

YIEWSLEY & WEST DRAYTON FOODBANK ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED: 5 APRIL 2020





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PROVIDING FOOD
FOR THOSE IN
CDISIS

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Report of the trustees for year ending 5 April 2020

6 April 2019 - 5 April 2020

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATION DETAILS

Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank present their annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 5 April 2020. We confirm that we have complied with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities SORP (FRS 102) and the trust deed.

Our charity functions under a Declaration of Trust dated 9 January 2017 and a scheme which was sealed by the Charity Commissions for England and Wales on 16 January 2017 which included the regulations for appointment of trustees.

Charity Name: Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank

Registered Charity Number: 1171141

Charity's Principal Address: St Matthew's Church, High Street, Yiewsley, Middlesex UB7

7QH



Names of the Charity Trustees who manage the charity:

- 1. Mrs Diane Faichney
- 2. Mr Robert Charrington
- 3. Mrs Doris Hughes
- 4. Mrs Louise Young
- 5. Miss Petrina Raby
- 6. Mrs Anne Widgington

Trustee Chair and Management Committee Chair: Mrs Diane Faichney

Management Committee: Mrs Julia Bennett and Charity Trustees

Secretary: Mrs Doris Hughes

Accounts: Mrs Ann Gaffney Auditor: Mr Alan Miller

Foodbank Manager and Distribution Co-Ordinator: Mrs Anne Widgington

Administrator: Ms Fiona Blaney

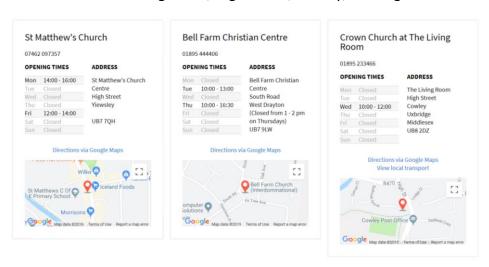
Warehouse Address (storage): Space Station, 200 Horton Road, Uxbridge UB7 8HX

Distribution Centres:

1. St Matthew's Church, High Street, Yiewsley, Middlesex UB7 7QH

2. Bell Farm Church, South Road, West Drayton UB7 9LW

3. Crown Church at The Living Room, High Street, Cowley, Uxbridge UB8 2DZ



Type of governing document: Constitution adopted on 9 January 2017

How the charity is constituted: CIO Association Constitution





OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our Aims and Purposes

Our charity's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the constitution are:

the prevention or relief of poverty in Yiewsley, West Drayton and the Heathrow Villages in particular and the surrounding area but not exclusively by providing emergency food supplies, support and advice, to individuals in need and/or charities, or other organisations working to prevent or relieve poverty. And where individuals wish or desire, share the Christian faith in a sensitive and appropriate manner.

Objectives and Activities

Our main objectives for the year is to continue to be committed to relieving persons in Yiewsley, West Drayton and the Heathrow Villages of facing poverty and financial hardship in such ways as the trustees see fit, in particular, but not exclusively, by providing three days' nutritionally-balanced emergency food and support to individuals and families, and by collaborating with other charities, agencies and organisations working to prevent or relieve poverty.

Ensuring our work delivers our aims

We intend on reviewing our aims, objectives and activities on an annual basis. The review focuses on what we have achieved and the outcomes of our work from 6 April 2019 to 5 April 2020. This review examines the success of the charity's main activities and the benefits they have brought to those we are set up to help. The review also helps us ensure our aim, objectives and activities remained focused on our stated purposes.

Who used and benefitted from our service?

Our objects limit us to provide services to members of the community in Yiewsley, West Drayton and the Heathrow Villages in particular and the surrounding area. These areas have some of the United Kingdom's most impoverished communities. The number of people accessing the foodbank is estimated at more than 2,377 from 6 April 2019 to 5 April 2020.



How our activities deliver public benefit

Our main activities and who we try to help are described below. All our charitable activities focus on the prevention or relief of poverty in Yiewsley, West Drayton and the Heathrow Villages, and are undertaken to further our charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The core process for providing emergency food and support is churches, businesses and general members of the public donating non-perishable, in-date food to the foodbank. Food has also been collected at 'Supermarket Collections'. Volunteers have then organised the food to check that it's in date and pack it into boxes ready to be given to people in need.

