



Broken Rainbow

ANNUAL REPORT 2004-2005

WELCOME

Caroline Jones and Michael Verrier, Co-Chairs, 19 October 2005

We're delighted to present the first formal report of Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service (UK). We've been very busy since May 2002, when Broken Rainbow held its launch conference.

In 2001, when we first started talking about the experience of domestic violence within the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender¹ community, we encountered many reactions. Some domestic violence professionals were simply amazed to learn that it happened to us; others knew it happened, but were unsure how to respond; some tried to help and support us, but faced many hurdles.

The biggest hurdle was the problem of referrals. Even if you want to work with our community, where do you send LGBT people when they need emergency refuge? How do you learn about a community that, until a few years ago, was criminalised and marginalised? How do you engage with a community in denial about domestic violence? No wonder so few people have any inkling of the hidden domestic violence tragedies happening to some of us.

The LGBT community has changed radically over the past decade. We're confident and bold, challenging oppression and demanding equal rights. We've won great victories, with support and help from many friends and allies in the heterosexual community. Domestic violence is acknowledged by our community, helped by publicity from Broken Rainbow. And today, LGBT people have a dedicated helpline service, run by and for the community.

Since December 2003, the Home Office has funded us to establish and provide a domestic violence telephone helpline service for our community. We received almost 400 calls in our first year, and the numbers are rising. We're very grateful for this tangible commitment and support from Government Ministers and the Home Office Domestic Violence Unit.

Trust for London has also funded us to establish a London LGBT Domestic Violence Forum, and this ran well for a year. But we've been so busy getting the helpline service up and running that the Forum has taken a back seat.

We are re-launching the Forum in January 2006, and invitations to join us are already circulating across London's domestic violence and LGBT organisations. We are also planning a major conference on LGBT domestic violence, to be held in February 2006. We hope to see you there.

Finally, on behalf of the Trustees, we would like to thank each of our supporters and our Helpline staff for all your considerable work on behalf of Broken Rainbow and the LGBT community. Without you, we would not have achieved so much in so little time.

¹ We use the term 'LGBT' to describe the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

Caroline Jones, Stevie Leaves, Edward Phillips, Mel Russell, Dee Shelley, Paula Thomas, Michael Verrier, and Martin Whiterod.

Since our launch three years ago, Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service (UK) has worked hard to change the situation for LGBT people experiencing domestic violence. We are a small organisation, with 8 Trustees and two full-time staff who run the Helpline Service. In 2004, we became a registered charity. This first Annual Report can't describe everything we've been doing, but we hope it gives you a good indication of the range of our work and partnerships.

Around 1 in 4 lesbians, gay men, bisexual and transgender people will experience domestic violence at some point in their lives. This statistic is very familiar to domestic violence professionals. Yet, most think in terms of domestic violence experienced by heterosexual women. They forget that LGBT people live in the same world and experience similar domestic abuse.

With around 6 million LGBT people living in the UK, our marginalised community faces a serious struggle for recognition by mainstream domestic violence service providers. But, with support from our friends and allies, we are making headway.

This is a time of great social change for the LGBT community. The implementation of the European Union Equal Treatment Directives mean that our community's human rights are now being recognised in law.

From 5 December 2005, we get the right to register our civil partnerships for the first time. These legally recognised partnerships carry similar rights and responsibilities to those of marriage. This includes a right to protection from domestic violence.

Of course, not everyone will register their partnerships, but everyone has the right to live their lives free from violence and abuse. However, without changes to mainstream domestic violence service provision, the gateways to domestic violence support are mostly closed to our community.

The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 recognises domestic violence within same sex relationships. This didn't happen by accident. Broken Rainbow's work with the Home Office helped to ensure domestic violence affecting the LGBT community was on the Government's agenda. In 2003, the Home Office asked us to carry out formal consultation with our community on the proposed legislation. We were delighted to see that many of our community's recommendations were incorporated into the 2004 Act.

The Gender Recognition Act 2004 means that transsexual people have the legal right to live in their acquired gender. This gives new challenges to domestic violence organisations. For instance, where previously they may have been refused support, trans women now have the right be referred to

women's refuges. Trans people are also protected by sex discrimination legislation, which gives protection from sexual harassment.

Our marginalised community is growing in confidence and, in response, the public and voluntary sectors are increasingly keen to understand our community's culture and needs. Broken Rainbow is working with organisations across the UK to equip them to meet the challenges of new equality and domestic violence legislation; and to develop domestic violence services that recognise our diverse community.

Broken Rainbow's Trustees consider that LGBT people across the UK have a right to access mainstream domestic violence services wherever they live, as heterosexual people do. As our organisation develops, we will continue to support mainstream domestic violence organisations to develop the understanding and skills they need to plan and deliver appropriate domestic violence services to our community.

BROKEN RAINBOW'S STRATEGIC ROLE

Broken Rainbow Trustees are strategic influencers, and helped to shape the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. We work closely with Criminal Justice System partners to improve reporting and recording of domestic violence experienced by LGBT people, prosecution of perpetrators and support for LGBT survivors when going through the justice system.

We work in partnership with UK mainstream and LGBT organisations, including the following:

- The Home Office
- Government Offices
- Association of Chief Police Officers and individual police forces
- Metropolitan Police Service Project Umbra
- Crown Prosecution Service, including specialist lawyers
- National Probation Service
- The British Army Welfare Service
- Women's Aid
- Respect perpetrator project
- Freestyle London, supporting LGBT youth
- Safra Project, working on issues relating to Muslim LBT women

As organisations seek to equip themselves with knowledge and understanding of the needs of the LGBT people experiencing domestic violence, there is immense demand on Trustees to contribute their expertise to conferences and seminars across the UK. This demand increased as the requirements of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 become known to organisations. Over the past two years, we delivered presentations and workshops at many events and some of these include:

- The TUC LGBT Conference 2005
- Communication Workers' Union LGBT Advisory Committee

- Fire Brigades Union LGBT Conference
- Unison Greater London Regional LGBT Group
- Borough Domestic Violence Forums
- Mayor of London's Domestic Violence Forum
- Government Office South East Regional Domestic Violence Conference
- Shelter and Stonewall Housing Conference
- LGBT Consortium National Conference

We are always pleased to receive invitations and, although resources are very limited, we do our best to provide speakers and workshop facilitators.

