

Doorstep

"Opening doors for homeless families"



Annual Report 2021 and Accounts 2020-2021

Director's Report

With the whole country plunged into yet another lockdown at the start of 2021 we continued to provide support services in the ways that we had adapted to at the onset of the pandemic in 2020. In June 2021 we reopened all our onsite services and returned to our pre-covid timetable.

Despite the restrictions and setbacks the pandemic has caused we have been able to make significant progress in our plans for development. Successful fundraising means that we will be able to recruit a new full time member of staff who will be dedicated to supporting parents through these very difficult times. Although we currently only have funding for this post for one year we are focused and optimistic that we will be able to raise further funding for it to continue. We will also be bringing in extra staff to help push forward with our new Youth Project which we planned to launch in 2020 but which had to be put on hold.

For some time Doorstep has been working towards increasing the staff team and to developing services, but until now the additional funding we needed to do so has been elusive. We are very excited to finally be in the position to provide the additional support our families need and strengthen our infrastructure.

We are also committed to increasing the diversity of the staff team and board of trustees to achieve better representation of our service users.

The partnerships and collaborations which we formed at the beginning of the pandemic have grown and many organisations and individuals in the wider community have given generously of their time, money and gifts in kind.

My colleagues on the staff team, Sarah Lough, Khadra Mohamed and Kiki Banjica have shown outstanding dedication. They have worked tirelessly to keep pace with and adapt to ever changing circumstances to keep delivering support to the families that is meaningful and relevant. We have received heart warming feedback from families who have told us how much they appreciate what we do and that they feel we really care about them.

I am also grateful for the hard work of the members of Doorstep's board of trustees, who have given their time and expertise to ensure Doorstep has been responsive to exceptional circumstances and maintained high standards of governance. Also, for our Patron Victoria Coren Mitchell who continues to support our work.

We are very much looking forward to an exciting year of growth and development ahead.

Vicky Fox

Our on site services in normal circumstances

Our services have been developed over the years in direct response to the needs that families have expressed:

- * Opportunities for children to play, learn and develop at our after school club, crèches and drop-ins.
- * Joint activities with the partner organisations.
- * Regular creative & educational activities for adults.
- * A weekly exercise class such as Yoga.
- * A programme of special activities and outings during the summer and school holidays.
- * A weekly 'bazaar' giving access to free essential goods donated by the wider community.
- * Free daily access to laundry facilities.
- * Healthy snacks and meals

What we did in 2021

Through 2021 we supported 53 families 81 adults and 124 children. 89% of our service users were from BAME backgrounds, 75% were women, 50% single parents. There were three children with development delay and another 8 children with a variety of significant health issues.

Faced with another lockdown in January 2021 we continued with the support services we had devised to adapt to the circumstances created by the Covid-19 pandemic.

We continued to provide internet access to those who otherwise could not be online and provided devices for pupils and students who didn't have them.

The laundry was the only facility we could provide onsite with strict measures in place to keep everyone safe. We continued to provide interactive digital activities for children and delivered all the resources they needed to participate.

We continued to deliver care packages to families and to maintain dialogue with them to be aware of their difficulties and needs.

We provided the resources to participate in our digital activities weekly. Packages of household and personal hygiene items were provided for every family in January, February, March, June and December.

In February and March we delivered individually tailored care packages for 92 children and young people containing school stationery, art and craft materials and age appropriate learning tools.

Each week we delivered a package of staples i.e. eggs, bread and milk plus fresh fruit and vegetables, to every family, from January until the end of August. All the care package contents mentioned above were purchased with funds raised by Doorstep.

Additionally, Lighthouse London provided a monthly store cupboard package for every family from January to October and up until August JW3 contributed food items which were donated to them.

We reopened all our services for children onsite in June. Initially using a pre-booking system and welcoming small numbers in bubbles. During the summer we ran a five week programme of special activities onsite and at least one outing per week. We ran day trips to Brighton, Clacton, Southend, Go Ape/Battersea Zoo and Paradise Wildlife Park. The programme was very well attended and feedback was extremely positive. Families were happy to have 'normal' Doorstep services again and really enjoyed their days by the sea.