Our vision is for 'more than food' – offering emergency food parcels but also a range of other services to help those in need, to address the underlying causes of poverty and hunger. The foodbank works with frontline agencies, such as Doorway Advice Information and Care Service (Doorway), who hold vouchers, which are used to refer people that they assess as facing financial crisis.



















ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

1. Helping Local People in Need

The benefit of our purpose to support people in need is to feed individuals and families who for one reason or another may have difficulty in feeding themselves and/or their family. Our service improves the ability of families to care for children and achieve goals of being self-sufficient.

We've provided ongoing support to clients through one-to-one contact, assessing their needs and sign posting to other agencies or organisations who can address underlying issues of their poverty. We've been able to do this by working alongside the Doorway service which operates primarily at the Bell Farm Christian Centre and St Matthews Church. We also have a distribution centre at Crown Church.











The clients who've accessed the foodbank have been referred to an agency — with the vast majority being referred to the Doorway service. As a result, underlying issues affecting the clients and their financial situation were identified including homelessness, debt, loss of employment, low or delayed payment of wages, break-up of a family, delays or changes to benefits, asylum seekers etc. Amongst those referred benefits checks were carried out for clients, this led to resuming or applying for benefits. Advice was given to clients in debt to reduce payments to an affordable level and assistance provided to budget. There are a number of individuals in the community who has been supported to get them off the streets, to help bring their homelessness to an end. Support has also been given to many asylum seekers by providing food as they're only receiving NASS money, help is also given to progress their immigration case. As the underlying issues were addressed the need to access the foodbank stopped and clients were more easily able to manage their circumstances.









2. Caring for Our Community

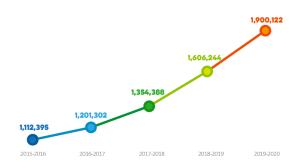
Clients struggling with issues such as benefit changes and delays, low income, debt, lack of housing, poor health and unemployment are worked with an individual basis.



Primary Reasons for Referral to Trussell Trust food banks in 2019-20

The top three reasons for referral to a food bank in the Trussell Trust network in 2019-20 were low income', benefit delays' and benefit changes'.

In the last five years, food bank use in our network has increased by 74%



Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, the Trussell Trust's food bank network distributed 1.9 million three-day emergency food supplies to people in crisis, a 18% increase on the previous year. More than seven hundred thousand of these went to children.



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¹ https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/end-year-stats/

State of Hunger 2019: what's driving hunger in the UK?



"Dr Filip Sosenko from Heriot-Watt University explains how the team conducted the landmark report, <u>State of Hunger</u> 2019.

Commissioned by the Trussell Trust and building on the earlier work of Dr Rachel Loopstra and colleagues, the <u>State of Hunger</u> research project delivered its first <u>annual report</u> today.² Methodologically the most wide-ranging and robust inquiry into drivers of hunger in the country so far, this 3-year study is being carried out by a team from Heriot-Watt University who specialise in researching severe poverty.

From the start, the study has been designed to be about hunger rather than only about food bank use. We know that there are individuals and families who go hungry but who do not use food banks. Findings from year 1 of the project measured the size of the gap: between food insecurity and food bank use. Around 8-10% of households in the UK are estimated to have been as moderately or severely food insecure in recent years, while 1-2% used a food bank in 2018/19.

The study found that people at risk of being food insecure – people who are on a low income, unemployed, living alone or as lone parents, renting, and in poor health – are also overrepresented among food bank users. Importantly, while we found that being younger is a risk factor for food insecurity, young people are not over-represented among food bank users, suggesting that many young people do not access help from food banks even when they are short of food. As for households with children, around 11% of children under 16 live in food insecure households (that's 1.4 million children) and around 36% of food parcels distributed by the Trussell Trust's network of food banks go to children.

The study has found that people at food banks have extremely low incomes, with average equivalised household income of just £7 per day after paying rent, and nearly all being destitute on a nationally recognised definition. This evidence counters claims by some public figures that people at food banks can manage perfectly well financially and choose to use food banks in order to take advantage of freely available food.

² For details of the pilot study see Loopstra, R. & Lalor D. (2017) *Financial insecurity, food insecurity, and disability*, Online: The Trussell Trust.

³ i.e. they reported not being able to afford a balanced diet, skipping meals, under-eating or going hungry in the 12 months before being asked. See Chapter 2 of the report.

