HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

Annual Report

TRUSTEES’ REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference and Administrative Information</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees' Report</td>
<td>4 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Review</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans for the Future</td>
<td>26-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Auditors' Report</td>
<td>28 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Activities</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes to the Accounts</td>
<td>32 - 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
For the year ended 31 December 2010

TRUSTEES

Emma Thompson - Chair
Paul Simnock - Treasurer
Sir Geoffrey Bindman
Dr Alec Frank
Patricia Pank
Caroline Moorehead
Kerstin Shields

CHARITY NUMBER

1111048

REGISTERED OFFICE & PRINCIPAL OPERATIONAL ADDRESS

5 Museum House
25 Museum Street
London
WC1A 1JT

CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Helen Bamber OBE
Dr Michael Korzinski

AUDITORS

Sayer Vincent
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
8 Angel Gate
City Road
London
EC1V 2SJ

BANKERS

Coutts & Co
440 The Strand
London
WC2R 0QS
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES’ REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2010

It is easier to raise sympathy for ill-treated donkeys than it is for our fellow human beings.
Emma Thompson
Chair, Helen Bamber Foundation

Introduction

2010 marked the 5th Anniversary of the Helen Bamber Foundation and also saw the introduction of HBF news. The first issue takes us back to our inception with an interview by Tom Lynham with the Foundation’s co-directors, myself and Helen Bamber OBE. Helen and I often comment on how HBF began with, “500 patients, premises donated by a human rights lawyer, one phone and no money.” At the launch of the Foundation, Helen said the following, “You will have wondered why at the age of 80 years old that, together with my colleague Dr Michael Kozinski, you find me setting up a new organisation. In my worst moments I have wondered the same. I am realistic to know that my working years are limited. I want to hand over what I have learned to those colleagues who share a similar vision.” Helen continues to see clients, write reports, attend court and give talks. She is testimony to the potential of the more senior members of our society.

What we have achieved in five years is nothing short of extraordinary. We have grown from the shared vision and commitment of two founders to a thriving organisation with an international reputation, employing 17 full and part-time staff, and more than 40 dedicated volunteers, that surely punches above its weight. We currently have 3,792 clients on our books from 92 countries.

This success brings with it the inevitable problems of growth. How to build an organisation that retains its entrepreneurial spirit and its passion for its front-line work while developing systems and processes that enable its cumulative knowledge and experience to be captured. How to build an organisation that enables its founders to delegate and its staff to develop their potential yet without imposing management structures that inhibit, stifle or become an end in themselves. In short, how to build an organisation that is, and remains over time, sustainable. We cannot claim to have resolved these dilemmas, but we have taken steps, and more will follow that recognise and give greater responsibility to individuals in different functions – our recent appointment of someone to lead our fundraising being an obvious and never-more-important example.

The HBF Annual Report is also an opportunity to take stock of what we have achieved in 2010. As an organisation we continue to tackle the critical issues of our time such as violence against women, torture and modern day slavery. The past year has presented us with unexpected challenges as well as opportunities. Not all of it has been good, some of it great, some of it OK and some of it not good at all.

First of all, let’s consider some of the things that have not gone as well as we would have liked. The well-publicised collapse of Refugee and Migrant Justice, a trusted partner who provided high quality legal representation to asylum seekers, had a profound impact on our clients as well as the Foundation’s financial position. Prior to entering into administration RMJ was one of the UK’s largest providers of legal advice to asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking. It was providing legal representation in respect of 10,000 live client matters. Nearly 70% of HBF’s clients were represented by RMJ. Clients were stunned by the sudden loss of their legal representatives. HBF staff dedicated significant resources, time and energy in finding our clients suitable legal representation. HBF was owed money for reports we had prepared and submitted on behalf of the client. As an unsecured creditor, according to administrators, there was no prospect of these fees being paid. We contested this with the pro-bono legal support of Slaughter and May
but were informed that there was no prospect of recouping our substantial losses. This was a major blow to the organisation. We were faced with a cash flow problem while also needing to find suitable legal representatives for our clients. This occurred just at the time when we were implementing a new accounting system, improving our medico-legal report writing service, improving credit control systems and becoming VAT registered. We found new representatives for all of our clients but the money was lost to the organisation.

The Helen Bamber Foundation is well known for its clinical work with victims of trafficking. The National Referral Mechanism – the process whereby victims of trafficking are identified by the State, is failing the victims it is supposed to serve. On average 70% of the clients referred to the NRM receive a negative conclusive grounds decision. For those of you who are not familiar with this terminology, it means the person’s claim that he or she has been trafficked has been rejected. 60% of the trafficking victims we see at the Foundation have received a negative conclusive grounds decision. However we have a 92% success rate in having these decisions overturned in the courts. The failure of UK government to get the decision right the first time subjects the victim to unnecessary and unwarranted suffering and places an extreme burden on our resources. Fighting these decisions is a complex, time-consuming business.

In 2010 we also saw our capacity to take on new cases reduced by the loss of our lead clinician to illness and another two senior clinicians to maternity leave. Increasingly we were feeling understaffed to do the job that we are required to do, finding inevitably that there were delays in seeing clients that needed to be seen. In 2010 young Chinese men and women who were trafficked to the UK years ago, many as unaccompanied minors, were starting to come forward and refer themselves to the Foundation. We pride ourselves on reaching out to marginalised communities, and we have gained the respect and trust of these young Chinese victims. They live in the shadows of society working in an underground economy that exploits the vulnerable and undocumented. They are as afraid of the police and the UKBA as they are of their traffickers. When they do come forward their claims are met by a culture of disbelief by the UKBA. We have uncovered an invidious truth that many of these young women were actually trafficked with the consent of their parents with stories given to them by the snakehead gangs designed to exploit vulnerabilities in the systems intended to look after unaccompanied minors in the UK. The real stories are horrific and what they have suffered on their journey and continue to endure in the UK is appalling. We have identified certain communities in China where the trafficking of their young people has been going on for generations. We are working with SCD9, the Metropolitan Police’s Human Exploitation unit, on these cases.

We are faced with a competitive funding environment just as many of our three-year grants are coming to an end. Plans and projections have to be adjusted in the face of new economic realities. HBF has prided itself on steering clear of government funding, as we believe it would compromise our independence. However as other organisations, who depended heavily on government subsidies see their funding cut, they are now looking for funding from other sources, consequently competing for the same funding streams as ourselves. We are taking steps to create the infrastructure that will make our organisation sustainable and competitive in both the here and now, and for the long term. We have set up the Friends of Helen Bamber Foundation in the US following the Journey NYC event, and we are beginning to look further afield to raise money for our work. We are exploring how we can package our work into social enterprise opportunities through which we can be paid for many of the services that we currently deliver for free. Services to the client will of course remain free at point of delivery.

It would be disingenuous for us to talk about our many achievements without being honest about how frustrating it is for all of us at HBF. It is de-motivating to be faced with funding and resource issues when we know that we have a service with a proven track record, and one that is second to none in its person-centred human rights, to those who have suffered gross violations of their human rights and dignity. Our aim
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

is to improve the lives of our clients and build a sustainable organisation. Fulfilling our vision to continue to offer our clients an outstanding service, building a sustainable organisation and making the changes in the world that need to be made, will require innovation as well as new resources. We will build on the remarkable accomplishments of our community over the past five years by continuing to attract exceptional staff while strengthening our reputation and resources to support our strategic initiatives.

We have developed a compassionate and professional way of working, built on a deep commitment to excellence, supported by a fundamental culture ingrained in the values of this organisation. We are proud to be transparent, proud to put our clients first, proud to respect people in this organisation, and proud to be full of people who display integrity in everything they do. Despite the pressures and despite the negatives that I have referred to, it has been an incredibly positive year. The rest of this Report will be devoted to our many achievements and extraordinary survivors who inspire us to continue the journey.