We also maintain a list of trainers and consultants who specialise in LGBT domestic violence and will provide this to organisations on request.

BROKEN RAINBOW'S WEBSITE

Broken Rainbow's website at www.broken-rainbow.org.uk is currently being rebuilt. Our plan is to make it a One Stop Shop for online information about LGBT domestic violence and abuse.

We are very grateful to Dee Shelley, for her generosity in assigning the copyright of the Hold Tight website at www.lgbt-dv.org. Paula Thomas is leading our website project in close collaboration with Dee. The new website will make use of some of the ideas and information from the Hold Tight site.

As with the Hold Tight website, we will include only services that we know deal appropriately with survivors. We will also include the information pages on research, safety, links and statutory services.

The feedback forms completed anonymously by individuals and organisations are an important part of the Hold Tight site. These will be redesigned so that the information can also be used for research and service assessment purposes. They will, of course, remain totally anonymous.

We hope to launch the new website in Spring 2006. As ever, this is subject to sufficient resources being available to us.

HELPLINE SERVICE REPORT

Kirsty Yeoman, Helpline Service Manager

In December 2003, the Home Office granted us £120,000 to set up a Helpline Service for LGBT people. Six months later, we were fully operational.

Compared to other domestic violence agencies, our caller numbers are low. We started with 5 calls per month to our service. Our advertising campaign began in January so we're now up to 40 calls per month, and rising.

We give our callers more than a listening, information and signposting service. We also provide them with casework and advocacy support, and this is an essential part of our work.

One of our greatest problems is the lack of referral options. Another problem is lack of awareness of our community's dire need for fair access to domestic violence services.

Until recently, the LGBT community could only tell anecdotes about the quality of responses they received when asking for domestic violence services. Organisations are not required to collect data, and research is not commissioned. Our community was unheard and ignored.

The LGBT community itself was in denial about domestic violence: It didn't happen to us. Those of us who raised our voices were told not to wash our community's dirty linen in public: "Why should we fight for domestic violence rights when we were busy fighting homophobia from the straight world."

But, for LGBT people who are beaten up and abused by their partners every day, deliberately infected with HIV, threatened with 'outing', or having their children removed, life is hell. So we decided to fight for our right to live safely in our homes, as well as outside. We had to end the denial of our community, and fight for fair access to domestic violence services.

Today, we can do more than tell anecdotes about our domestic violence experiences. Our Helpline Service is getting the facts about the reality of LGBT domestic violence. And it's just as nasty and brutish as heterosexual domestic violence.

We took 398 calls during our first year. Here are some of our callers' stories. Some details are changed to protect identities and the stories are told with their permission.

Laura's story

Laura is a lesbian who contacted our helpline after experiencing psychological and emotional abuse, physical violence, stalking and threats to kill from her ex-partner. Laura fled the relationship but continued to receive abusive text messages, violent behaviour from her ex-partner, and persistent threats to kill. After being physically attacked by her ex-partner, Laura contacted the police yet again. They arrested the perpetrator and let her free the next morning. The police were due to visit Laura the same morning to discuss the case and safety issues. They did not turn up.

During this time, Laura contacted our helpline in a state of panic. She felt her life was at risk and did not believe the police were taking her case seriously. Broken Rainbow contacted Laura's local police station to find out why they failed to visit. After a great deal of challenging, the police turned up later that day.

Laura continued to feel unsafe and found it difficult to move on from her horrific experience. She continued to contact our helpline for the next two months. We gave her information and emotional support. We also did lots of advocacy work with police and housing services.

Eventually, Laura moved back to her parent's home. She did not fit into her local authority's priority need categories. No aftercare, long term support or outreach services were available to her. Without support from Broken Rainbow, Laura would have stayed at risk, isolated, and disempowered.

Jason's story

Jason is a young gay man who contacted us because he was experiencing domestic violence, harassment and was being stalked by his ex-partner. At the time, Jason was aged 21 years and had been in and out of care for most of his life. With no support from friends and family, Jason contacted our Helpline Service with a specific request for housing support.

We worked with Jason for three months. During this time, we advocated on his behalf with police, housing and benefits services, and a mentoring project for young LGBT people.

As a result of our support and intervention, the local authority offered Jason alternative accommodation. His financial situation was rectified. He maintained constant contact with the police, and was linked into a mentoring scheme. Apart from the mentoring project, none of the other services were readily available to Jason.

Without the support and advocacy work of Broken Rainbow, Jason would have remained in unsafe accommodation, faced extreme financial difficulties, and his safety would have remained at risk from his ex-partner. Jason is the only one of our callers who has been rehoused because of priority need.

John's story

John is an older gay man who has successfully broken free from a very violent and abusive same sex relationship. He was given our helpline number by medical staff after a brutal beating from his ex-partner.

Aspects of the case meant that John needed a range of advocacy support from us. This focussed on the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, and housing services.

After a lengthy police investigation, John's former partner was charged with grievous bodily harm and awaits trial. John was turned down by the local authority when we approached on his behalf for emergency refuge accommodation and rehousing. Even though he is legally homeless, John was judged to have no priority need and continues to stay with a friend.

What our community experiences

There are serious barriers to rehousing for LGBT people fleeing domestic violence. These barriers are mainly about the application of 'priority need' rules, and how they're used to refuse our community access to emergency refuge or permanent rehousing. When we try to advocate with local authority housing services, the most frequent response is 'sorry, no priority need'. Most of our helpline callers are forced to stay in abusive relationships, or stay with friends.

For gay men, we know of only twenty dedicated emergency refuge spaces in the UK. Of course, these are always full. The Gender Recognition Act means that transgender women should be referred to women's refuges, but transphobia is a real barrier. Lesbians also face homophobia in refuges. As a result, lesbian and trans women may feel they have no choices, and return to violent relationships. Bisexual people remain completely invisible, even to most LGBT agencies. Young LGBT people coming out to homophobic and transphobic families are forced onto the streets. They need support to avoid dangerous situations and relationships.

We have good working relationships with many police services. Broken Rainbow helps to increase the quality and levels of communication between the police and our callers, ensuring they remain fully informed of any developments in their cases.

Many callers ask for counselling with LGBT counsellors. This is often the only option open to them, and us. Our experience shows that mainstream long term aftercare and outreach support services are targeted at heterosexual survivors of domestic violence. They are not generally available to the LGBT community.