Crucially, the study has found evidence that food bank use is driven by the interaction of three factors: the structure of the benefit system, challenging life experiences (such as eviction or divorce) and lack of informal support. While the contribution of the benefit system in driving food bank use has already received much coverage, the study also provides more detail on the other two factors.

A comprehensive survey of over 1,100 people referred to Trussell Trust food banks revealed however that the vast majority of them experienced a challenging life event in the year prior to the survey, and/or lived in households affected by ill health. Both the statistical analysis of the survey results and qualitative interviews further showed that adverse life events and ill health have a potential to compromise one's ability to do paid work, to claim benefits, or to increase living costs. The survey also found that the vast majority of people referred to food banks have either exhausted help from family or friends, had a resource-poor social network or were socially isolated.

The State of Hunger team's statistical modelling indicated that the increased supply of food banks only partly explains the dramatic rise in the number of food parcels distributed by the Trussell Trust in the past eight years. Five benefit-related factors in particular have also been driving this demand: PIP assessments, 'bedroom tax', benefit sanctions, the roll-out of Universal Credit and the benefit freeze. In subsequent years of the study further insights on the specific factors driving demand may be gained as another year of data become available."

You can read more about the findings at https://www.stateofhunger.org/4

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⁴ https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/blog/page/4/

Primary reasons for referral to Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 are as follows:

(previous data from 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019 for comparison purposes)

Crisis	No. Vouchers fulfilled	Adults	Children	Total
Benefit Changes	66	108	69	177
	69	(61.02%)	(38.98%)	155
		90	65	
Benefit Delays	95	140	78	218
	156	(64.22%)	(35.78%)	362
		225	137	
Child Holiday	1	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	4
Meals	0	0	0	0
Debt	36	52	23	75
	45	(69.33%)	(30.67%)	84
		60	24	
Delayed Wages	-	-	-	
	8	10	12	22
Domestic	3	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	6
Violence	7	7	12	19
Homeless	26	28	2 (6.67%)	30
	31	(93.33%)	6	44
	31	38	Ŭ	
Low Income	403	560	257	817
	270	(68.54%)	(31.46%)	594
	270	390	204	334
No recourse to	368	470	508	978
public funds	159	(48.06%)	(51.94%)	415
		230	185	

Other	17	29	18	47
	14	(61.7%)	(38.3%)	25
	14	19	6	23
Refused STBA	1	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4
	2	2	0	2
Sickness	11	17	4	21
	12	(80.95%)	(19.05%)	30
		19	11	
Totals	1027	1410	967	2377
	773	1090	662	1752

Their needs and housing circumstances are assessed to signpost them to other services available. This provides a holistic approach including providing hot drinks, food and showers where available.

Clients were given food to support them through their difficult situations while at the same time referred to other agencies. Many were referred to Doorway where support and help was given to help clients out of their situation. Doorway recorded the impact on the mental health and well-being of the clients by completing questionnaires with the service users. 100% of the clients referred stated that their feeling and anxiety levels were reduced due to the support and help provided which had an impact on their mental health and well-being.

The foodbank distribution centres are trained to give only one voucher per client and signpost clients to Referral Agents for all subsequent vouchers. However, some clients may return to the foodbank without a voucher. Rather than issue them with a second or subsequent voucher from the foodbank, they should be getting further vouchers from an agency who is working to make a change in their circumstances such as Doorway.

Volunteers do not send them away without any food, so we supply a smaller amount of food to enable them to go to a Referral Agency the next day and then return with a voucher. We record this on a white slip and weigh-out any food provided to ensure our records are correct. In addition, Mrs Anne Widgington keeps a separate record of client names using a database to avoid abuse of this. The white slips represent a visit to the foodbank by a client and we have, therefore, included them in these figures below for your information.