Dr. Michael Korzinski
Co-Founder and Clinical Director

A SLEEP OF PRISONERS
By Christopher Fry

The human heart can go the lengths of God...

Dark and cold we may be, but this
Is no winter now. The frozen misery
Of centuries breaks, cracks, begins to move;
The thunder is the thunder of the floses,
The thaw, the flood, the upstart Spring.

Thank God our time is now when wrong
Comes up to face us everywhere,
Never to leave us till we take
The longest stride of soul men ever took.

Affairs are now soul size.

The enterprise is exploration into God,
Where are you making for? It takes
So many thousand years to wake...

But will you wake, for pity's sake?
Structure, Governance and Management

The Trustees of the charity present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010. The Trustees confirm that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity’s trust deed, applicable law and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) “Accounting and Reporting by Charities” issued in March 2005.

The authors of Governance as Leadership describe three equally important roles of boards

1. the fiduciary mode, which is concerned with the stewardship of tangible assets;
2. the strategic mode, in which the board attempts to utilise its members creatively and resourcefulness to identify external opportunities; and
3. the generative mode, which employs reflection and discussion in order to see the bigger picture in terms of both the organisation’s long term future and its role in the wider community.

The governing body of The Helen Bamber Foundation is the board of Trustees. The Trustees question assumptions, probe feasibility, identify obstacles and opportunities, all to improve chances of success. The board approves the overall strategy, annual budgets and key policies, and receives management accounts, together with reports as required from the Trustees, the treasurer and senior staff, at its quarterly meetings.

The individual Trustees have established reputations in a complementary range of disciplines including human rights, healthcare, business, law, investigative journalism and the arts.

As set forth in The Helen Bamber Foundation’s deed of declaration of trust at section 4.4, dated 28 April 2005, future Trustees are appointed by resolution of the Trustees.

Objects of the Charity

The Helen Bamber Foundation provides medical consultation, therapeutic care, human rights advocacy and practical support to survivors of gross human rights violations, torture, political oppression, trafficking and other forms of extreme cruelty. The experiences reflect the complex and horrific patterns of oppression and political violence that plague the world in which we live. Every day in our consulting rooms at 25 Museum Street we struggle with the most destructive aspect of the human condition. We understand what survivors of extreme cruelty bring, how to make sense of it, and what it takes to recover. We are small organisation with wide a remit. Our aim is:

1. To relieve and assist persons who experience physical or mental ill health or disability as a result of gross violations of human rights, torture or other atrocities.
2. To prevent sickness and protect the health of persons who are at risk by reason of their experience of torture, hostilities, genocides or other atrocities.
3. To relieve poverty among the persons mentioned at 1 & 2 above.

1 Chait, Richard P; Ryan, William P.; & Taylor, Barbara E. (2005). Governance as Leadership: Reframing the Work of Nonprofit Boards (p. 95) Hoboken NJ; John Wiley & Sons
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

4. To educate the public on all issues concerning gross violations of human rights, torture and atrocities and their effect on persons who suffer them.

We have developed an approach that is founded on the understanding that rehabilitation depends not only upon systems and resources; fundamentally it is about people and how they behave towards one another and the attitudes that society takes towards them. Human behaviour is not simply a consequence of the individual's psychological attributes; it is intimately linked to the impact of forces in their external environment. Our work addresses the person's inner world and the society in which they live.

Atrocity and indescrivable loss destroys the identity of the individual and one's trust in his fellow human being. We help survivors explore past traumas and current hardships with one to one sessions with a senior clinician. We unite compassion with action by listening, taking testimony, rebuilding bodies, minds and homes.

Survivors' stories are stricken with omissions, silences, ambiguities and tears so the relationship with the therapist has to be built on a foundation of consent and trust.
Dr Michael Korzinski

Our vision

The Helen Bamber Foundation affirms the inherent dignity and equal rights of every human being. Our vision is a world community where everyone is able to freely enjoy the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

Public benefit

In setting our objectives and planning our activities the board of Trustees has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

Strategic aims of the charity

The Helen Bamber Foundation's overriding ambition is to promote a more humane society that offers a compassionate response to survivors of extreme human cruelty; recognises the complexity of their suffering; and assists them to re-establish a legitimate and fulfilling role in life.

Our strategic aims are therefore:

1. To provide expert opinion in asylum application cases involving survivors of gross human rights violations, with the aim of ensuring that decision-makers and the courts are better informed when making a determination, thereby increasing our clients' chances of a fair hearing.

2. To provide survivors of gross human rights violations equality of access to therapeutic care in a supportive and welcoming environment, in which the client feels safe enough to disclose and discuss experiences of atrocity and loss with a skilled clinician.
3. To assist clients to overcome the disabling effects of their trauma, facilitate their struggle to integrate into wider society, and support their capacity to experience a renewed sense of self and to address the complexities of daily living.

4. To engage in outreach work with a range of statutory (e.g. NHS, social services and local authorities) and non-statutory organisations (e.g. Migrant Helpline, Refugee Council). The purpose will be to help these organisations better understand and respond to the needs of survivors of gross human rights violations; thereby ensuring people receive the care and services to which they are legally entitled.

5. To raise the profile of The Helen Bamber Foundation’s work and the needs of our clients, using a variety of local, regional and national media, in order to inspire wide-ranging and sustainable volunteering and funding support for The Helen Bamber Foundation’s vision and remit.

6. To mobilise public opinion around the imperative to combat and prevent gross human rights violations wherever and whenever they occur.
Review of Activities and Achievements

The Helen Bamber Foundation for us it's our home, we feel safe. For me, if it was possible to live there I would, because I feel safe and loved.
An HBF client

The Helen Bamber Foundation is a place of safety and refuge for many of the most vulnerable and socially excluded members of society. They are courageous and resilient having survived the unimaginable acts of human cruelty, but their survival has come at a cost and many have been broken. The writer Ernest Hemingway, in his book A Farewell to Arms, captures the subtle and complex interrelationship between courage, survival and vulnerability.

If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them. The world breaks every one and afterward many are strong at the broken places. But those that will not break it kills. It kills the very good, and the very gentle, and the very brave impartially. If you are none of these you can be sure it will kill you too, but there will be no special hurry.
A Farewell to Arms

One is reminded of the courage that it takes a young person to leave her country, her family and friends with the promise of a new future in a new country. Followed by the shock that she has been deceived by people she trusted. Often this is enough to break her will. If not, other methods of coercion are always available to the trafficker until the victim is broken.

My client needs to know that I will not be destroyed by her suffering. Otherwise it would simply confirm her worst nightmare that she is damaged beyond repair.
Therapist, Helen Bamber Foundation

Atrocity and indescribable loss destroys the identity of the individual and the connection to one's fellow humans. A victim of trafficking said, "I will never be able to look at a man in the same way again. I hate myself. I look in the mirror and I no longer see me." The scars, psychological and sometimes physical, run deep and are expressed through nightmares, flashbacks and self loathing.

Here at the Foundation, we understand the subtle and enduring impact of complex trauma, and develop a physical and emotional language for each person. We know how to respond to clients who hold enormous pain and for whom the simplest activities — eating a meal, listening to music, using public transport, sitting alone in a park — have become deeply fraught.

Clients come with their own ideas and solutions that also need to be respected and challenged. Working with people from so many different cultures and backgrounds requires an appreciation of the differences, and recognition of the common ground. Female genital mutilation is just one example. Clients are encouraged to find their own answers in the presence of a deeply compassionate and listening other. We help to mend what has been broken in a safe and supportive environment, one where restorative relationships enable survivors to regain trust in their fellow humans and feel whole again as vibrant, productive members of a larger community

Our most unique and fundamental achievement is that we have created an organisation that is actually capable of containing the overwhelming fears and anxieties that our clients bring, in a place
that supports resilience and individual acts of creative survival. A place where our clients can overcome their pain, and eventually return to the pleasures and challenges of ordinary life.