What next for the Helpline Service?

Calls to our Helpline Service are increasing and we're recruiting an additional full-time helpline worker. This will take our numbers up to three staff. And we could do with more! We want to do more case work and advocacy support. These are essential services for our community.

We are immensely grateful for the support of our friends and colleagues in the domestic violence field. And we will continue to work positively with service providers to ensure that LGBT survivors, and their dependents, get access to fair services when experiencing domestic violence.

HELPLINE STATISTICS

Table 1: Number of First Time Helpline Calls July 2004 – June 2005

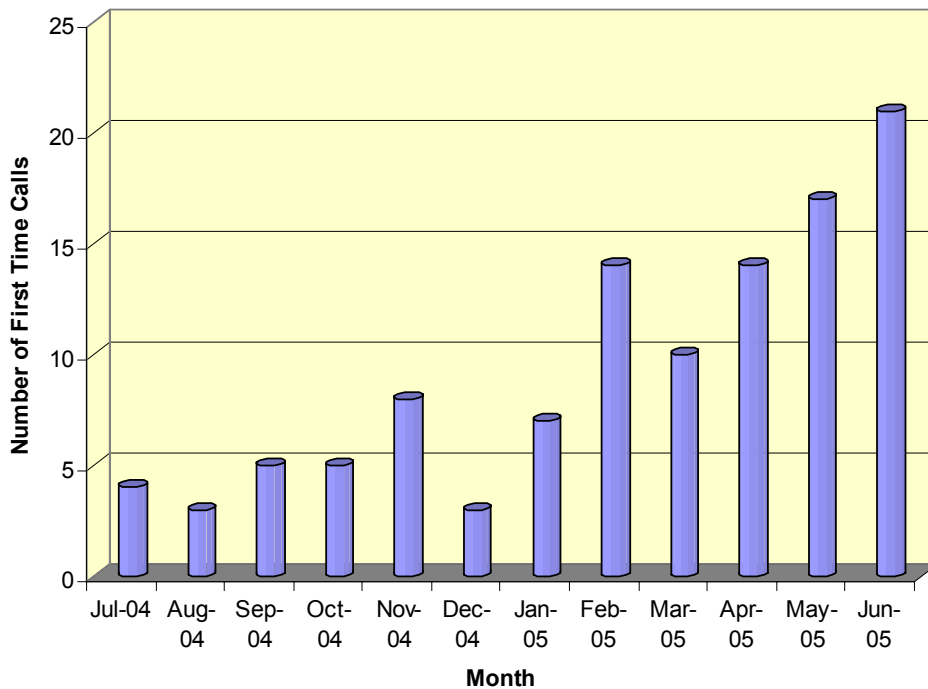


Table 1 shows the number of first time calls to the Helpline Service between July 2004 and June 2005. We received 111 first time calls to our helpline during our first year.

Table 1 shows that the number of first time calls to the helpline has risen considerably since the beginning of the year. The period of time between July 04 and Jan 05 was spent establishing an office and setting up the helplines, introducing policies and procedures and promoting our new service across the UK.

In January 05 we launched our advertising campaign and placed advertisements in Diva, Gay Times, Pink Paper and Fyne Times. These advertisements now run on a monthly basis, with the exception of Fyne Times. We can see from the graph that this had an impact on the number of first time calls we received on the helpline; increasing from 5 in January to 21 in June 05.

Table 2: Number of repeat calls

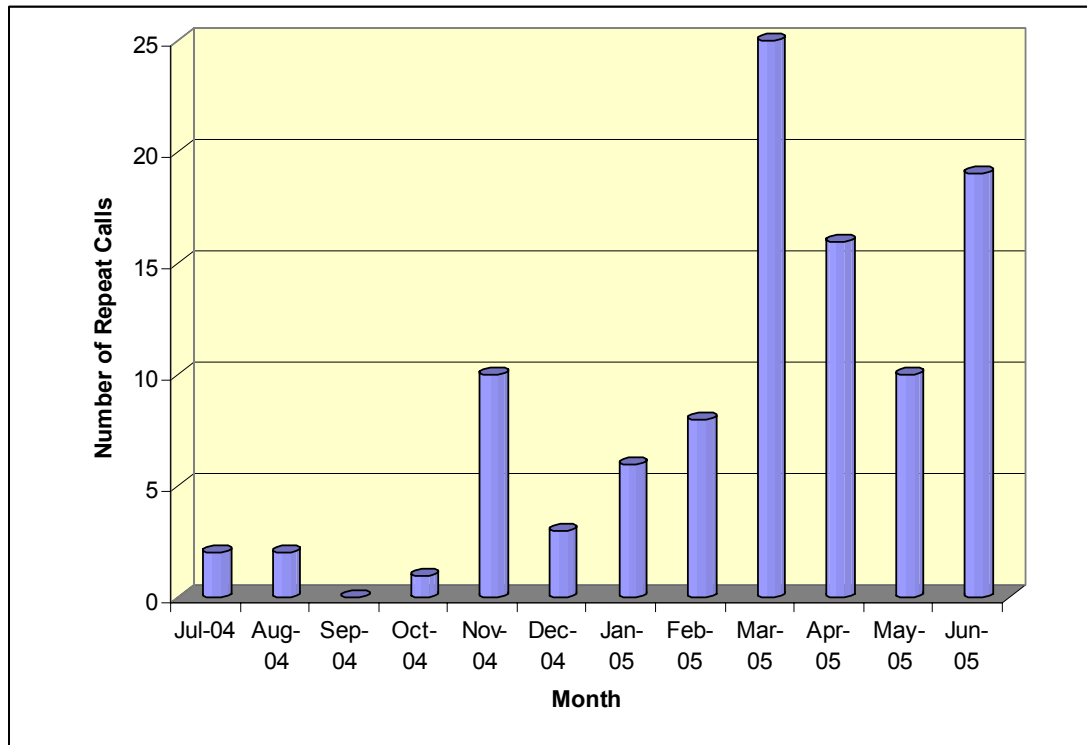


Table 2 shows the number of repeat calls to the Helpline Service between July 04 and June 05. We received 102 repeat calls to our helpline during our first year.

Table 2 shows that the number of repeat calls has risen significantly during our first year of operation.