Foodbank Centre Summary for 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 are as follows:

(previous data from 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019 for comparison purposes)

Foodbank	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Centre	fulfilled			
Bell Farm	168 (16.36%)	258 (18.3%)	150 (15.51%)	408 (17.16%)
Christian Centre	(previous 189)	(previous 271)	(previous 207)	(previous 478)
Crown Church at the Living Room	64 (6.23%) (previous 105)	74 (5.25%) (previous 131)	37 (3.83%) (previous 65)	111 (4.67%) (previous 196)
St Matthew's	795 (77.41%)	1078 (76.45%)	780 (80.66%)	1858 (78.17%)
Church	(previous 479)	(previous 688)	(previous 390)	(previous 1078)
Totals	1027	1410	967	2377
	(previous 773)	(previous 1090)	(previous 662)	(previous 1752)

Vouchers by type for 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Foodbank	Red vouchers	E-vouchers	Code only	EFB vouchers
Centre			vouchers	
Bell Farm	168	0	0	0
Christian Centre				
Crown Church	63	1	0	0
at the Living				
Room				
St Matthew's	792	3	0	0
Church				
Totals	1023	4	0	0

To summarise the figures above:

From **April 2017 to March 2018**, for the first 12 months, the foodbank redeemed **485 vouchers**, approximately 9.4 vouchers per week or 41 vouchers per month. There were an additional 59 client visits without vouchers, at a rate of 4.9 per month.

From **April 2018 to March 2019**, the foodbank redeemed **773 vouchers**, which shows not only an increase in the number of vouchers redeemed from the previous year but also a significant increase to **1,752** in the amount of people using the foodbank. There were **1,649** three-day food supplies given to those in need by Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank. Therefore, there had been a **66% increase** in the three-day emergency food supplies given to people in the financial year of 2018-2019 by Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank.

Whereas from **April 2019 to March 2020**, the foodbank redeemed **1,027 vouchers**, which shows not only an increase in the number of vouchers redeemed but also a significant increase to **2,377** in the amount of people using the foodbank. Therefore, there have been **625 more vouchers redeemed** from April 2019 to March 2020 in comparison to the previous financial year. So, there has been a significant increase in three-day emergency food supplied given to people in the 2019-2020 financial year by Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank.



From 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 as a charity we were able to provide food for vulnerable members of the community using **773 food vouchers**:

(previous data from 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019 for comparison purposes)

Size of family	Number of vouchers
Couples	78 (7.59%)
	97
Families	114 (11.1%)
	83
Single	452 (44.01%)
	358
Single Parents	293 (28.53%)
	171
Other	90 (8.76%)
	64
Total	773

Age Group	Number of people
Children (0-4 yrs)	426
Children (5-11 yrs)	353
Children (12-16 yrs)	187
Unknown Age	1
Adults (17-24 yrs)	186
	153
Adults (25-64 yrs)	1163
	852

	Τ_
Adults (65 yrs +)	61
	80
Unknown Age	0
Olikilowii Age	0
	5
Total	2377



 $^{^{5}\ \}underline{\text{https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/press-and-media/}}$

Universal Credit



Universal Credit (UC) was fully introduced into Hillingdon on 24 October 2018. And although there hasn't been research conducted on how the roll out of UC has affected Hillingdon, research has been carried out on other areas of the UK which can give an indication of how UC could be affecting those in Yiewsley, West Drayton and Heathrow Villages.

In a blog post by Natalie Williams (Head of Policy & Communications at Jubilee+ and volunteer at Hastings Foodbank), dated 29 May 2019 "...a report issued by Human Rights Watch last Monday accusing the UK government of failing in its international duty under human rights law to ensure that people have enough to eat. Furthermore, it specifically blames the government for pursuing "cruel and harmful policies".

It issued its Nothing Left in the Cupboards report on Monday. With the subheading Austerity, Welfare Cuts, and the Right to Food in the UK, the report accused the UK government of a "draconian restructuring of the country's welfare system" that has "been disastrous for poor families' living standards and in particular their access to adequate food".

...the UN's special rapporteur on poverty published his <u>full report</u>. With a similar perspective as Human Rights Watch, Philip Alston's report claims that the government is in denial about the impact of policies such as Universal Credit. The next day, it was revealed that Work & Pensions Secretary Amber Rudd plans to lodge a formal complaint, saying that Alston's report is politically biased. Today, Alston has responded to this news by saying it shows "a total denial of a set of uncontested facts".⁶

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⁶ https://www.trusselltrust.org/2019/05/29/13526/

COVID-19 Pandemic: March 2020



"During the last two weeks of March, food banks in our network reported a shocking 81% increase in need compared to the same period last year – that's 6,250 food parcels each day, with 3,000 provided for children.