In September we added our weekly 'bazaars' back into our timetable of activities meaning that since September we have been running all our onsite activities as we were before the pandemic started.

At Christmas we held three parties for the different age groups including a party for children 4 years and under and parents, with cooked lunch. Thanks to the generosity of a number of organisations and individuals every child and young person received gifts. We also provided every family with a store cupboard package and a supermarket shopping voucher.

We have also provided every child with a gift and a personalised cake on their birthdays thanks to kind donations from volunteer bakers at Free Cakes for Kids Camden.

We are going to be launching a new Youth Project in 2022, which was due to be launched in 2020 but had to be put on hold due to the onset of the pandemic. We are also very excited to have raised sufficient funds to recruit the much needed new full time post of Parent Support/Advocate. This person will work closely with parents to provide information and support.



We have worked with some families for many years. Some we only worked with during lockdown and therefore they couldn't use onsite services. We have come to know all of them well and provided them all with support. Doorstep is a community to which the families feel they belong. It can be very distressing to be notified you have to move at a week or even a day's notice. To have absolutely no choice whatsoever about the area or property you will be living in is dehumanising. To suddenly be taken away from your support network and placed in a strange place, often multiple times, makes it extremely difficult to feel settled or able to make plans for your life. The lack of a stable home often causes development delay for children.

Case Studies- Names have been changed

Case Study 1

Maria worked in a hotel where accommodation came with the job. When she discovered she was pregnant she had to leave the job which also left her homeless. Originally, she was placed in a hostel where her baby was born, but when that closed down she was placed in a hotel. She was then moved to L & A hostel in May 2021.

In September 2021 she was told that she wouldn't be allowed to stay in the hostel and that the council was looking for private rented accommodation for her. She argued that Doorstep was her only support network.

On the 29th November at around 4pm her housing support worker called her to say they'd found a private flat for her within her universal credit housing benefit cap in Feltham. She needed to meet the landlord, sign the contract and move in the following day (on 30th November). She had to find her own moving van, furniture (it was only half furnished) and inform Universal Credit about the change of address and where to pay the housing element to.

Maria said she was up most of the night packing their belongings into bin bags ready for a friend with a car to move them in the morning.

Tuesday morning she arrived at Doorstep very distressed, unable to access her Universal Credit account online, and worried how she would cope without Doorstep's support.

We phoned Universal Credit on M's behalf, who said the account was only accessible on the phone (you only set an account to work online OR on the phone), she would need to go to a job-centre to give proof of her new address after she signed her new tenancy agreement so the housing payments could be sent to her new landlord.

After phoning her housing support worker to tell her what Universal Credit had said M was asked to be in Feltham at 3pm to sign her tenancy agreement, the hostel had told her she needed to return her room keys by 5.30pm before the staff went home. She took the train to Feltham, signed the tenancy agreement, collected the keys, came back to the hostel and loaded up her friend's car with her belongings, returned her room keys, then drove back to Feltham in the evening to unpack her belongings.

Case Study 2

Mina was moved into the hostel in Jan 2021 with her three children aged 6, 8 and 10 years. After being put on furlough her wages had been reduced and she could no longer cover the cost of her private rented flat. She initially moved in with a friend but it became too overcrowded and stressful. During another lockdown she then lost her job so she didn't have the money to

get a new private rented flat. The council put her in the L & A hostel but all her possessions were still in storage, which she was paying for. Doorstep gave her some bedding and provided food packages each week. With a public corridor running through the middle of their living space there was no privacy and the family found living in the hostel very hard. The council offered her a private rented property and she accepted the first she was offered at a rent she could manage moving out of the hostel in March 2021. She told us that the property is very small and on an estate which is rough but she feels it is better than living in a hostel.

Case Study 3

Rowena had been living in a private rented flat which was extremely damp but despite taking the landlord to court she lost the property and became homeless. She was placed in L & A hostel in June 2017 with her 3 children 6 years, 18 months and 9 months. Her youngest child was later diagnosed with Autism. As her children grew, Rowena informed officials that her 1st floor room next to the lift was unsuitable as the youngest child would walk out of the room into the lift and down to the main door - often into the street. The child had to be kept in the room all the time and watched by an adult to prevent them 'escaping'. The windows had to be kept closed as there were no safety features, and they couldn't open at the top. In June 2021 the child fell out of the bathroom window landing in the basement level with a broken jaw and bruises. Rowena asked to be moved and was offered an alternative temporary accommodation in a self contained property at the end of July 2021.