NB. These statistics do not represent the number of phone calls we make to victims/survivors, phone calls made to agencies on their behalf and the amount of time we spend on each case. We have not been in the position to monitor such activity due to the low level of staffing. Procedures are now in place to monitor this activity over the next year.

Table 3: Total number of first time calls and repeat calls

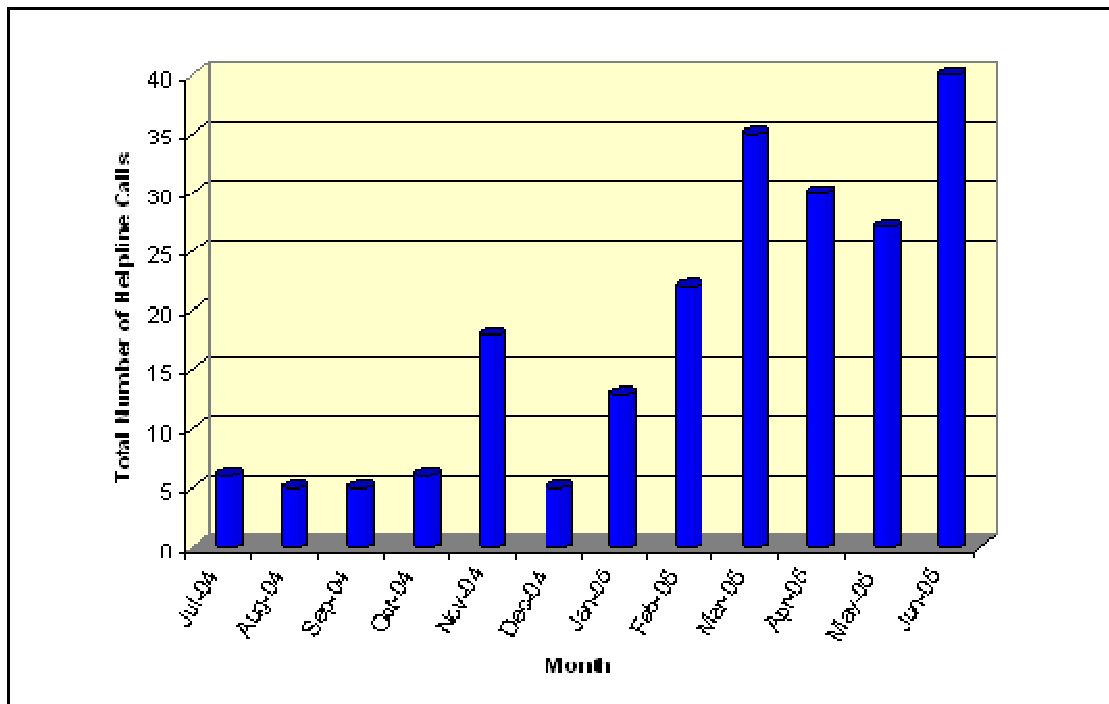


Table 3 shows the total number of first time calls and repeat calls between July 04 and June 05. The total number of helpline calls from victims/survivors to our helpline during our first year is 213.

Table 3 highlights the rise in number of calls from both first time and repeat callers from July 04 to June 2005

Table 4: Total number of calls from agencies.

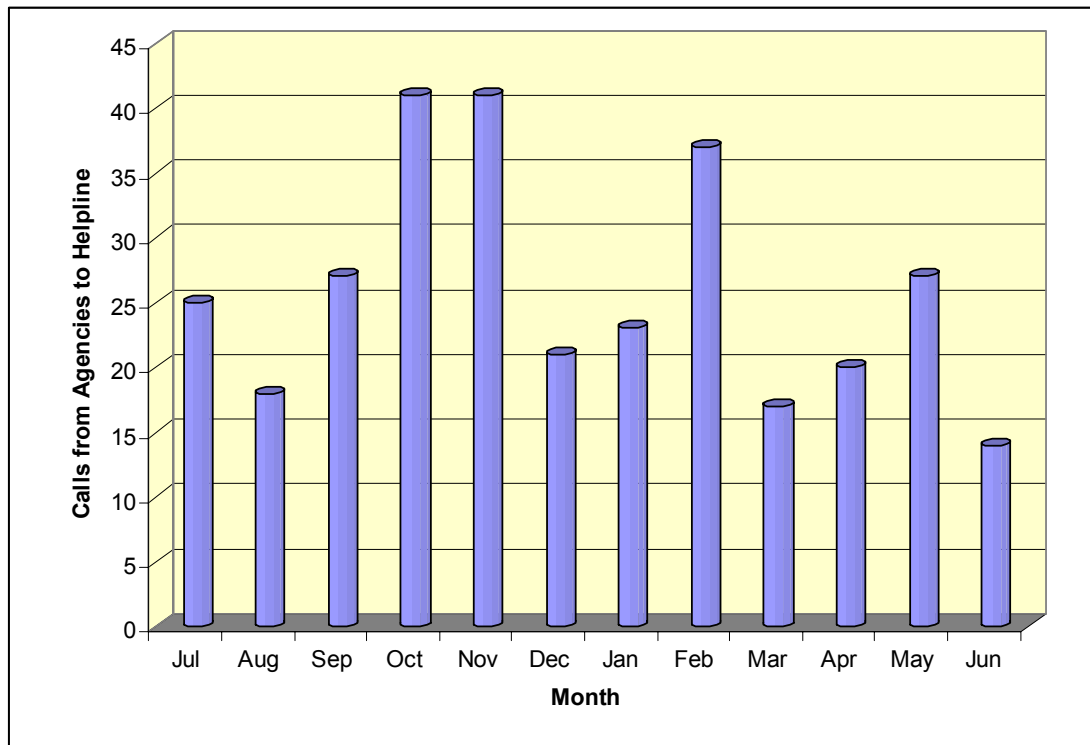


Table 4 shows the number of calls from agencies to our helpline between July 04 and June 05. 185 calls in total were received.