Our Work and People

Each of our clients has access to the variety of care and support that we offer at the Helen Bamber Foundation. We rely on a broad range of clinical skills and services designed to assist the client in establishing a therapeutic relationship with one of our clinicians and the organisation as a whole. Our competent and compassionate community, our diverse skill sets – from consultant psychiatrist to resident poet, to Oscar winning actor as Chair – inspires innovation.

The Hub (below) illustrates areas of service delivery and a philosophy of care. It is a map that each clinician holds in his or her mind when assessing the needs of the client. It helps us to plan our approach and prioritise our interventions. A well thought-out and properly timed intervention in any one of the hub areas has the potential to transform a client's life. We see it all the time. A client who was isolated attends one of the creative arts programme classes and we see a gradual awakening of body, mind and spirit. A young woman attends therapy and she sees for the first time patterns in her life that have caused her pain and distress. The hub is like a person. All the parts are connected.

![Diagram of Service Areas]

The service Hub is only as good as the people who deliver it. We have asked members of staff to describe what they feel are some of their achievements in 2010.

Management of Referrals

Referrals Co-ordinator, Matt McDonnell, identified ways of working that have been particularly successful.
I feel that one of my main achievements of the past year has been to make the referrals process more accessible to the clients themselves – particularly those in detention. Previously it was difficult to offer someone who had self-referred an initial assessment, because of the limited amount of information on their case. So I began inviting these particular clients to the Foundation, to go through their papers with them and establish exactly what support they required.

In the case of detainees, I am receiving more phone calls from people who are ‘at the end of the line’. Whereas previously we were limited in the support we could offer, given the Foundation’s policy of not assessing in detention centres, I made time to offer these people advice, and in many cases help to find them a solicitor. In many cases, this has meant that they have been able to take their asylum case forward; they have been released from detention and then have been able to come to the Foundation for a full assessment with one of our clinicians. I believe this to be a crucial part of my role now – to provide support to those who aren’t receiving it from anywhere else.

The following email was written by Naomi Hartree, a doctor working at the Foundation.

Hi Matt,

You might like some nice feedback that a client gave me recently.

One of my clients was so pleased with The Helen Bamber Foundation she asked for a couple of self referral forms for her friends. One friend in her house was then detained and phoned you - you found her a rep and she’s now out of detention. She said you were so helpful. Shows how a simple form plus your work can make such a difference.

I’d like to email this feedback around to other Helen Bamber Foundation staff and clinicians if that’s ok, as we can encourage people to give out self referral forms if clients know of other AS in difficulties (as if we don’t have enough work already...)

Naomi

Rehabilitation therapies

Helen Bamber introduces Family Therapy in 2010

Family Therapy is a unique therapeutic tool, and one that allows the therapist to work with interpersonal and intergenerational issues. It is particularly useful when dealing with families that have experienced trauma where each and every member has been affected. Our experience is that the families that we see at the Foundation have often found incredible ways to survive and support each other. However, there is nearly always a heavy cost. For example many children begin to assume a parental role in the family, they are constantly watchful, become the eyes and ears of the family as well as the voice of the family... They are the ones who learn the language of the new country fastest. Increasingly the parents or parent, as is so often the case, will find it very difficult to assume the kind of parental role they had previously held. Equally the 'parentified' child finds it hard to relinquish this position even though they are not able
to enjoy the usual freedoms and times of experimentation that other children do.

The work is thus complex as families struggle to come to terms with the trauma they have suffered as well as cope with the anxiety of waiting to hear the outcome of their asylum application, and to deal with the inevitable mourning for their country of origin and the people left behind. But the shared experience of discussing these issues with the whole family present provides a context that enables the family to move forward, often in quite remarkable ways.

Survivors Assisting Survivors

After release from Guantánamo, detainees are confronted by a host of challenges upon arrival in their country of origin or a third country. Only a handful of former detainees said they received any meaningful or effective assistance. Labeled the 'worst of the worst', they left Guantánamo shrouded in 'guilt by association', particularly as their innocence or guilt had never been determined by a court of law. Some respondents referred to this state of affairs as their 'Guantánamo stigma' and said it contributed to their difficulties finding employment and reintegrating into their communities. On arriving home, some detainees found their families had extinguished their assets and assumed significant debt. Some are compromised in their physical and mental health, and were unable to afford or access rehabilitative care and services.

The Foundation's Survivors Assisting Survivors Fund (SASF) provides humanitarian assistance — medical, social, practical and psychological — to this population of clients. The project was the vision of two former Guantánamo Bay detainees, Binyam Mohamed and Jamal El-Bana, who have resettled in the UK. The project has been founded on the principle of other self-help experience groups where members share a common experience, give each other emotional support and place a high value on experiential knowledge, providing a special understanding of a situation.

2010 saw the SAS project deliver on its first direct assistance to a project in Sarajevo. The man in the picture below lost seven years of his life to Guantánamo and torture. He was cleared of any wrong doing by the military commission, and his incarceration declared a 'mistake'. When he returned to his family he was unable to find work, as people were afraid to hire him because of his 'past'. He was becoming increasingly demoralised and hopeless. In consultation with the project leaders Binyam Mohammed and Jamal El-Bana, he was helped to develop a project where he could support himself and his family. A cow and the feed were supplied through funding provided by the UNVFVT, and he is now producing milk and cheese. "I feel like a human being again," he said.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

Healthcare

We have considerable experience working with survivors of gross human rights violations from other cultures. Many have war-related injuries. Many have been raped, or forced into slavery or trafficked. The concerns they have about the state of their health are considerable and well founded. They need reassurance, time to talk and, when required, proper treatment. Our team of volunteer doctors are experts in neurology, orthopaedics, psychiatry and general medicine. They spend time listening to our clients and helping them to articulate their health concerns.

Although we are not a primary healthcare provider, and neither do we prescribe medication, we see it as our role to support GPs and healthcare specialists in the task of understanding and responding to our clients’ health needs.

Alec Frank, a doctor at the Foundation, describes a client’s case from last year:

A young man came to HBF with his brother who had searched online for a treatment centre for torture survivors. This man was in his early twenties. He had been savagely whipped with, I think, a fine metal rod. His body and limbs were criss-crossed with just-healing lacerations, and his ankles deeply scarred with open wounds from suspension by ropes. He was very shocked and had considerable difficulty articulating what had happened to him. It is unusual to see such a person so recently tortured.

He had returned from south Asia where he went to visit his father in hospital, believing that he would be safe as all hostilities are theoretically over. He was wrong. He was identified in the airport as someone who had been involved with a political organisation in the past.

It is very early days, but the Foundation were able to carry out an emergency examination and document his wounds, give urgent advice, find a solicitor for him and write to his doctor, and indeed put him in touch with a doctor. He will be seen again shortly for further examination. He will need support for a long time. He will, I am sure, apply for asylum, a long, painful process in most cases.

His wounds were among the worst I have examined during the last 25 years since being involved with this work. There is no sign that the demands on the Foundation’s services are diminishing.

Mind and body therapies

I can’t remember how long they’d been torturing me. I was suspended from a hook with my legs and arms tied behind me and they attached electrodes to my body. Every time they shocked me, my body convulsed and the pain shot through me. They swore at me saying, ‘Look – the fucker is smiling, give him more electricity.’ I started smelling burning and saw smoke rising and realised it was me! I don’t remember anything after that.

Algerian torture survivor and HBF client

The whole point of torture is to break down the victim’s psychological defences and sense of identity. The aftermath often results in a profoundly impaired relationship between mind and body. We have developed ways of working holistically with survivors of torture in a safe and supportive environment that has proved critical to their recovery.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

Trauma does not simply exist in the mind. It is held in the body and can be reflected in something as simple as posture. One of our patients walked with a chronic slouch, his face locked downwards. As his therapist encouraged him to walk more upright, he became terrified and said, in prison there are no horizons. If you looked up you could be beaten, or witness something unspeakable. I do not want to walk like I am still in prison.