Case Study 4

Habiba lived with her husband and three children in a private rented flat but her husband had health issues which caused him to become disabled and wheelchair bound. He was unable to work and the family lost their rented property. Habiba moved into a hostel with her children in 2011 but there was no temporary accommodation for the family that had wheelchair access. As a result of this Habiba's husband was placed in a care home at that time, where he still remains. Habiba and the children moved to L & A hostel in March 2016. In September 2021 she was offered 3 bed permanent property, but with no option to refuse it if she didn't find it suitable. She was given one week's notice to pack up all her belongings and be out of the hostel. She was forced to move without any furniture at all and no savings to buy any. She had to borrow money to buy beds and a cooker. She is struggling to furnish the property and repay the money she borrowed with only her benefits for income.

Case Study 5

Sumaya, her husband and two children aged 9 months and 5 years moved into the hostel in January 2013. They moved into a private rented property in 2014 but returned to the hostel in 2015 after the private rented property contract ended. Her youngest child presented behavioural issues and Doorstep supported Sumaya as she fought for them to be recognised and for the child to be diagnosed, which they eventually did with Autism. She struggled to cope with his condition and complaints from neighbours about him wandering around the hostel, causing arguments with their children, and getting into disagreements and fights in the hostel garden. Her marriage broke down while at the hostel. G moved to another private rented property in August 2021.

Looking at the bigger picture the following is taken from various blogs produced by Shelter, which echo the issues and difficulties we see families experiencing.

Britain's hidden homeless kids: how children are being failed by our broken housing system (5 November 2021 by Osama Bhutta-for Shelter)

'Temporary accommodation is the worst thing, it's like a workhouse.'

These are the words of Yaqub, one of three primary school-aged boys who feature in Channel 4's recent 'Dispatches' show, entitled ['Growing Up Poor: Britain's Hidden Homeless Kids'](#).

Yaqub shares a bunk bed with his mum and younger sister in a hostel room in Luton. He knows he needs a home if he's going to realise his dreams. Despite only being in Year Four, Yaqub has ambitions of becoming an engineer one day. But he's held back by the day-to-day reality of life as one of Britain's 120,000 homeless children.

Every child has a right to a childhood. Those precious early years of play, learning and imagination are vital to a child's development and their life chances. It's appalling that we have children as young as nine spending all day worrying about the cost of rent and their families being thrown out on the streets.

Biggest worry is housing costs

We hear from parents every day who are struggling to keep a roof over their children's heads. Housing costs are almost every family's biggest outgoing – and their biggest worry.

Without enough social homes that people on low incomes can afford, hundreds of thousands of families instead live in overcrowded rentals. There's no space for their children to play or concentrate on their homework. And the constant threat of eviction hangs over their heads.

There are also thousands of families like Yaqub's, who've been tipped into homelessness and are trapped in unsuitable emergency accommodation. Not just for a few weeks, but sometimes years at a time. No child should have to share a bathroom with strangers, eat from foodbank carrier bags on their bedroom floor or share a single bed with their parent or sibling.

Our broken housing system fails children across the country. Teachers tell us how homeless children and those living in bad housing suffer from hunger, tiredness, poor hygiene and absenteeism. There are children like Qasim, who features in the Dispatches show. He lives in overcrowded temporary accommodation, where he cannot get a good night's sleep and is then late for school. Qasim is only nine but worries that if he's too tired to learn enough at school, he'll never get a good job.

Homeless children hit hardest

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic hurt children's education through missed school days. Homeless children were hit hardest. Many don't have a desk at which they can study. Others don't have access to the internet in their temporary accommodation to join online classes. This harm may never be undone for the children whose families are still struggling.

Far too many children are unfairly held back because there aren't enough social homes. They're locked out of the affordable, stable homes that would allow them to grow and thrive. Like the third schoolboy who appears in 'Dispatches', Kai's mum has been on the social housing waiting list for eight years. They are one of over a million families stuck on waiting lists, chasing too few social homes.