Table 5: Total number of calls from victims/survivors and agencies

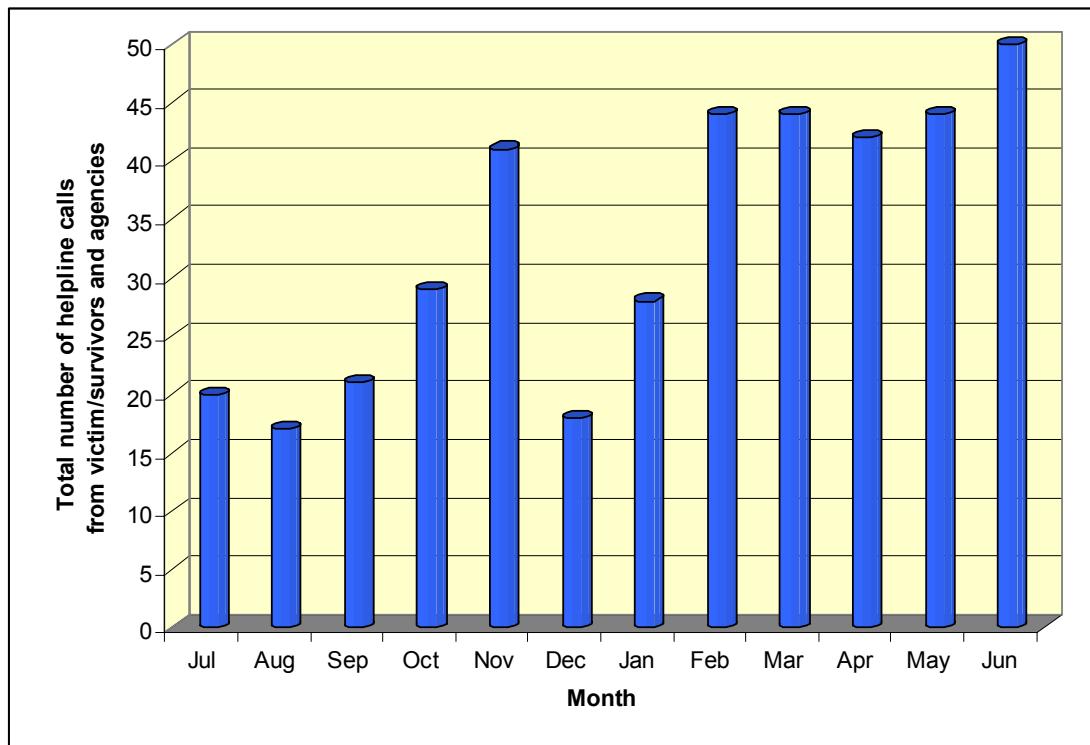


Table 5 shows the total number of calls received during the year was 398. 213 (54%) calls were from LGBT people experiencing domestic violence. The remainder were from organisations supporting LGBT people experiencing domestic violence. The organisations sought information on LGBT domestic violence and referral services for their clients. They also sought information on providers of LGBT domestic violence training services.

Table 6: Sexuality

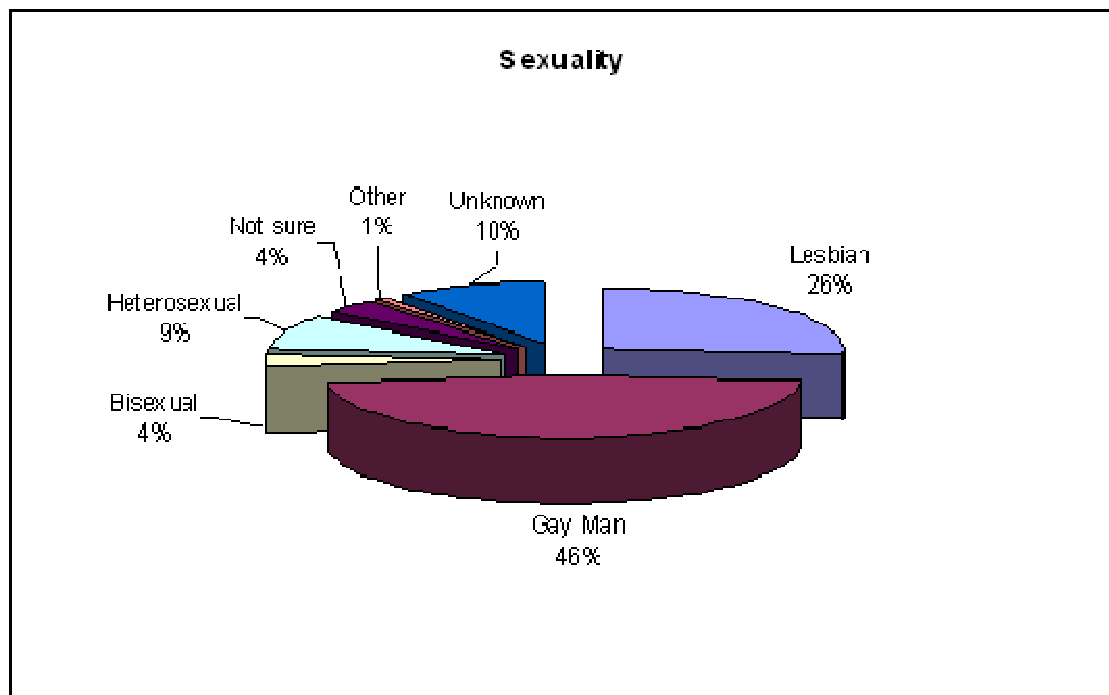


Table 6 shows the sexuality of callers experiencing domestic violence. 46% of callers identified as gay men, and 26% as lesbians. 9% identified as heterosexual and 4% as bisexual.

