate to total direct costs allocated to each project area, as outlined in note 4 of the financial statements.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of expenditure for which it was incurred.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their residual value, over their useful life, on the following basis:

Computer equipment	4 years
--------------------	---------

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash in hand, deposits with banks and funds that are readily convertible into cash at, or close to, their carrying values, but are not held for investment purposes.

Debtors and prepayments

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

Creditors and accruals

Creditors 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.

Critical estimates and judgements

In preparing financial statements it is necessary to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in useful economic lives and residual values of assets. In the view of the Trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are measured at amortised cost other than investments which are measured at fair value.

Pensions

The Charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is administered by an external independent pension provider. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities as they fall due.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

2. Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Restricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £
Grants			
Allen Lane	-	1,250	1,250
Barrow Cadbury	-	30,000	30,000
City Bridge Trust	7,150	28,533	35,683
London Community Foundation - London Community Response Fund	-	14,727	14,727
London Community Foundation - Home Office	-	12,590	12,590
London Community Foundation - MOPAC	-	15,167	15,167
Porticus UK	50,000	-	50,000
Rank Foundation	5,734	23,417	29,151
Other	18,794	1,250	20,044
Grants	81,678	126,934	208,612
Donations	8,739	2,500	11,239
Donations in kind (see note 13)	15,932	-	15,932
	106,349	129,434	235,783
	<i>Unrestricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Restricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>
Grants			
Barrow Cadbury	-	29,500	29,500
City Bridge Trust	-	18,933	18,933
London Community Foundation - Home Office	-	10,833	10,833
London Community Foundation - MOPAC	-	25,180	25,180
Porticus UK	45,833	-	45,833
Rank Foundation	-	14,033	14,033
Thames Valley Partnership	-	16,500	16,500
Grants	45,833	114,979	160,812
Donations	1,129	5,000	6,129
Donations in kind (see note 13)	17,137	-	17,137
	64,099	119,979	184,078

3. Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Restricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £
Events	3,383	-	3,383
Sales of resources	82	-	82
Case work	450	-	450
Consultancy	2,000	-	2,000
	5,915	-	5,915

	<i>Unrestricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Restricted funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Total funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>
Events	5,214	-	5,214
Sales of resources	681	-	681
Case work	550	-	550
	6,445	-	6,445

4. Total expenditure

	Direct staff costs Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Direct other costs Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Indirect costs Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Total costs Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £
Raising funds	-	6,141	744	6,885
Charitable activities	109,230	95,723	11,601	216,554
	109,230	101,864	12,345	223,439

	<i>Direct staff costs Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Direct other costs Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Indirect costs Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Total costs Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>
Raising funds	-	17,375	2,315	19,690
Charitable activities	85,939	91,332	12,176	189,447
	85,939	108,707	14,491	209,137

Indirect costs, including governance costs, which cannot be directly attributed to activities, are allocated

Indirect costs comprise of the following expenses:

proportionate to total direct costs allocated to each project area.

	Total costs Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	<i>Total costs Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>
Indirect staff costs	4,200	4,200
Finance support	4,557	5,424
Independent examination	1,326	1,326
Other indirect costs	2,262	3,541
	12,345	14,491

An analysis of expenditure on raising funds can be found in note 5.

An analysis of expenditure on charitable activities can be found in note 6.

An analysis of staff costs can be found in note 7.

5. Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020
	£	£	£
Direct other costs	4,266	1,875	6,141
Indirect costs	285	459	744
	4,551	2,334	6,885
	<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>
	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Direct costs	2,197	15,178	17,375
Indirect costs	-	2,315	2,315
	2,197	17,493	19,690

6. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020
	£	£	£
Direct staff costs	42,274	66,956	109,230
Direct other costs	36,622	59,101	95,723
Indirect costs	4,438	7,163	11,601
	83,334	133,220	216,554
	<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>
	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Direct staff costs	44,105	41,834	85,939
Direct other costs	45,792	45,540	91,332
Indirect costs	1,908	10,268	12,176
	91,805	97,642	189,447

7. Staff costs

	Year ended 31 Aug 2020	<i>Year ended 31 Aug 2019</i>
	£	£
Gross salaries	105,606	84,139
Employer's NIC	5,402	4,437
Employer's pension	2,422	1,563
	113,430	90,139

The average headcount during the period was 4 persons (2019: 3 persons).

No employee received employee benefits of more than £60,000 (2019: NIL).

The total employee benefits paid to key management personnel during the year was £47,719 (2019: £45,798).

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 September 2019	1,034	1,034
At 31 August 2020	1,034	1,034
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 September 2019	1,034	1,034
At 31 August 2020	1,034	1,034
Net book value		
At 1 September 2019	-	-
At 31 August 2020	-	-

9. Debtors and prepayments

	Year ended 31 Aug 2020	<i>Year ended 31 Aug 2019</i>
	£	£
Accounts receivable	18,201	3,264
Accrued grant income	1,500	22,612
Prepayments	2,429	777
Other debtors	4,581	2,297
	26,711	28,950

10. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	Year ended 31 Aug 2020	<i>Year ended 31 Aug 2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Accounts payable	2,693	<i>4,988</i>
Accruals	2,749	<i>2,622</i>
Deferred income	49,326	<i>6,684</i>
Wages payable	6,224	<i>-</i>
HMRC liability	1,964	<i>2,195</i>
Pension liability	406	<i>403</i>
	63,362	<i>16,892</i>