Councils that are already overwhelmed can barely cope with the number of people coming to them for housing help. Families who were just about surviving before the pandemic are under increasing pressure and may not be able to weather the storm ahead.

With food and energy prices soaring and the cut to the Universal Credit sinking in, we risk failing even more children if we don't do something drastic about the cost of housing today.



Build social homes

The government's £65 million rent relief fund for renters facing eviction is a vital lifeline for some. But it won't protect every family at risk of homelessness this winter. We need more than just a sticking plaster to mend the gaping wound left by the housing emergency.

We owe it to Yaqub, Qasim, Kai and the many homeless children just like them to do everything we can to undo the damage inflicted by bad housing. Now is the time for the government to level up for the next generation and build the decent social homes that families really need today.

Levelling up starts with a home

14 October 2021 by Alastair Harper-for Shelter

Conducted by Frank Luntz for the Centre for Policy Studies, a recent poll found that 42 per cent of voters believe that they are invested in the UK, while only 27 per cent believe the UK is invested in them. This seems a damning statistic. What do you need, as a citizen, in order to feel as though your country is invested in you?

Home isn't a single building, but a community. The streets you are in, the faces you recognise. Home matters. But fewer people today have that normal sense of it. Parents are sharing single rooms with their kids, or strangers. They're in rooms with mould or broken windows that can't be shut in the winter. How are they meant to feel part of our country? How are they meant to feel invested in?

What is the 'system' we need to smash?

The private rented sector has more than doubled in size over the last 20 years. There are now 11 million people living in it. Average house prices are now eight times the average salary. We are spending more than ever on housing welfare (at double our total police budget), and it's covering less of the cost of rent. That's what a broken market looks like. We will only fix it by rebuilding the only tenure of secure, affordable housing for those who Luntz found feel the country has not invested in them. This means rediscovering the potential of social housing.

Right now, social housing competes directly with costly ownership discounts for those just about managing, through things like Help to Buy in the Affordable Homes Programme. Over half of the money in that programme gets spent on projects that households must earn twice the average income to even be able to access. This should raise an eyebrow from the perspective of economic prudence on government spending, but making it directly compete with the hundreds of thousands of children sat in ghastly temporary accommodation makes it a pretty immoral prioritisation. Each year, we lose four times the number of social homes than we are building.

For the last decade, government policy has focused on the almost-owning and ignoring the barely surviving. There is nothing wrong with the former thriving, but levelling up this country won't happen if the government ignores the latter. This is damaging our communities and makes it harder for children to get an education – for people to become the person they had the talent but not the opportunity to be.

Families in London are at the epicentre of the housing emergency

12 October 2021 by Steph Kleynhans-for Shelter

The housing emergency in London is overwhelming. While it rages on with magnitude across the country, London is the epicentre of unaffordable and poor-quality housing. Everyday families in the capital are having to choose between paying their rent or putting food on the table.

Why the housing emergency is worse in London

The housing emergency in London has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic as families have struggled even more to afford their rent and essential living costs due to reduced hours, furlough and job loss.

The welfare safety net has failed to provide enough support for these households. Although the eviction ban kept many families in their homes for the duration of the pandemic, a difficult economic and jobs recovery ahead of us means people will be facing mounting arrears, evictions and potential homelessness.

At the root of London's housing emergency is a lack of truly affordable social homes, twinned with an inadequate welfare system. Over the last nine years, delivery of social housing in the capital fell from 11,374 to just 632 between 2011/12 and 2019/20.

Worse still, London has been losing more social rent homes through sales than it has been delivering.

This loss of social homes has meant there are not enough truly affordable homes available for low income households who need them and, as a result, they must turn to the expensive private rented sector. Between 2011 and 2021, private rents in London shot up by a quarter, and before the pandemic private renters in London on low incomes spent an enormous 58% of their income on their rent.

This, combined with a welfare safety net cut to the bone and low paid jobs, means that even with support or work, people are really struggling to keep their head above water.

The welfare safety net is not working, and the pandemic has only made it worse

Many people and families in London have lost work and needed housing benefits to see them through choppy waters.