We work with many people from cultures where the accepted way of expressing your feelings is through your body language. So we employ sensory movement activities such as yoga and sacro-cranial therapy, which help people to reconnect with their bodies.

Legal protection

Legal protection constitutes an essential element of the Foundation's core services for clients. We assist courts by writing forensic reports, in which we document the psychological and physical injuries that characterise some survivors’ experience of human rights violations. These medico-legal reports impart all the facts crucial for determining a client's case. We also give expert testimony on individual cases in Asylum & Immigration tribunals. Our work documenting allegations of human rights violations assists the courts in reaching fair decisions that underpin justice.

We could not have done it without your help, thanks again; it is really rewarding to see justice be done.
Legal Representative

During 2010, we provided expert reports in over 192 asylum decision cases. This included legal letters, prison visits, and in-person expert opinion in the courts – and testifying in person in high profile human rights cases.

We have a compact legal support team including the Clinical Legal Liaison Officer and a highly experienced human rights legal consultant. They review and monitor our clients’ casework and ensure that legal representation and advocacy has been assigned. They also advise the Foundation’s clinical team in legal and practical areas, for example ensuring reports for court are in compliance with the Istanbul Protocol and medical evidence, or reporting concerns about client welfare including dispersal or deportation.

Crucial conversations: Talking to the Home Office by Michael Korzinski

"The Home Office is not the enemy, the torturer is the enemy, the trafficker is the enemy, the abuser is the enemy." We rehearsed this mantra as we waited for them to arrive. The coffee was brewing and the biscuits laid out. Helen had moved the little bowl of polished stones from the centre of the table. Passing these from hand-to-hand helped to calm her clients’ nerves, she explained. Perhaps we should leave them there?

They arrived and were shown in. They were keen to demonstrate their concern for our clients and those who might be our clients in the future. The ‘Asylum Instruction on the Medical Foundation: Handling cases involving allegations of torture’, had been in place for more than 10 years and it had served us all well, but it was time to blow the dust off, the Home Office felt. We all agreed that the instruction was a unique document; no other instruction for their caseworkers named organisations outside the Home Office. When the Helen Bamber Foundation was founded in 2005, the Home Office was quick to extend the instruction to us, but we were not named in it and continually having to explain that we were included was tiresome.
The Instruction is well known outside the UK and had frequently been referred to at conferences elsewhere in Europe reviewing examples of best practice. I reminded them that I'd given evidence to the European Commission on the Instruction's benefits, sitting beside a senior Home Office official who had echoed my thoughts. They agreed, but where things really seem to be going wrong, they said, was in the 'detained fast track' process (where asylum seekers are detained on arrival and their cases are considered, and appeals heard, from inside a detention centre). Referring a case to us was like a 'get out of jail free card', their caseworkers believed. "We want to give our caseworkers some discretion so that if they know that someone cannot have been tortured, the case doesn't need to be referred to you." This was the bombshell then; here was a real threat to our clients. The 'detained fast track process' was well known to us, we told them; we'd seen the damage it had done to our clients.

We thanked them and said we'd consider their proposals. There was a threat here, but maybe it was one that we could turn it into a real opportunity? The Home Office wanted to 'tighten things up a bit', but what could we get for our clients in return? Of course, the Foundation would now be a full named partner in the Instruction, but what else? We made a detailed review of the Asylum Instruction, took it apart line by line and put it back together again, having examined all its strengths and weaknesses. If we were to be fully involved in the review it must cover all our clients, not just those who'd been tortured in the traditional sense of the word, it must reflect international human rights law and best practice, and contain a clear expression of our own clinical approach and our clients' needs.

The proposed changes to the 'detained fast track' process were our first concern. Over the next 10 months we met regularly with the Medical Foundation and the Immigration Law Practitioners Association. The elections gave us all a welcome break - a political convention of 'purdah' applies to government ministers and civil servants during the period immediately before a general election. Ministers and civil servants refrain from taking decisions or making policy announcements that are significant and may be politically contentious. We all agreed that the Home Office's logic was flawed but went to the heart of our concerns as well as theirs. This was why they got things wrong too often. Case law told them always to consider every case 'in the round', but we'd seen too many decisions which had clearly considered credibility first, and then looked at our report second. How could a woman with such a bad immigration history be a victim? This seemed to be the approach. If caseworkers were now to decide cases without the assistance of a medical report how would they know that they didn't need one? We agreed to disagree. The only way to assess these competing ideas was to test them. There would be a 'detained fast track' trial in 2011.

This allowed us to look at what the Instruction had to offer and set about improving it. We also acknowledged that our own processes need an overhaul. We are looking at ways to speed things up without any loss of quality, and are recruiting more clinicians. At the close of 2010 we should pay tribute to the open-minded approach taken by those Home Office officials we entertained so many months before with coffee and biscuits. They have listened patiently and with genuine interest. They have taken on board as many of our concerns as they can possibly accommodate. A draft of the Instructions, renamed as the Instruction 'dealing with allegation of torture and serious harm' and naming both Foundations will be piloted outside the 'detained fast track', and detailed training on the Instruction will be given to caseworkers in two areas initially. The strengths of the original Asylum Instruction have been bolstered; only time will tell whether its weaknesses have been eliminated.

This has been an opportunity to engage with the Home Office and to better understand the terms of that engagement. On this occasion the agenda was set by them, but it is clear that such discussions can be a two-way process. If we agree that the perpetrator is the enemy and the Home Office is not, then the old fear of 'collaborating' in a negative sense must be gone. What we now need to establish
is the shape of future engagement. Can we describe them as collaborations? For example, many of the issues arising out of the ‘detained fast track’ come from the Home Office’s inability to ‘screen’ in such a way that vulnerable people are kept out of that process. There is a common goal here; if the Home Office intends to comply with the UK’s international obligations then a comprehensive screening procedure is essential. Screening for the psychological markers, which make individuals unsuitable for immigration detention, is also likely to have benefits beyond the asylum process; deaths in detention and the detention of children could be avoided using similar tools.

Such models might require something akin to joint working. Threats to the integrity of the Helen Bamber Foundation are likely to be real and one would need to enter such relationships with one’s eyes wide open, but the benefits could be significant.

Of course there are also political considerations to be considered. The Home Office may have a hidden agenda in, for example, its use of detention as a deterrent, but it is increasingly clear to commentators such the Oxford Migration Observatory and International Detention Coalition that detention fails to affect the choice of destination country and does not reduce numbers of irregular arrivals. Studies have shown asylum seekers and irregular migrants either are not aware of detention policy or its impact in the country of destination, may see it as an inevitable part of the journey, and do not convey the deterrence message to others in their country of origin.

‘Detained fast track’ remains a real threat to our clients but we are talking, and that’s what we are good at. We still have Helen’s bowl of polished stones to calm our nerves.

Human rights advocacy

Our clinicians engage with statutory services to ensure that clients’ needs are being met within mainstream services whenever possible and appropriate. For clients who are not entitled to government funded social support, clinicians work with a number of charitable organisations to minimise social hardship and destitution.

One of our caseworkers, Jackie Roberts, has outlined the main areas where our clients need help:

- Asylum support – housing and subsistence payments. Finding out what type of support the client is entitled to, arguing for suitable accommodation in terms of not sharing a bedroom with others, the house being in a reasonable state of repair, being in the London area so that the client can attend the Foundation (often asylum seekers are dispersed outside London), making calls to the UKBA if a client’s payments are stopped and looking for housing for destitute ‘failed’ asylum seekers (there are only a handful of hostels which are free in London so it is very difficult to get a place for a client).
- Refugee support – when a client gets leave to remain in the UK they need to apply for mainstream housing and benefits or find work and rent privately so we provide support helping with homeless applications as not all clients are eligible under homelessness legislation and often a housing solicitor needs to get involved to challenge negative decisions. The solicitor will need a psychiatric report or psychotherapeutic report from the client’s clinician to show that they are vulnerable and in need of social housing. Similarly the new welfare benefits system means that many of our clients are turned down for disability benefits and so there is often an appeal and a medical report is needed.
- Community care – some extremely vulnerable clients who can’t receive help anywhere else (if they are failed asylum seekers and destitute) can get accommodation and support through
section 21 National Assistance Act. Social services deal with this and historically it has been extremely difficult to get.