We're all facing the same storm, but we aren't all in the same boat."7

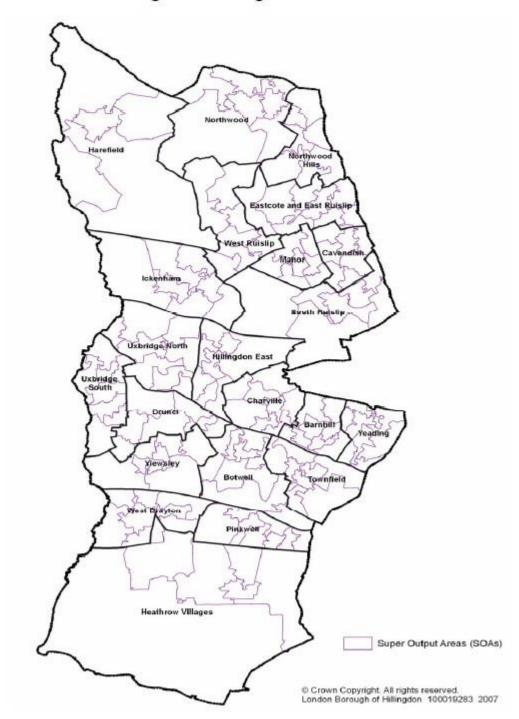


The foodbank continued to operate through the beginning of lockdown in March 2020. Volunteers worked two metres apart, wearing gloves and taking all the precautions necessary to keep everyone safe. The foodbank had enough volunteers to keep open. For safety reasons, the foodbank did not want to sign-up any new volunteers unless it had to, but it did want to find out if anyone would be able to help if needed. An interesting testimony was a volunteer who had begun working from home and found out that her company offers volunteering leave. She spoke to her manager, and they authorised her to volunteer under the company scheme.

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⁷ https://www.trusselltrust.org/2020/05/19/need-government-act-now/

London Borough of Hillingdon



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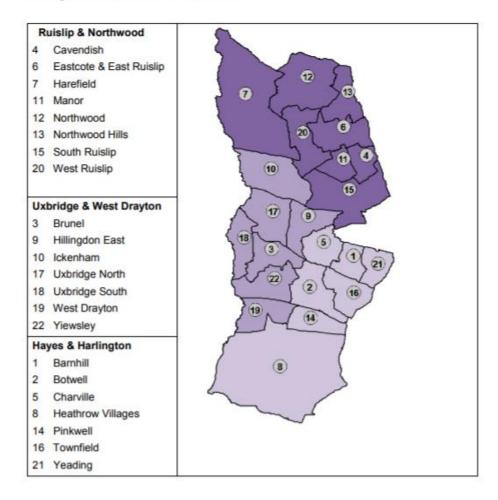
 $^{^8\} https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/7629/Facts-and-statistics-about-the-London-Borough-of-Hillingdon$

Hillingdon Borough Profile

Business Performance Team Residents Team

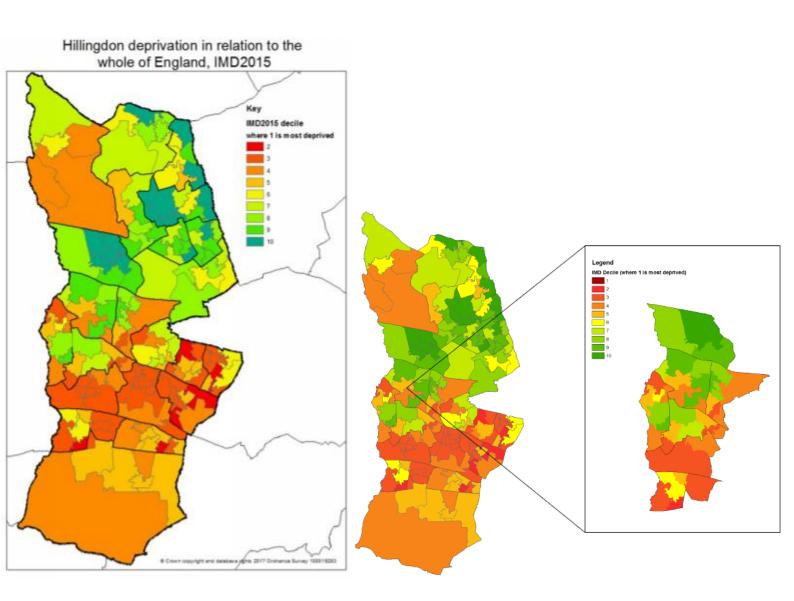
2019⁹

Hillingdon's Localities and Wards



 $^{{}^9\}underline{file:///C:/Users/Trina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/ZRK3W9HG/Hillingdon\ Borough\ Pro} \\ \underline{file.pdf}$