The number of private renting households in London claiming housing benefit (Local Housing Allowance) to help pay their rent rose by 66% between February 2020 and May 2021. In some boroughs, a majority of private renters now rely on housing benefit, including Enfield where 75% of private renters receive housing support, Barking and Dagenham (62%) and Brent (56%).

We already know that the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates, or housing support for private renters, is too low. And they have been frozen so will only get worse as years go on as rents continue to rise.

Already, LHA rates do not cover what they should in 64% of London for a modest three-bedroom home meaning that many families will be facing growing shortfalls between their rent and what they receive in housing support. If they don't receive enough to cover the rent, they will have to try and make up with other limited income.

The arguably more pressing issue with the welfare safety net in London is the benefit cap. The benefit cap puts a limit on how much in benefits a family or a single person can receive in a year, if earning less than £617 per month. This is the same whether you live in a private rented home or a social home.

Living in London, that limit is £23,000 per year for a family and £15,410 per year for a single person without children. This means a family, regardless of size, will have to cover rent, bills, food, travel and all other essentials with just £1,916.67 per month. Considering the median rent for a privately rented two-bedroom home in London is £1,450 per month, families will struggle to make ends meet without accruing arrears and facing potential eviction and homelessness.

Family size isn't properly considered. As above, the Department for Work and Pensions do consider whether a single person is with or without children, but other than that they do not consider the number of children. Nor do they consider the cost of renting, which makes the benefit cap incredibly arbitrary and punitive to so many who live in areas with high housing costs such as London.

Seema's story

Shelter sees many people through our services who are impacted by the benefit cap across London, many of whom are facing homelessness simply because they cannot afford to pay their rent.

In our London hub we supported Seema (not her real name) who claims Universal Credit and is a survivor of domestic abuse. Seema is self-employed and she cannot work during school holidays because she has to look after her three children who are all under 10 years old.

She privately rents a family home in Ealing for £1,600 pcm. When she can't work, she is benefit capped and after the rent is paid, she is left with just £86 to live on for the month. She really struggles to keep up with the high gas and electricity bills, and she is reliant on local food banks to feed her children. This is having a huge impact on her health and wellbeing as she regularly is forced to choose between paying the rent or feeding her children.



Is there anything we can do?

The ultimate answer is for the benefit cap to be scrapped and the LHA rates to be unfrozen so they stay in line with the actual cost of renting.

However, for those struggling right now and at risk of losing their homes, Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) may be available to help cover the shortfall between rent and housing benefit. DHPs are administered by the local authority and are time-limited payments awarded to applicants on a discretionary basis to help with rent or other housing costs.

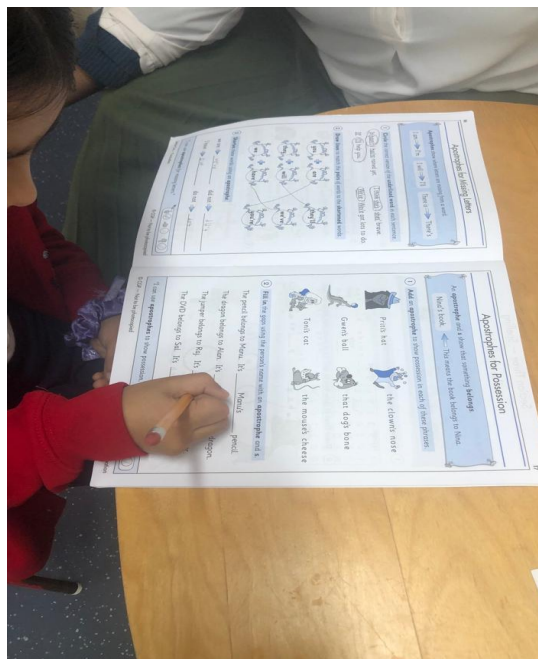
They are an incredibly vital tool in the prevention of homelessness and can be a cost-effective measure to keep people in their settled home. Once households become homeless, local authorities can face much higher costs compared to the average DHP used to keep someone in their home.

The provision of homelessness services by a local authority costs an estimated £15,063 per homeless person per year, but the average DHP award in London in 2020/21 was £1,421.

Timely intervention through a DHP can be relatively low-cost but effective in preventing homelessness and helping people to stay in their settled home.