- Children’s Act – potentially clients with children can get accommodation and support through social services although the law is complicated and a good solicitor is often needed.

On behalf of all our clients, we engage in continuous talks with a range of decision-makers and government departments including the UK Border Agency, the Home Office and Members of Parliament in order to communicate our clients’ experiences. We advocate for policy that is humane, effective and sustainable in relation to the issues that our clients face. To this end, we continue to develop policy papers internally, that prove invaluable when negotiating with key government and NGO representatives.

Our participation in these groups means that we can give a voice to the experiences of many of our clients. Their stories are powerful one by one – and we tell them in meetings. They are also informative when analysed as a group of people, where they can hint at trends and apparent systemic failures. We strive to bring the perspective of our clients to a larger audience. We will talk to anyone without discrimination, which is why we frequently find ourselves speaking to people from opposite sides of the debate, and with very different spheres of influence.

The fact that The Helen Bamber Foundation is a frontline organisation working directly with clients, who are survivors of a wide range of human rights violations, forces us to approach policy questions from a very practical angle. “How are our clients affected by current or proposed policy?” “What would be potential side effects for our clients and other vulnerable groups?” are questions we automatically ask ourselves and others. Consequently, moralistic or simplistic assumptions are out; empathy and creative responses are in.

Trafficking

One of the issues we gave specific attention in 2010 was human trafficking.

The Foundation has seen a 53% increase in the number of clients referred with trafficking experiences in the last year. There is an increase in political focus on human trafficking in the UK and Europe, and the Foundation has a unique place in informing policy as the only clinical organisation treating victims of human trafficking in the UK. Our clients have experienced trafficking for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and/or forced labour.

The Helen Bamber Foundation is part of the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group, a civil society coalition, which oversees the implementation of the European Council Convention on human trafficking. The Foundation’s unique perspective as a human rights organisation treating victims of trafficking in a clinical setting, and our frontline work with victims, informs our contribution to the group while our clinical expertise in relation to needs of victims of trafficking, and our clients’ experiences of the
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION


The Foundation is also a member of the Network on Trafficking and the London 2012 Games. The network consists of more than 40 NGOs and statutory agencies cooperating in the aim of reducing the risk of increased human trafficking and support victims in the run-up to, and duration of the London 2012 Games. The Foundation participates as the only clinical organisation involved in the treatment of victims, and has contributed by including our ethos of “protection and support without judgment” in the general group discussions, as well as promoting democratic and transparent work methods within the network, continuously forging links with all members of the group, especially those outside of the traditional anti-trafficking establishment.

Example of a policy issue: Human Trafficking
One issue of concern for our clients, as well as for wider society, is how the national referral system for victims of trafficking is not conducive to disclosure. Motivated by spurious data on an increase in trafficking in the run-up to the London 2012 Games, police have stepped up raids on brothels where non-EU nationals are sent directly to immigration detention centres. Deeply traumatised victims are frequently being interviewed by less than adequately trained immigration officials, taking statements for both asylum claims and National Referral Mechanism purposes at the same time. The media continuously look for sensationalist stories on sex work and immigration. The result of all this is that the victims’ trust in authorities is undermined, and the general public’s view of victims is distorted.

Education

We offer evidence-based teaching sessions to a range of audiences. The instruction material that we produce is informed by direct client work and research literature. Such programmes include public speaking engagements, advisory sessions with police teams, universities and business groups. In 2010, our clinicians and directors attended numerous speaking engagements both in the UK and internationally, including Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Egypt and the USA. In October 2010, Helen Bamber gave the keynote speech at the 20th anniversary of Survivors International in San Francisco.

During 2010 our directors, Helen Bamber and Dr. Michael Korzinski, also authored various commentaries and editorials, as well as being the subjects of interviews by national and international media, including The Independent and The Lancet.

Journey

The Foundation continues to work on high-profile campaigns such as Journey. Launched in 2007, this is a travelling installation by various artists including Anish Kapoor and Emma Thompson. It depicts the story of Elena, a young woman trafficked from Moldova to London for sexual exploitation. We have seen that in the time that it takes a person to walk through seven shipping containers – a distance of 70 feet – a person’s understanding of human trafficking is deepened and their desire to take action to combat it enhanced.

Journey exhibited in London (2007), Vienna (2008), New York (2009) and Madrid (2009), and in October 2010 the installation was transported to The Hague, Holland at the invitation of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking. The main aims of Journey in The Hague were to:

- Raise awareness by reaching a key cross-section of society
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

- Network for improved care, support and legal protection for victims of trafficking
- Provide outreach and educational opportunities for local NGOs, governmental bodies, schools and the public.

To date, Journey has been seen and experienced by over 40,000 members of the public, generating extensive media coverage, press attention and political interest across five countries and reaching out to millions of others through newspapers and television coverage. It has proved to be unprecedented as an educational tool on human trafficking for a very wide public audience.

The Art of Social Change

Artistic activity has often played a key role in movements for social change. However, the role of art isn’t just about showing discontent, it has also been to bridge the gap between hearts and minds, to provide a visual, emotional aspect to something otherwise very fact based. Art played an important role in the anti-slavery Abolition movement. This campaign was seen as a very academic argument until abolitionist William Blake began utilising his art. Blake’s famous painting of a slave in chains asked the question, “Am I not a man and a brother?” It became a symbol for the movement and reframed the debate to be one about people, about humanity. Picasso’s Guernica is also testament to how art serves as a mirror for social change, and often captures the emotions of events better than TV news coverage and photographs. Journey speaks to the problem of human trafficking in a radically different way and as such is an important tool in the fight against human trafficking.

A letter from the National Rapporteur on Trafficking
Dear Helen, Michael, Stephanie, Sara and the rest of the HBF-crew,

I hope you all had a good time in The Hague. I would like to thank all of you for your great contribution to the success of Journey The Hague. Due to your hard work, we can now all look back to a very successful event.

In particular, I was very much impressed by all your work on site. Being there every day, instructing volunteers, speaking with visitors, listening to them, and explaining over and over again what trafficking means to a victim and what people can do about it has very much impressed me. You have not only shown the value of Journey, you are the added value of Journey yourselves.

For me, the organisation of Journey has been a new experience, as this is not my core business as a National Rapporteur in THB. However, I have very much enjoyed it and I am very grateful for the impact Journey has had in The Netherlands.

Michael and Helen, I would like to thank you in particular for all the work you have done. I very much enjoyed working with you. You and Emma have played a key role in the success of Journey, and the news coverage has been tremendous thanks to all the interviews you have given. I couldn’t be more satisfied with the impact Journey has had in The Netherlands and I am very grateful for your contribution.

I am very impressed by all the work done by the Helen Bamber Foundation and by the way you have given Elena a voice in the fight against human trafficking. Journey is a unique instrument to raise awareness about human trafficking, and this has been confirmed by many (over 7000) visitors in The Hague.

I wish you all the best and I hope to see you again at another occasion.