Hillingdon deprivation in relation to the whole of England, IMD2015¹⁰



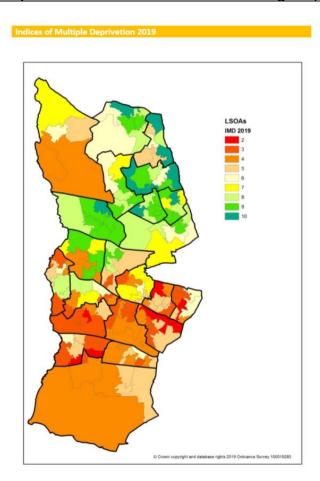
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100019283¹¹

 $^{^{10}\} https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/7629/Facts-and-statistics-about-the-London-Borough-of-Hillingdon \\ ^{11}\ file:///C:/Users/Trina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/ZRK3W9HG/Hillingdon_Borough_Profile.pdf$

"Hillingdon sits on the outskirts of Greater London and is made up of 3 localities and 22 wards. The borough is bordered by Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hounslow, Ealing, Harrow and Surrey.¹²

In 2017¹³, the borough's population is 303,870, an increase of approximately 10.9% since the 2011 census (273,936); by comparison London's population has increased by 8.5%. The borough is made up of 11,570 hectares (115.7 kmsq), with 25.9 people per hectare (2,589 per kmsq). The average number of people per household is 2.7^{14} .

Hillingdon deprivation in relation to the whole of England, IMD2019



Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) calculate local measures of deprivation and indicates where each small area is ranked in relation to the whole of England. The map below

 $^{^{12}} file:///C:/Users/Trina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/ZRK3W9HG/Hillingdon_Borough_Profile.pdf$

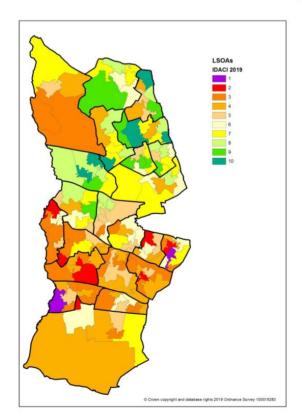
¹³ According to GLA Interim 2015-based population projections

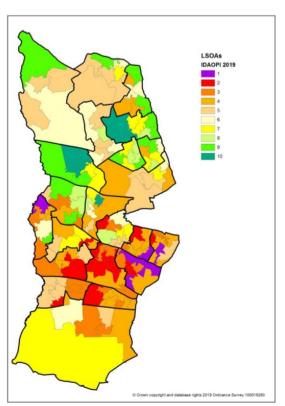
¹⁴ People per household statistics are based on 2011 Census data / latest population and ward properties

explores patterns of deprivation within Hillingdon 15 . Hillingdon has no LSOAs in the most deprived decile." 16



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019



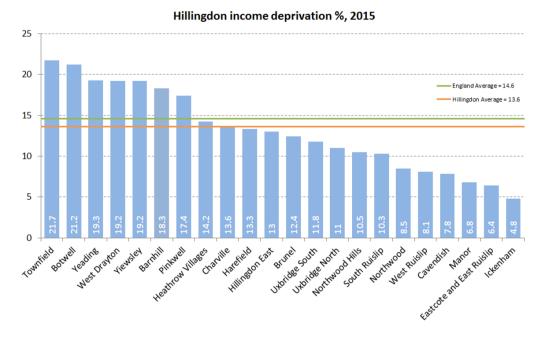


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¹⁵ A Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographic areas. Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
¹⁶ file:///C:/Users/Trina/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/ZRK3W9HG/Hillingdon_Borough_Pr ofile.pdf

¹⁷ https://archive.hillingdon.gov.uk > Indices_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2019

The chart below shows income deprivation being varied across Hillingdon. At ward level, the percentage of people who live in income deprived households ranges from 4.8% in Ickenham to 21.7% in Townfield.