Table 7: Call Type

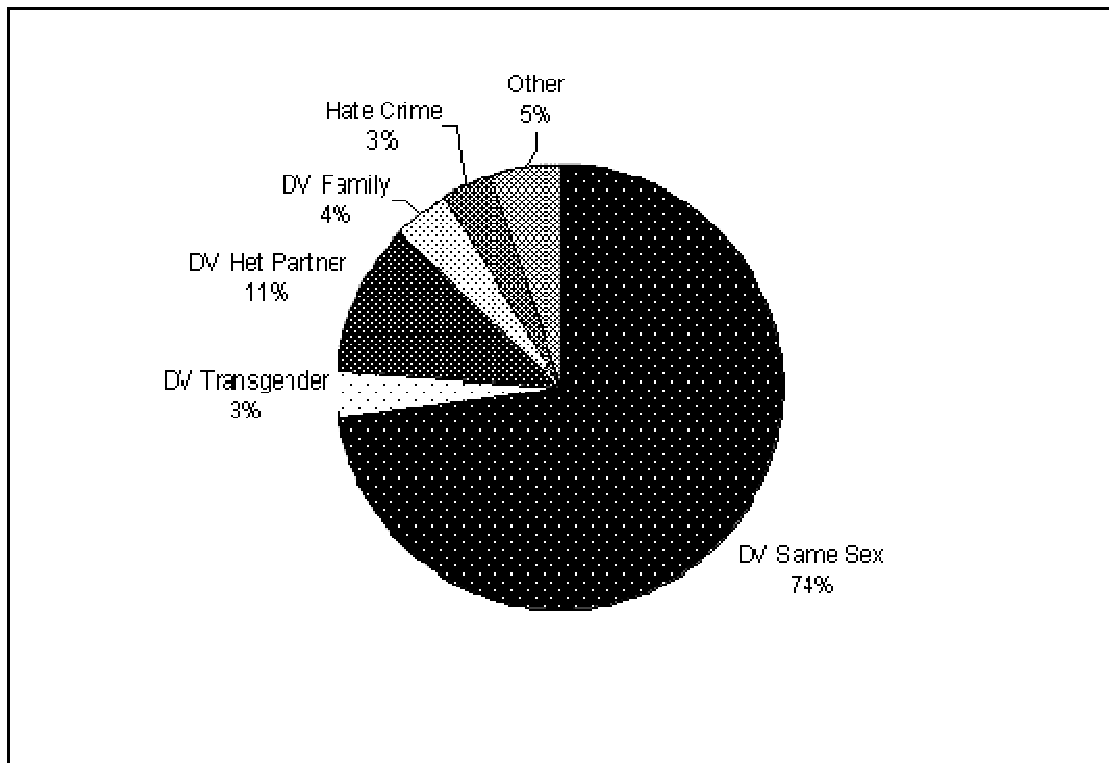


Table 7 shows that, of callers experiencing domestic violence, 74% were from LGBT people experiencing same-sex domestic violence. 4% of callers experienced homophobic domestic violence, that is domestic violence perpetrated against LGBT people by family members. 3% of calls were from transgender people experiencing domestic violence.

3% of calls were from LGBT people experiencing non-domestic violence hate crimes.

11% of calls were from people experiencing heterosexual domestic violence. 5% of calls were from other, which includes cases of stranger rape and harassment from neighbours; neither being on the grounds of the caller's sexual identity.

Table 8: Type of Caller

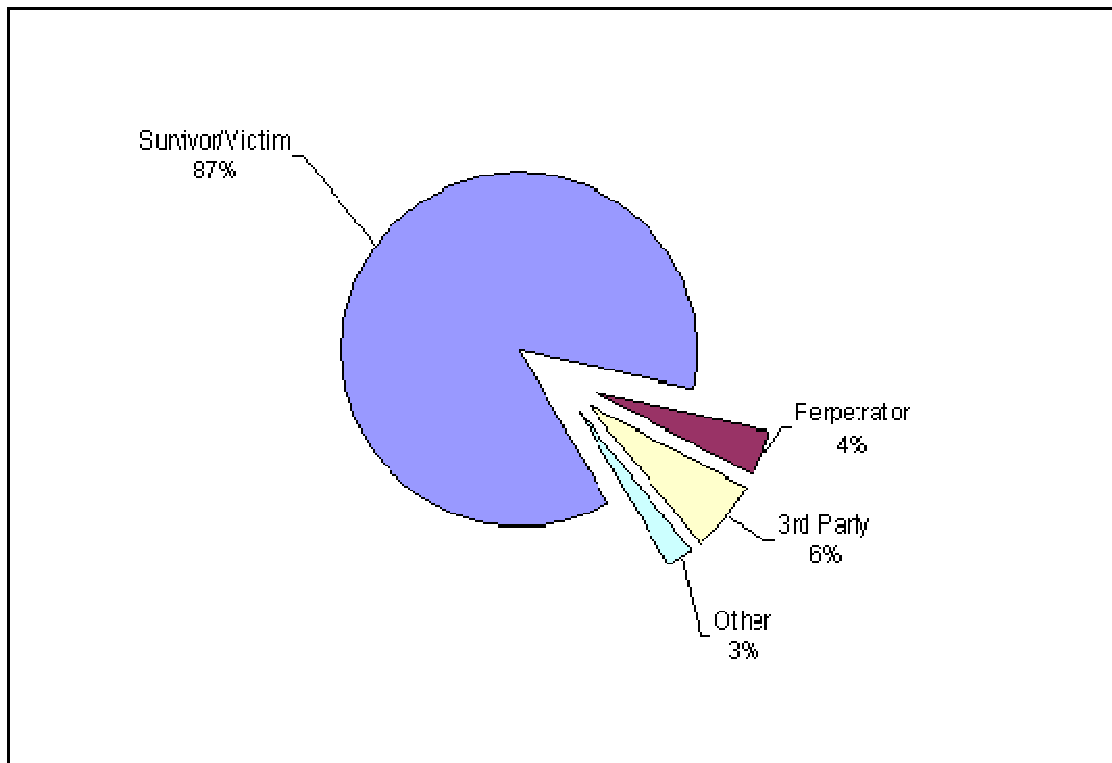


Table 8 shows that, of callers experiencing domestic violence, 87% described themselves as survivors and 4% as perpetrators. 6% were from people calling on behalf of survivors.

Some callers identified themselves as both survivors and perpetrators.