With kind regards,

Corinne Dettmejer-Vermeulen

Journey Legacy Project NYC

Throughout 2010, Dr. Korzinski continued to work with Mayor Bloomberg’s office in New York City on the Journey legacy project, the first public health response to the problem of human trafficking in the City of New York. This project, which was inspired by the Journey story in New York, will be located at Bellevue Hospital. Bellevue is New York's oldest and most prestigious hospital with a long history of providing free medical care to New York’s most vulnerable and disenfranchised individuals. The pilot programme that we hope to launch in 2011 will be an invaluable tool in aiding New York City in its effort in the fight against human trafficking, as it will provide meaningful services to survivors of trafficking and also an invaluable evaluation tool so that we can create a template on the best way to assist survivors, both nationally and internationally. The Working Group behind the project (made up of Dr. Korzinski of the Helen Bamber Foundation, lawyer Norma Abbene, Deputy Counsel to the NY Mayor and Deputy Mayor Carol Robles-Roman) will also review the anti human-trafficking training taking place in New York, looking for clear direction on referring trafficked people to the programme and points of contact, to facilitate referrals.
Safe Project

Another major media campaign in 2010 was the Safe Project, spearheaded by the Foundation's Chair Emma Thompson in conjunction with the eminent photographer Nick Haddow. The inspiration for this exhibition came from a client of the Foundation who'd been trafficked and sold into the torture of serial rape, violence and psychological abuse. One day she stepped into a carriage on the London Underground and said to Emma, "This is my safe place.". The resulting exhibition showed photographs of high-profile women who were asked, 'Where do you feel safe?'. Famous actresses photographed in their personal place of safety included Kate Winslet, Demi Moore and Natasha Richardson. The photographs were displayed, and then auctioned at Philip de Purys' auction house, creating a media storm and raising funds.

*Images from the Safe Exhibition*

Social wellbeing and integration

We continue to offer English conversation partnerships in conjunction with volunteers from the English Speaking Union. This has been so successful that a number of clients and their partners remain in touch, and some volunteers have elected to be part of the new programme. These groups help to alleviate the social isolation often felt by many of our clients. The classes also provide an opportunity for members to engage with each other, in a safe environment, and connect with the wider community through shared participation. In 2010, we offered over 100 clients the opportunity to participate in the programme, an increase of 32 clients from 2009. The groups are a great mix of clients, from those who have been coming for over three years to those who have only been in the country six months. It provides a fantastic support network for all our clients and continues to go from strength to strength.
The Creative Arts Programme

Dr Michael, I feel better when I draw. I love the class, I feel normal and happy. It makes everything a bit easier. Thank you for referring me to the group.
Client of Dr. Michael Korzinski

We couldn’t be more proud of our innovative Creative Arts Programme, which goes from strength to strength each year delivering a unique chance for our clients to regain an authentic sense of self after the traumas of what first brought them to our door. Providing our clients with a safe space to reconnect to their humanity, to be defined by something other than the recent horror of their personal history, and to regain a sense of purpose and joy that will help them take a valued place in society again, is the most obvious and tangible contribution we make in rebuilding broken lives and one in which we must continue to invest to ensure the most enduring outcome of all the work we do.

We currently run 10 groups, which now includes computer, football and arts & crafts. The long-standing groups have also continued to prosper. Our music group Woven Gold performed at a number of London festivals over the summer and held the premiere of their opera Consider the Lilies to a sell-out audience at the church of St Martins in the Fields, Trafalgar Square. The art group have displayed their work at the British Museum and taken part in workshops about Renaissance Art. The Film Group has continued to make amusing and heartfelt films, and increased the numbers of trips out including Buckingham Palace and hiring bikes in Green Park.

We have set up a computer class that has proved extremely popular with clients improving markedly over a short period. This has also been reflected in the English class where many clients who, when they started, would not maintain eye contact have become much more confident and are now participating with enthusiasm. The newly established football group has become a great source of exercise for a wide range of clients, from those who have never played, to those who played professionally in their countries of origin.

The photography group participated in a national competition in association with the Arts Picturehouse entitled My Story. Many chose to portray what experiences they had suffered, and how they found hope with the Helen Bamber Foundation, and through each other. We continue to hold a variety of group creative arts classes, which are led by experienced volunteers and supervised by our clinicians. Instruction is currently given in painting, filmmaking, arts/crafts, photography, and music.

Singing and shouting with the group is more powerful than writing or speaking, the heartache and pain go away, instead of crying I can smile and laugh.

In 2010, we offered over 100 clients the opportunity to participate in the programme, an increase of over 45% on 2009.
Sarah Pace, who co-ordinates the Creative Arts Programme explains why she finds the work so inspiring:

People often neglect to ask refugees and asylum seekers what they enjoy, or what they are actually interested in. Their personal stories, which have almost always involved untold suffering, become their passports. The Creative Arts Programme asks this often forgotten question, and allows our clients to re-discover the identities of which they have been stripped by circumstance. It is about creative survival and the re-awakening of passions and skills long forgotten. It is about laughter, learning, fun, and so much more than that – it is about humanity.

On a typical day we might have an afternoon computer class and an evening football group. Before these classes take place, my job includes calling clients to remind them to attend, making sure the cash box is topped up for travel, materials and refreshments, and organising any necessary childcare. Sometimes clients arrive early, thrilled in the knowledge that this week the team will be receiving their first set of football bibs. On one occasion, a member of our football team came in to see me and while I always look forward to talking to clients, there are inevitably often personal problems they need assistance with. However, on this occasion the situation was very different – the client had come in to show me the college certificate he had been presented with, along with some of his schoolwork: flags he had coloured in for Geography, a human body he had been asked to label with names of body parts. His pleasure in his achievement meant that I went back to my desk generally delighted and inspired to tackle my daily tasks with a new vigour.

I look forward to widening the remit of opportunities we offer our clients in 2011. I would love to introduce a textiles class because so many of our female clients have expressed an interest in the subject, and have told me of the beautiful clothes they enjoyed making in their home countries. A cricket team would also be a fantastic addition, again a popular idea among clients.

Creative Arts Programme classes transform our art room as if by magic, into a haven of hopes and dreams, of trust and safety; I feel honoured to be in the presence of a courage that inspires me in my own life and teaches me so much.

Administrative support

Over the past year, Anna Oxt has developed the administrative and reception duties to create a more strategic approach at the Foundation, and describes this here:

The administrative team is acutely aware of the centrality of our role, where communicating and working closely with each other is essential. Clinicians, clients, interpreters, solicitors, work colleagues, volunteers and directors count on us being here and being aware of what everyone else is doing. We always make sure at least one of us is in reception, never taking time off together.

We have implemented and improved various administrative systems, for example data collection and record keeping, because of its significance for other areas of the organisation. Interventions made on a client's behalf are now recorded systematically on our client management system and we have a reliable electronic record of every appointment that takes place at the Foundation. We have also introduced a more comprehensive waiting list for counselling and reports, and are able to monitor client-waiting periods.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

We provide more casework support for clinicians with a sound knowledge of other organisations in areas such as housing, where to go for legal advice, the benefits sector and education. We have been part of setting up resources that can signpost clinicians and clients to these organisations. We offer the clients a higher quality of service and provide an important link in tying their care together. We have taken a more active part in the intake meetings, following the clients’ progress through the organisation and providing up-to-date information on capacity and timeframes in order to assist allocation of clients to clinicians and the best use of resources.

We have been active in building relationships with other service providers and referrers and solicitors, by taking the time to introduce ourselves, and attending workshops and training at organisations such as ASAP, Project London and the Tavistock. Positive feedback indicates that we are running a better and more efficient service. We have showed commitment and that we can work independently with minimum supervision under tight deadlines. We frequently make crucial decisions, highlight problem areas and come up with solutions, for example when clients become homeless, working within a limited budget, making efficient use of the premises, making sure that we respond to crucial deadlines such as court hearings and deportation orders.

As a team, we have proved we can take on more work without dropping any of the original responsibilities detailed in our job descriptions, take seriously our responsibility and contribution to the everyday, smooth running of the Foundation.

Pro bono work and volunteering

The Foundation continues to operate a high-value service with limited means. This is largely possible due to our highly skilled and very dedicated team of volunteers. We have our own wordsmith, graphic designer, website designer, illustrator, IT expert, fundraising consultant, and clinical supervisor, all offering their services.