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¹⁸ https://archive.hillingdon.gov.uk > article > Demographics

3. Working with the Local Community

Our charity provides a minimum of three days emergency food and support to members of the community. We've been able to do this by working together with commercial businesses some which are based near our community such as Heathrow and Stockley Park. British Airways generously donated blankets, pyjamas, water bottles etc. We've managed to maintain a good relationship with their business, and this was further support provided from its staff members.

There are also several supermarkets in Hillingdon that has collected food and non-food items from their customers to donate to the foodbank. We've continued to collaborate with ASDA in Hayes where we've collected both food and non-food items to donate to the foodbank. Waitrose in Ruislip have continued to provide ongoing support to the foodbank through generous donations. We've also continued to collaborate with our local Tesco Superstore in Yiewsley where customers can leave food and non-food items in a designated area for the foodbank to collect and provide at the distribution centres. Tesco Collection Days are also held at the Tesco Superstore to collect produce. We've been able to communicate and work well with staff members from the supermarkets in order to make this possible.

Rotary Club of Elthorne-Hillingdon members have kindly volunteered their time and also made monetary donations towards our charity. Over the harvest season local churches in the community have contributed greatly with providing food and non-food items such as nappies etc. We'd like to say thank you to Christ Church Uxbridge, Ruislip Methodist Church, Yiewsley Methodist Church, St Matthew's Church, St Martin's Church and The Salvation Army. Local schools have also provided donations. We'd like to say thank you to St Matthew's School, St Martin's School, St Laurence School, Magic Steps Nursery, Whitehall School, St Catherine's School and Little Monsters. We are always so grateful for to our donors for their kindness.

On Pentecost Sunday 9 June 2019 a joint service was held with Yiewsley Methodist Church and St Matthew's Church. The congregation was invited to 'bring a tin' and do a swap with a tin of baked beans. This helped reduce the huge quantity of baked beans in the warehouse. Over 100 tins of baked beans along with dried pasta were swapped and a good number of items were donated in their place. We'd like to thank Mrs Louise Young and Rev. Richard Young for helping the foodbank in this way at their service.

The local community continue to provide ongoing support to the foodbank. Over Christmas 2019, a generous amount was donated to the foodbank in memory of Margaret Geary. We are grateful to local community for their kindness and generosity.





"The power of social media!

After yesterday's post was shared 23 times, someone in Manchester saw it and made a bank transfer for £15 to the friend who shared, and now we have 10 bottles of washing up liquid and 76 non-biological Fairy washing pods (on special offer at Wilkos!). Donations are being dropped off with us this morning, and it's already reported that toiletries are up!

Thanks to everyone who shared the post - you've all made a difference.

Keep it up!" – Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank Facebook post



"Thank you to local Slimming World groups for their kind donation!

Slimming World members at Tracy's North Hillingdon and Uxbridge groups, Barry's group at Ryefield and Kamilla's Colham Manor group all took part in the annual food amnesty.

This is a win win; the Slimming World members cleared their cupboard of the no longer required, but still 'in date' Christmas items that were lingering in their kitchens, and the Foodbank benefited from some fantastic goodies for our clients!" Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank Facebook post



4. Fundraising

Fundraising is vital to helping sustain us as a charity and we've been able to raise funds from a number of sources. We've received donations from individuals, local churches, local businesses and corporate businesses. We'd also like to say thank you to Space Station for its continuing support and for raising generous amounts to contribute to the foodbank.

FUTURE PLANS

In 2019/20, the Trussell Trust's food bank network distributed 1.9 million three-day emergency food supplies to people in crisis. Statistics produced from Trussell Trust shows an 18% increase from the previous year and upward trajectory of foodbank referrals mostly due to low incomes not covering the costs of essentials.

Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank plans continuing the activities outlined above in the forthcoming future subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. Plans are also being developed to further the following:

- Continue for the foodbank to be advertised in local community groups to promote and spread awareness
- Continue to advertise the foodbank online, social media, newsletter, leaflets, flyers and large posters in prominent areas such as community boards
- Seek further voucher holders within the relevant areas
- Continue with fundraising
- Apply for funding

After the introduction of UC in Hillingdon and the COVID-19 pandemic we've already begin to see an increasing number of clients seeking help from the foodbank due to the calculation of UC, delays in receiving UC and the pandemic. Therefore, it is anticipated that the number of clients seeking help from the foodbank will increase over the next financial year as a result.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The organisational structure used for achieving this is a foodbank, based on The Trussell Trust model.