Deferred income consists of grant income received in the current financial year for activities happening in the next and is broken down as follows:

	Year ended 31 Aug 2020	<i>Year ended 31 Aug 2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Brought forward	6,684	<i>-</i>
Amount released to income in year	(6,684)	<i>-</i>
Amount deferred in year	49,326	<i>6,684</i>
Balance carried forward	49,326	<i>6,684</i>

11. Analysis of charity funds

	Balance brought forward Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Income for the period Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Expenditure in the period Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Transfers between funds Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £	Balance carried forward Year ended 31 Aug 2020 £
Unrestricted funds					
General fund	43,223	112,332	(87,885)	-	67,670
Unrestricted funds	43,223	112,332	(87,885)	-	67,670
Restricted funds					
Empowering Victims	2,143	15,167	(17,310)	-	-
LGBT+ Hate Crime Project	-	28,533	(28,533)	-	-
Building a Stronger Britain Together	718	12,590	(13,308)	-	-
Profit for Good	10,700	1,000	(5,549)	-	6,151
Business Development	-	16,667	(16,667)	-	-
Campaigns	-	30,000	(30,000)	-	-
Organisational Support & Development	5,000	2,500	-	-	7,500
Restorative Justice	16,500	2,500	(3,710)	-	15,290
Online hub	-	5,750	(5,750)	-	-
COVID-19 response	-	14,727	(14,727)	-	-
Restricted funds	35,061	129,434	(135,554)	-	28,941
Total funds	78,284	241,766	(223,439)	-	96,611

Monument Trust

These were funds received in the prior year for core activities that were treated in the prior year as designated funds. They were fully spent in the current year.

Empowering Victims

This was funding received from the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime, managed via the London Community Foundation, for a project to support and empower victims of crime and runs from April 2019 to March 2020.

LGBT+ Hate Crime Project

This was funding received from the City Bridge Trust for a project to support work with victims of hate crime from the LGBT+ community and runs from January 2019 to December 2020.

Building a Stronger Britain Together

This was funding received from the Home Office, managed via the London Community Foundation for a project to support and empower victims of crime from minority communities and runs from January 2019 to December 2019.

Profit for Good

This is a one-off grant from the Rank Foundation to support income diversification and developing skills within this area.

Business Development

The Rank Foundation provided a three-year grant towards diversifying income generation within the Charity, which runs from July 2017 to June 2020.

Campaigns

The Barrow Cadbury Foundation provided funding specifically to support the campaigning work on hate crime carried out by the Charity.

Restorative Justice

Various funders have provided support for the restorative justice casework carried out by the charity.

Organisational Support & Development

A number of smaller funders and donors provided funds to support organisational support and development within the Charity. Some of these funds were used to recruit a team administrator who started in 2019/2020.

Online hub

The Rank Foundation provided funding to develop an online hub for organisations involved in restorative justice.

COVID-19 response

The London Community Response Fund provided funding specifically to support the Charity through adapting to challenges provided by the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Balance brought forward Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Income for the period Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Expenditure in the period Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Transfers between funds Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>	<i>Balance carried forward Year ended 31 Aug 2019 £</i>
Unrestricted funds					
Designated funds					
Monument Trust	11,667	-	(11,667)	-	-
Designated funds	11,667	-	(11,667)	-	-
General fund	54,896	70,662	(82,335)	-	43,223
Unrestricted funds	66,563	70,662	(94,002)	-	43,223
Restricted funds					
Empowering Victims	-	10,833	(8,690)	-	2,143
LGBT+ Hate Crime Project	-	18,933	(18,933)	-	-
Building a Stronger Britain Together	-	25,180	(24,462)	-	718
Profit for Good	-	10,700	-	-	10,700
Thames Valley Partnership	3,550	-	(3,550)	-	-
Business Development	20,834	3,333	(24,167)	-	-
Campaigns	5,833	29,500	(35,333)	-	-
Organisational Support & Development	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Restorative Justice	-	16,500	-	-	16,500
Restricted funds	30,217	119,979	(115,135)	-	35,061
Total funds	96,780	190,641	(209,137)	-	78,284

Thames Valley Partnership

This was a grant to support work specifically within the London region prisons.

12. Analysis of net assets

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020	31 Aug 2020
	£	£	£
Current assets	81,706	78,267	159,973
Current liabilities	(14,036)	(49,326)	(63,362)
	67,670	28,941	96,611
	<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>
	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Current assets	60,115	35,061	95,176
Current liabilities	(16,892)	-	(16,892)
	43,223	35,061	78,284

13. Donated services

During the previous year the charity was support by a number of organisations through donated services. The income is reflected in note 2, with the matching expenditure allocated as follows:

	Year ended	<i>Year ended</i>
	31 Aug 2020	<i>31 Aug 2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
AdWords grant	10,782	11,837
Consultancy support	5,150	5,300
	15,932	17,137

14. Trustee remuneration

During the year, no trustee received any remuneration (2019: £Nil). Three members of the Board of Trustees received reimbursement of expenses for travel to

meetings totalling £691 (2019: three members totalling £674).

15. Related party transactions

During the year there were no related party transactions (2019: £Nil).