We also receive legal advice from highly reputable law firms Reed Smith and Slaughter and May. Fundraising, administrative, legal and business development volunteers also provided the team with invaluable support.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The charity’s income was £1,121,710 in the year ended 31 December 2010 (2009: £1,321,504). The total expenditure amounted to £1,171,226 in the year to 31 December 2010 (2009: £1,249,150). The fund balance carried forward at 31 December 2010 was £140,542 on general unrestricted funds and £195,000 on designated funds. The fund balance carried forward on restricted funds was £50,511 on 31 December 2010. The full Statement of Financial Activities is set out on page 30 of these accounts.

Reserves policy
The charity’s reserves fall into two types.

Restricted funds are generated when the donor stipulates how their donation may be spent. In most cases there will be a time lag between when such funds are received and when they are expensed.

Unrestricted funds are generated when a donor does not stipulate how the income may be spent. Within certain operating needs, the Trustees’ policy is to expend such funds, while guaranteeing these resources are used effectively. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees have set aside monies for specific purposes. At 31 December 2010 the only designated fund of the charity was the general operational expenditure reserve, which is held to cover ongoing expenses to maintain our support services in the event of any temporary shortfall in income so that the charity can continue to operate at any time.

The Trustees consider that the amount held in this fund should be the equivalent of three to five months of operational expenditure (£293,000 - £488,000). Actual reserves at the end of the year were £331,705. The policy is reviewed annually.

Investment policy and performance
The Trustees’ policy is to maintain all available funds in deposit accounts earning a market rate of interest wherever possible.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Clinical services
The Helen Bamber Foundation has a commitment to increasing service. We aim to help more people, for more of the time, in more ways.

During 2010, our clinical team undertook approximately 200 reports and conducted approximately 4,700 clinical appointments. Additionally, through the Creative Arts Programme, more that 300 group sessions were held, with 7 or more clients attending each session. We anticipate that demand in both of these areas will continue to increase in 2011, and we are continually reviewing strategies that will enable us to assist as many clients as possible whilst strengthening our existing framework.

We continue to consolidate and expand our clinical team to include a variety of therapies, both traditional and alternative. In 2010 we added Cranio-sacral Therapy, Osteopathy, and Body Movement classes.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

Education
All senior professionals at the Foundation intend to continue developing the scope of their speaking and educational engagements as part of the awareness raising initiative of the Foundation.

Finance and Fundraising
We will continue to review and take steps to improve our infrastructure. In 2011, we will recruit a full-time Finance Officer and Fundraising Manager to lead in developing our finance and fundraising functions.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and the 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 Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give 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 these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and 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 the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

AUDITORS
The auditors, Sayer Vincent are willing to be reappointed as auditors for the forthcoming year.

APPROVAL
This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 5 October 2011 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Simnock
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

We have audited the financial statements of Helen Bamber Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the Trustees as a body, in accordance with section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and regulations made under section 44 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the Trustees, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities set out in the Trustees' report, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditor under section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 44 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2010, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 1993.
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 1993 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Date: 28 October 2011

Sayer Vincent, Statutory Auditors, 8 Angel Gate, City Road, LONDON EC1V 2SJ

Sayer Vincent is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
For the year ended 31 December 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds £</th>
<th>Restricted Funds £</th>
<th>2010 Total £</th>
<th>2009 Total £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**INCOMING RESOURCES**

*Incoming resources from generated funds:*

- Voluntary income: 2 £456,437 £550,181 £1,006,618 £1,200,636
- Investment income: 2 £254 - £254 £941
- Rental income: 2 £90 - £90 -

*Incoming resources from charitable activities:*

- Fees for medical legal reports: 114,748 - 114,748 £119,927

Total incoming resources: 571,529 £550,181 £1,121,710 £1,321,504

**RESOURCES EXPENDED**

*Costs of generating funds:*

- Fundraising costs: 3 £82,724 £35,887 £118,611 £78,119

*Charitable activities:*

- Client reports & relief: 4 £418,543 £240,801 £659,344 £617,966
- The Journey: 4 £11,445 £171,620 £183,065 £389,671
- SAFE projects: 4 £29,660 £97,624 £127,284 £114,132
- Other projects: 4 £4,578 £42,822 £47,400 £16,623

Governance costs: 5 £35,522 - £35,522 £32,639

Total resources expended: 582,472 £688,754 £1,171,226 £1,249,150

**NET (EXPENDITURE)/INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS**

- (10,943) (38,573) (49,516) 72,354

Transfer between funds: £12,425 £12,425 - -

**NET (EXPENDITURE)/INCOME AFTER TRANSFERS**

- 1,482 (50,988) (49,516) 72,354

Total funds brought forward: £334,060 £101,509 £435,569 £363,215

**TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD**

- 12 £335,542 £50,511 £386,053 £435,569

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movement in funds are disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movement in funds are disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>210,883</td>
<td></td>
<td>162,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>323,620</td>
<td>358,644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>534,503</td>
<td></td>
<td>520,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(152,287)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(93,247)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>382,216</td>
<td></td>
<td>427,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td>386,053</td>
<td></td>
<td>435,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDS</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds in surplus</td>
<td>55,909</td>
<td>101,509</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds in deficit (SAFE)</td>
<td>(5,398)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,542</td>
<td></td>
<td>139,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>386,053</td>
<td></td>
<td>435,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 5 October 2011 and signed on their behalf, by:

[Signature]

Paul Simmcock,
FCA CTA

The Notes on pages 33 to 41 form part of the financial statements.

Page 31 of 40
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Charities Act 1993. They follow the recommendations in the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2005).

1.2 Fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets with a purchase price greater than £250 are capitalised.

Depreciation is provided at 25% per annum on a straight line basis, calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its useful life.

1.3 Income

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

1.4 Gifts and services in kind

Gifts in kind represent assets donated for distribution or use by the charity. Assets given for distribution are recognised as incoming resources only when distributed. Assets given for use by the charity are recognised when receivable. Gifts in kind are valued at the amount actually realised from the disposal of the assets or at the price the charity would otherwise have paid for the assets.

The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.5 Expenditure

Resources have been expended on an accruals basis inclusive of value added tax.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of the resources. Overheads and other salaries are allocated between the expense headings on the basis of head count. Liabilities are recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure.

Cost of generating voluntary income are those costs incurred by the charity to obtain voluntary income.
1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.5 Expenditure (continued)

Supports costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and are allocated on the basis of total charitable and governance costs.

Governance costs are those incurred in connection with enabling the charity to comply with external regulation, constitutional and statutory requirements and in providing support to the Trustees in the discharge of their statutory duties.

1.6 Funds 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.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds that are set aside to fund particular future activities for the charity.

Restricted funds are funds that are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors, which 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 the notes to the financial statements.

1.7 Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the SOFA as incurred.