We know DHPs are a sticking plaster and local authorities do not receive anywhere near enough funding to truly plug the gaping hole in the welfare safety net. However, many people are still not accessing DHPs leaving them at risk of eviction.

We know that throughout London different local authorities are using DHPs in creative and holistic ways to prevent homelessness. In our London Hub we have supported thousands of people affected by these issues since the pandemic began. We have seen how local partnerships can provide the right advice, information and support that can make the difference for people who can receive a DHP to prevent eviction and homelessness. (blog.shelter.org.uk)



Treasurer's Report

The financial statements for Doorstep (or 'the charity') cover the financial year ending 31 March 2021.

The fiscal year 2021 ended in a secure position, with the reserve carried forward being sufficient to support the running of the charity for a minimum of six months. The management committee and director recognise the need for, and remain committed to, pursuing multi-year funding both to minimise the risk of disruption to the charity's services, for example in the event of a downturn in one or more areas of external funding and to offer new services to the community for whom we cater, such as a new youth project for the teens and an advocate for the parents .

Careful financial and operating records have been kept throughout the financial year ending on 31 March 2021. The accounts for the fiscal year ending 31 March 2021 have been examined by an independent accountancy firm. Detailed records of financial documents are available and may be requested from Doorstep Homeless Families Project, 13A Broadhurst Gardens, London NW6 3QX.

The Management Committee members are satisfied that Doorstep is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year in accordance with section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act.

The Management Committee members acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- 1- Ensuring that the charity keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- 2- Preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of the charity as at the end of the financial year 2021 and of its profit or loss for the aforementioned financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charity.

These financial statements were approved by the members of the committee on 12/11/21 and are signed on their behalf by the chair, Alpona Banerji.

Alexa Brummer
Treasurer

DOORSTEP
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

| | Note | Unrestricted Funds £ | Restricted Funds £ | Total 2021 £ | Total 2020 £ |
|--|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Income From</u> | | | | | |
| Donations and grants | 3 | 138,272 | 74,364 | 212,636 | 127,476 |
| Total Income | | 138,272 | 74,364 | 212,636 | 127,476 |
| <u>Expenditure on:</u> | | | | | |
| Fundraising | 4 | 4,752 | - | 4,752 | 4,812 |
| Charitable activities | 4 | 63,864 | 65,860 | 129,724 | 100,567 |
| Total expenditure | | 68,616 | 65,860 | 134,476 | 105,379 |
| Net income / (expenditure) for the year | 5 | 69,656 | 8,504 | 78,160 | 22,097 |
| Funds brought forward | | 48,886 | 8,244 | 57,130 | 35,033 |
| Total funds carried forward | | 118,542 | 16,748 | 135,290 | 57,130 |

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities.
There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.
The attached notes form part of these financial statements.

Chair's report

I am extremely proud to report that the continuing uncertainty with regards to the COVID-19 pandemic was not a hindrance to Doorstep in providing invaluable support and help to the vulnerable families in the local community, a task that it has been undertaking for more than three decades.

This year Doorstep leveraged the framework of services it had set up during the first wave of the lockdown. Entering the year in a hard lockdown and tight restrictions, Doorstep provided online activities for the children which was possible because of the prior distribution of digital devices and broadband access. Essential food parcels to the families at the hostel continued as income loss from the pandemic intensified. As Covid-19 restrictions eased, Doorstep resumed its face to face weekly childcare services, laundry services and the weekly bazaar, following all social distancing protocols and health and safety procedures. The summer programme was full and comprehensive with multiple trips outside London for children and families, which were enormously appreciated as they allowed the families a respite from their cramped living spaces. The year ended on a high note, with multiple face to face childrens' holiday parties across all age ranges and even activities such as ice skating for teens. The feedback from the families on the activities held and services provided during another difficult year has been very favourable and Doorstep continues to have a deep meaningful impact on their lives. Additionally, extensive planning and development has taken place to start a service dedicated to the teens at Doorstep, as well as recruitment of a new, much needed full time member of staff who will provide information and support for parents.