Table 9: Children and young people as part of the family unit

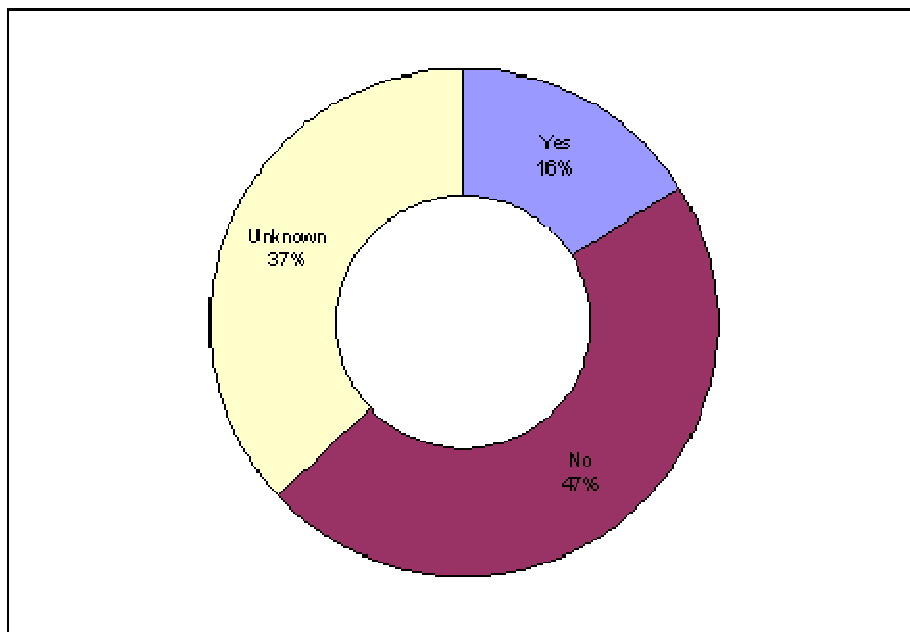


Table 9 shows that children and young people were part of the family unit in at least 16% of the domestic violence cases reported to the Helpline Service between July 2004 and June 2005.

Monitoring of children and young people was introduced in January 2005. Unknown data is 37% since the data were not recorded for the period of July to December 2004.

Of domestic violence incidents reported between July 2004 and June 2005, 47% of callers said that children and young people were not present. This may not be an accurate picture. We know there is a deep-seated fear amongst LGBT people of being denied access to their children. This fear is based on the fact that, until very recently, many LGBT people were denied custody of their children because of sexuality and gender identity.

Table 10: Substance misuse (including alcohol, legal and illegal substances).

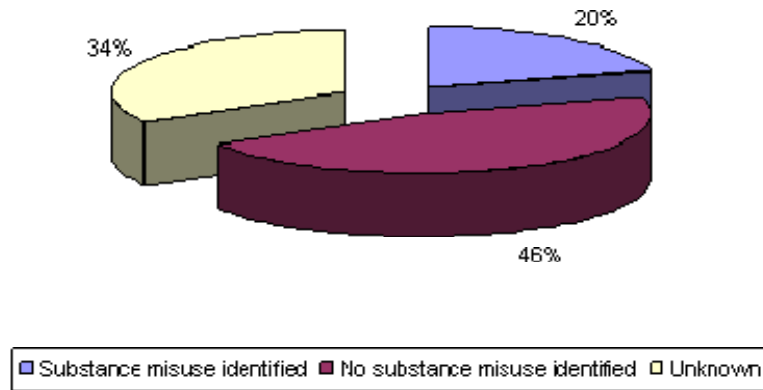


Table 10 show that 20% of callers identified substance misuse as a feature of domestic violence. The data does not distinguish between the survivor and the perpetrator misusing substances. Data collection has now been modified to reflect this distinction.

NB. Monitoring of substance misuse was introduced in January 2005.

Table 11: Type of Abuse

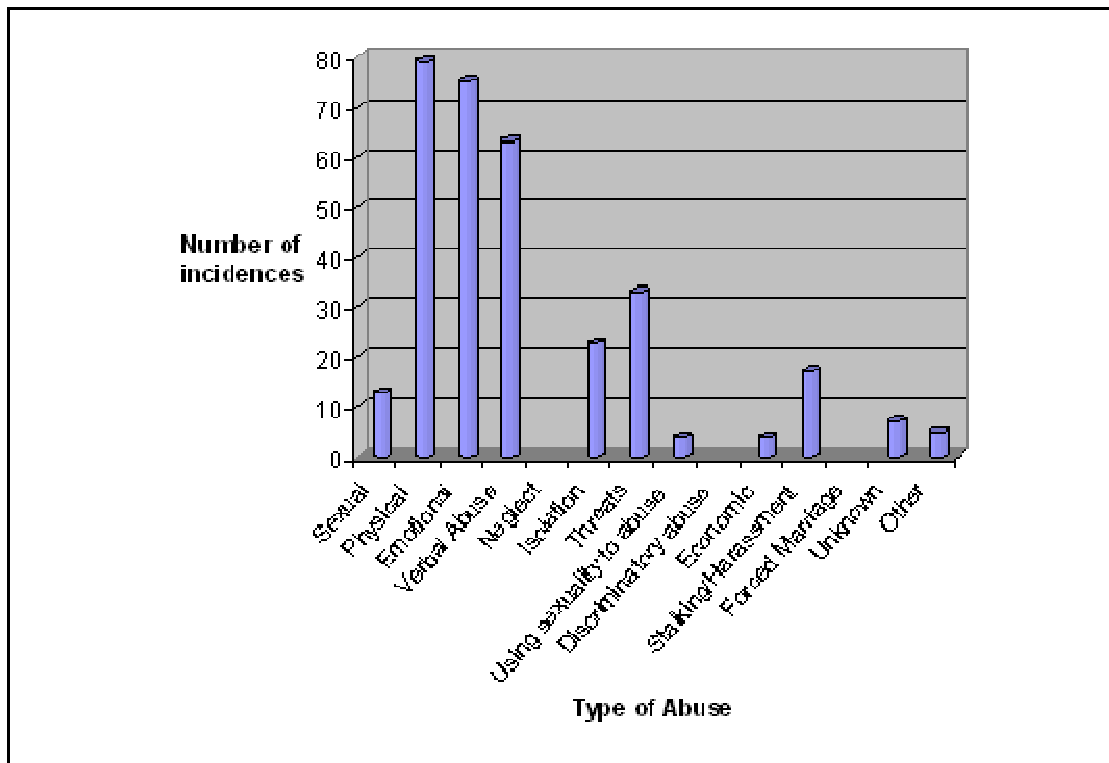


Table 11 shows that the most frequent types of abuse reported to the Broken Rainbow Helpline Service by callers were physical, emotional and verbal abuse.

Out of 111 callers, 25% experienced physical abuse, 23% experienced emotional abuse and 20% experienced verbal abuse.

Other types of abuse included sexual abuse, isolation, using sexuality to abuse, economic abuse, and stalking.

Table 12: Actions Discussed with Callers.