1.8 VAT

The charity is registered for VAT. However, irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.
# HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2010

2. **VOLUNTARY INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gifts – major</td>
<td>142,493</td>
<td>88,097</td>
<td>230,590</td>
<td>354,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations – trusts &amp; foundations</td>
<td>166,786</td>
<td>356,609</td>
<td>523,395</td>
<td>624,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations – corporate</td>
<td>31,608</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,608</td>
<td>44,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations – regular &amp; other</td>
<td>76,603</td>
<td>104,149</td>
<td>180,752</td>
<td>120,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift aid tax claimed</td>
<td>38,947</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>40,273</td>
<td>56,697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>456,437</td>
<td>550,181</td>
<td>1,006,618</td>
<td>1,200,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **FUNDRAISING COSTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>54,977</td>
<td>1,624</td>
<td>56,601</td>
<td>39,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct fundraising costs:</td>
<td>16,302</td>
<td>34,263</td>
<td>50,565</td>
<td>26,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>12,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82,724</td>
<td>35,887</td>
<td>118,611</td>
<td>78,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Staff Costs</th>
<th>Project Costs</th>
<th>Support Costs</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client reports &amp; relief</td>
<td>198,961</td>
<td>176,123</td>
<td>284,260</td>
<td>659,344</td>
<td>617,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journey</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>171,620</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>183,065</td>
<td>389,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFE Project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>97,624</td>
<td>29,660</td>
<td>127,284</td>
<td>114,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>40,720</td>
<td>4,578</td>
<td>47,400</td>
<td>16,623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201,063</td>
<td>486,087</td>
<td>329,943</td>
<td>1,017,093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditors - fees</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors – other services</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees’ expenses</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>1,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
<td>22,890</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,890</td>
<td>21,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,522</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35,522</td>
<td>32,639</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. SUPPORT COSTS COMPRISE OF:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fund Raising 2010</th>
<th>Client Reports &amp; Relief 2010</th>
<th>The Journey 2010</th>
<th>SAFE Project 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>4,552</td>
<td>113,048</td>
<td>4,552</td>
<td>11,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises costs</td>
<td>2,927</td>
<td>72,693</td>
<td>2,927</td>
<td>7,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>20,178</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>2,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal, finance and consultancy</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>50,135</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>5,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>5,035</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>23,171</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>2,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>284,260</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>29,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Projects</th>
<th>Governance Costs</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>9,103</td>
<td>144,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises costs</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>5,854</td>
<td>93,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>25,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal, finance and consultancy</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>4,037</td>
<td>64,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>6,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>29,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,578</td>
<td>22,890</td>
<td>364,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support costs are the costs of central management. These costs are apportioned to activities based on staff costs.
7. NET OUTGOING / INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR

The net outgoing / incoming resources for the year are stated after charging:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises rental</td>
<td>89,588</td>
<td>88,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>7,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors' remuneration - audit services</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- other services</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration (2009 - £NIL). During the year, no Trustees received any benefits in kind (2009 - £NIL). During the year, no Trustees incurred any expenses paid by the charity (2009 - £NIL). The Trustees' expenses of £1,285 (2009 - £1,338) in governance costs relates to Trustee indemnity insurance.

8. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS

Staff costs were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>365,752</td>
<td>309,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>36,783</td>
<td>31,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>402,535</td>
<td>340,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and caseworkers</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical support</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration (including fundraising)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No employee received remuneration amounting to more than £60,000 in 2010 (2009:0).
# HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*For the year ended 31 December 2010*

### 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computers &amp; medical equipment £</th>
<th>Furniture &amp; fixtures £</th>
<th>Total £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2010</td>
<td>24,061</td>
<td>4,861</td>
<td>28,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>2,468</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,529</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,861</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,390</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2010</td>
<td>18,249</td>
<td>2,852</td>
<td>21,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged for the year</td>
<td>5,338</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>6,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,587</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,966</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,553</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Book Value</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2010</td>
<td>2,942</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>3,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2009</td>
<td>5,812</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>7,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. DEBTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>48,350</td>
<td>35,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable gift aid</td>
<td>12,710</td>
<td>79,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments &amp; accrued income</td>
<td>149,823</td>
<td>47,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>210,883</td>
<td>162,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Page 37 of 40
11. CREDITORS – AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>31,172</td>
<td>74,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security and other taxes</td>
<td>10,641</td>
<td>9,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>110,474</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>152,287</strong></td>
<td><strong>93,247</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

RESTRICTED FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brought forward</th>
<th>Incoming resources</th>
<th>Resources expended</th>
<th>Transfer between funds</th>
<th>Carried forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Service &amp; Social Well-Being Funds</td>
<td>37,576</td>
<td>180,950</td>
<td>(194,218)</td>
<td>(1,893)</td>
<td>22,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Protection</td>
<td>29,573</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(20,480)</td>
<td>(9,093)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts Group</td>
<td>6,604</td>
<td>29,729</td>
<td>(17,861)</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>18,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journey</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>176,954</td>
<td>(171,620)</td>
<td>6,599</td>
<td>14,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFE Projects</td>
<td>16,313</td>
<td>83,951</td>
<td>(97,824)</td>
<td>(8,038)</td>
<td>(5,398)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Projects</td>
<td>8,737</td>
<td>78,597</td>
<td>(86,951)</td>
<td>(383)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>101,509</strong></td>
<td><strong>550,181</strong></td>
<td><strong>(588,754)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(12,425)</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,511</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Client Services and Social Well-Being Funds:** A number of funds are held to provide medical, counselling, psychological, and creative and mind-body therapies to clients and to facilitate their social well-being and integration.

**Legal Protection Fund:** This is held to provide forensic report writing and provision of expert testimony to assist courts and decision makers by ensuring that they have all relevant facts when making a determination in a client’s asylum application case.

**Creative Arts Group:** This is held to run creative arts programmes for clients.

**The Journey:** An exhibition to highlight the issues and cruelty of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

**SAFE Project:** This project is to create photographs of subjects in their perceived ‘safe’ environment for sale. A negative balance of £5,398 was carried forward on the SAFE restricted fund at the 2010 year end, as some expenditure was necessarily incurred in 2010 prior to further income being received in 2011.
HELEN BAMBER FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2010

12. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

RESTRICTED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Other Projects: Relates to the Cantata musical evening event.

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brought forward</th>
<th>Incoming resources</th>
<th>Resources expended</th>
<th>Transfers between funds</th>
<th>Carried forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General funds</td>
<td>139,060</td>
<td>571,529</td>
<td>(582,472)</td>
<td>12,425</td>
<td>140,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated funds</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>334,060</strong></td>
<td><strong>571,529</strong></td>
<td><strong>(582,472)</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,425</strong></td>
<td><strong>335,542</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Designated funds:
General Operational Expenditure Reserve: This is held to cover ongoing expenses to maintain our support services in the event of any temporary shortfall in income so that the charity can continue to operate at any time.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brought forward</th>
<th>Incoming resources</th>
<th>Resources expended</th>
<th>Transfers between funds</th>
<th>Carried forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>101,509</td>
<td>550,181</td>
<td>(588,754)</td>
<td>(12,425)</td>
<td>60,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>334,060</td>
<td>571,529</td>
<td>(582,472)</td>
<td>12,425</td>
<td>335,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>435,569</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,121,710</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1,171,226)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>386,053</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer from restricted funds:
Transfers from Client Service & Social Well-Being Funds, Legal Protection, SAFE Projects, and Other Projects, represents some of the overhead costs of managing and administering the projects which were not directly allocated to the projects.
13. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Designated funds</th>
<th>General funds</th>
<th>Total funds 2010</th>
<th>Total funds 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>7,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td>50,511</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>288,992</td>
<td>534,503</td>
<td>520,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(152,287)</td>
<td>(152,287)</td>
<td>(93,247)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      | 50,511           | 195,000          | 140,542       | 386,053          | 435,569          |

14. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2010 the charity had the following lease commitments for premises in Museum Street, London:

- Suite 9 to 24 December 2011 at £26,301 per annum. The lease has a break clause with the option of six months prior notice to be given;

- Suite 10 to 29 February 2012 at £19,359 per annum. The lease has a break clause with the option of six months prior notice to be given;

- Basement Unit F1 – £750 per annum for term ongoing with 2 months prior written notice required.

15. TAXATION

The charity is a registered charitable trust and as such is exempt from taxation as all income is raised and spent for charitable purposes.

16. RELATED PARTIES

Kerstin Shields, a Trustee of the Helen Bamber Foundation, is a director of Out of the Blue Communications Ltd. Out of the Blue Communications Ltd produced the ‘Journey’ exhibition for the Foundation in 2009. There were no transactions between the Foundation and Out of the Blue Communications Ltd in 2010.