Doorstep continues to function at high levels because of the fabulous work by the small and dedicated staff at Doorstep. The Management Committee joins me in thanking and acknowledging the deep commitment and critical involvement of Director Vicky Fox, who is Doorstep's only full-time staff. Vicky leads a small and efficient team who under her guidance, adapted very quickly to the new realities of families that were particularly vulnerable to the impact of the virus, in terms of health, economic and mental and social impact. In that context, I would like to thank our childcare workers Sarah and Khadra who developed new skills very quickly and online programmes. Kiki provides enormous assistance to Doorstep not least by helping to sort through the generous weekly donations and also running the laundry service which the users find very necessary and useful especially in this environment.

Although Doorstep received adequate funding in the financial year ending December 2021, resource constraints continue especially in the context of increasing demands on Doorstep's services. Fundraising, especially multi-year funding, continues to be a focus and will remain one especially in the context of "beyond COVID-19" and the support and help that vulnerable families will need to rebuild their lives.

Doorstep's Patron, Victoria Coren Mitchell continues to be an unstinting advocate of the organisation and the Management Committee thanks Victoria for all her support and generosity. I would like to thank the small group of highly skilled volunteers who make up the Management Committee. The management committee continued to meet on Zoom every 6 to 8 weeks, with several ad hoc meetings over the year to further the work of sub-committees. I would like to thank you for all your counsel and support.

Finally, thank you to all our supporters: individuals, trusts, charities, companies and schools that help us in a plethora of ways, and that allows us to continue to positively impact our community year after year.

I would like to wish all friends of Doorstep Homeless Families Project all the best for a healthy and safe year.

Alpona Banerji

We give our most sincere and grateful thanks to the following organisations for their support of Doorstep and our families:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4bysix | Local Giving |
| Ahmadiya Ladies Muslim Community Group | London Community Foundation |
| AKO Foundation | London Funders Emergency Response |
| Barnett & Sylvia Shine Charitable Foundation | London Lighthouse |
| BBC Children in Need | Penny Appeal |
| Bloom Foundation | Properly Properties |
| Bottle | Reel Fund |
| Bridgepoint | Savills |
| Camden Council | South Hampstead Junior School |
| Camden Giving | St Christina's School |
| Camden Open Air Gallery | St John's women's Club |
| Conor does Food | St Mary's Church |
| Edward Harvist Fund | StreetSmart |
| Elliott Simmons Charitable Trust | Texel Foundation |
| Fitzdale Trust | The American School in London |
| Free Cakes for Kids Camden | The Charles Lewis Foundation |
| Hampstead Wells & Campden Trust | The Childhood Trust |
| Ickenham Masonic Lodge | The Kajatawa Foundation |
| JW3 | Voluntary Action Camden |
| John Chilton School | Waitrose & Partners |
| Limi London | Xander Lily Fund |
| | Young & Mighty |

Also, to the very many kind and generous individuals who donated money, food, toys, clothes, books, and their time.



The Management Committee

Alpona Banerji - Chair

Jo Cunningham - Secretary

Alexa Brummer- Treasurer from 12/02/21

Kate Gaertner- Resigned 25/10/21

Layle Asmat- Joined 10/05/21

Phoebe Stamford-Moroz - Vice Chair

Ellen Murphy -Treasurer until 12/02/21

Sara Katchi

Lesley Adams

Celia Carr-Joined 25/10/21

The Staff Team

Vicky Fox - Director

Sarah Lough & Khadra Mohamed - Children's Workers (part time)

Belkize Banjica - Housekeeping & sessional play support (part time)

Dilufer Azam - Sessional Play Support (part time)

Volunteers

ASL teachers & Students

JW3

London Lighthouse

Marieke Van der Meij

Gail Sinitsky

Patron

Victoria Coren-Mitchell

Not forgetting the hundreds of other individuals who took part in occasional projects- we give our sincere thanks to each and every one!

Doorstep Homeless Families Project
13A Broadhurst Gardens
London NW6 3QX

Tel: 0207 372 0413

Email: hello@doorsteplondon.com Website: www.doorsteplondon.com

www.facebook.com/DoorstepLondon

https://twitter.com/doorstep_london

www.instagram.com/doorstep_london

Doorstep is a Company Limited by Guarantee in England and Wales, No 2476922. Registered Charity No 1007692. Doorstep is funded by London Borough of Camden, Charitable Grants and private donations.