The legal governance and compliances of the foodbank is the responsibility of the trustees who meet regularly. The existing trustees are responsible for the recruitment of new trustees. In selecting new trustees, we see to identify people who have the desired skills, knowledge and experience which can contribute to the successful running of the charity. We've selected a diverse range of dedicated and committed individuals who are willing to bring together their abilities and talents. All trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no remuneration or any other kind of benefits.

Subsequent to being appointed, new trustees are introduced to their role and given copies of the constitution — as well as a guide to their responsibilities and the procedures adopted by our charity. A number of publications from the Charity Commission are also provided including guidance on charities and public benefit. This ensures that all trustees including the new trustees are aware of the scope of their responsibilities under the Charities Act 2011.

All policy issues are discussed among the trustees before making a decision and relevant available data is used to ensure informed decisions are made. Notably the trustees have access to the foodbank data collection system, which enables them to monitor the utilisation by the public so as to gauge and measure the success accordingly.

Management Committee

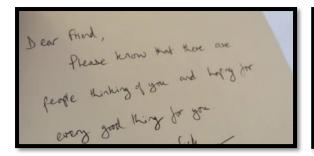
Regular management meetings take place which the trustees also attend. The management committee also deals with various aspects of planning for services the foodbank provides to its clients. Mrs Julia Bennett and the trustees are members of the management committee. All members of the management committee give their time voluntarily and receive no other kind of benefits from the charity.

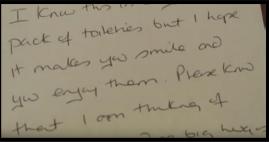
<u>Volunteers</u>

The foodbank is very involved in the community and relies on voluntary help. Volunteers are often, but not exclusively, drawn from local churches and the local community. That provision of support is guided by Christian values of inclusion, compassion and concern for social justice, ensuring consistent service for all clients. Volunteers assist at the food collection points and store food in the warehouse. Volunteers meet and greet clients who come into the foodbank. The volunteers also make clients refreshments and generally make them feel at ease. In addition, they also refer clients who attend the foodbank to agencies.

We've developed our recruitment process in the previous annual year. Prospective volunteers need to complete a simple application form which is then followed by an informal interview and checking references. Once a volunteer is selected then some training and an induction is carried out.

We would like to thank all the volunteers who work so hard to make the foodbank run efficiently and competently. In particular we want to thank Mrs Ann Gaffney who has helped us in organising the foodbank's accounts and its finances, Mr Alan Miller for auditing our accounts and all the other contributors to the foodbank for their valuable contributions to our charity and for keeping the foodbank running. In addition, we would like to thank Doorway volunteers, Yiewsley Methodist Church, the Union of Catholic Mothers, St Catherine's Catholic Church, Ms Manori Wellington, Mr Kevin Hughes, Ms Fiona Blaney, Mr David Smedley of Space Station as well as many others. To show our appreciation of their hard work and dedication we have hosted an evening event for volunteers to attend. All volunteers were given certificates presented by the Deputy Mayor of Hillingdon, Teji Barnes (current Mayor of Hillingdon) and many were clearly moved by the experience.







Risk management

Yiewsley and West Drayton Foodbank considered the major risks to which the charity is exposed and has reviewed those risks. We have systems and procedures in place to manage those risks. The trustees are satisfied that systems are in place, or arrangements are in hand, to manage the risks that have been identified. In particular insurance cover is in place and all relevant persons have undertaken safeguarding and first aid training. As there should be no reason for anyone to be alone with a vulnerable person or child there is no need for Criminal Records Bureau checks to be carried out at this stage.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Main Sources of Funding

The main sources of funding for the charity came from grants and generous donations from the local community along with local businesses. As a result of increasing constraints on local authority expenditure, the charity has to seek funding from a much broader group of agencies, however ongoing funding is being sought.

Generous donations have been provided from a number of donors some of which are Yiewsley Methodist Church, St Martin's Church and St Matthew's Church – which our charity would like to sincerely, express our gratitude for all their contributions.

Trustee's responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The charity trustees are responsible for preparing an annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing the financial statements the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistency;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping the proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 1993, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding their assets of the charity and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees for the purposes of charity law who served during the year and up to the date of this report are set out on page 4.