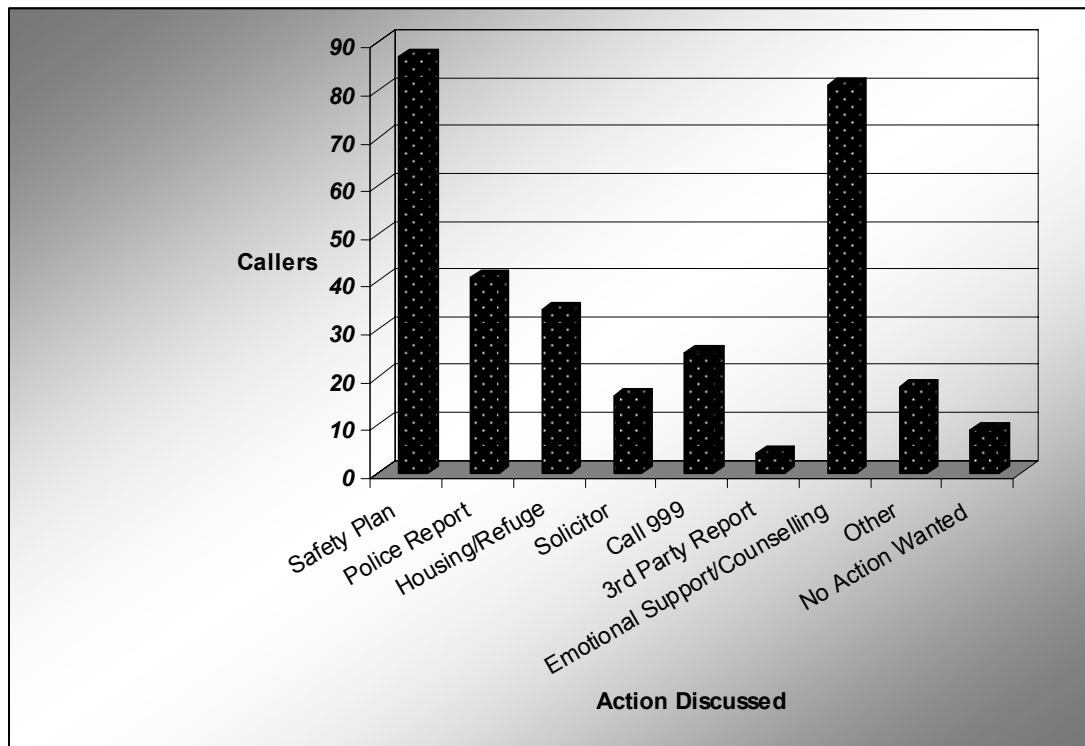


Table 12 shows the range of actions discussed with callers experiencing domestic violence. More than one option was discussed with callers as appropriate.

NB. One or more action may be discussed with the caller.

3% of callers were informed about ways of seeking emotional support.

78% of callers were informed about safety planning.

37% of callers were informed about reporting domestic violence to the police.

23% of callers were informed about calling the 999 emergency services number.

31% of callers were informed about dealing with housing issues.

14% of callers were informed about finding a solicitor.

8% of callers wanted to take no action.

4% of callers were informed about 3rd Party Reporting.

Table 13: Agencies or organisations to which callers are signposted

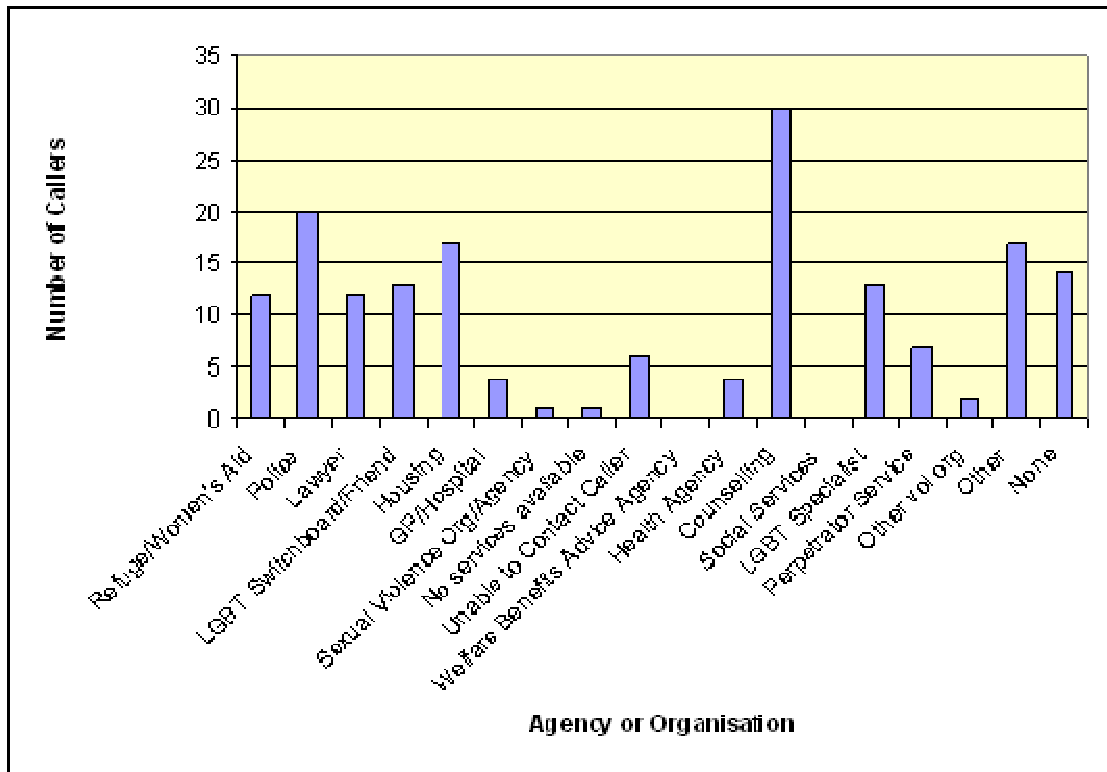


Table 13 shows that counselling, police, housing and other relevant services are those to which we most frequently signposted callers reporting domestic violence.

NB. A caller may be signposted to one or more agency.

Out of 111 callers 27% were signposted to counselling, 18% to police and 15% to housing services.

Callers are also signposted to Refuge, Women's Aid, solicitors, LGBT Switchboard, Friend and LGBT specialist agencies.

Table 14: Callers living in the UK

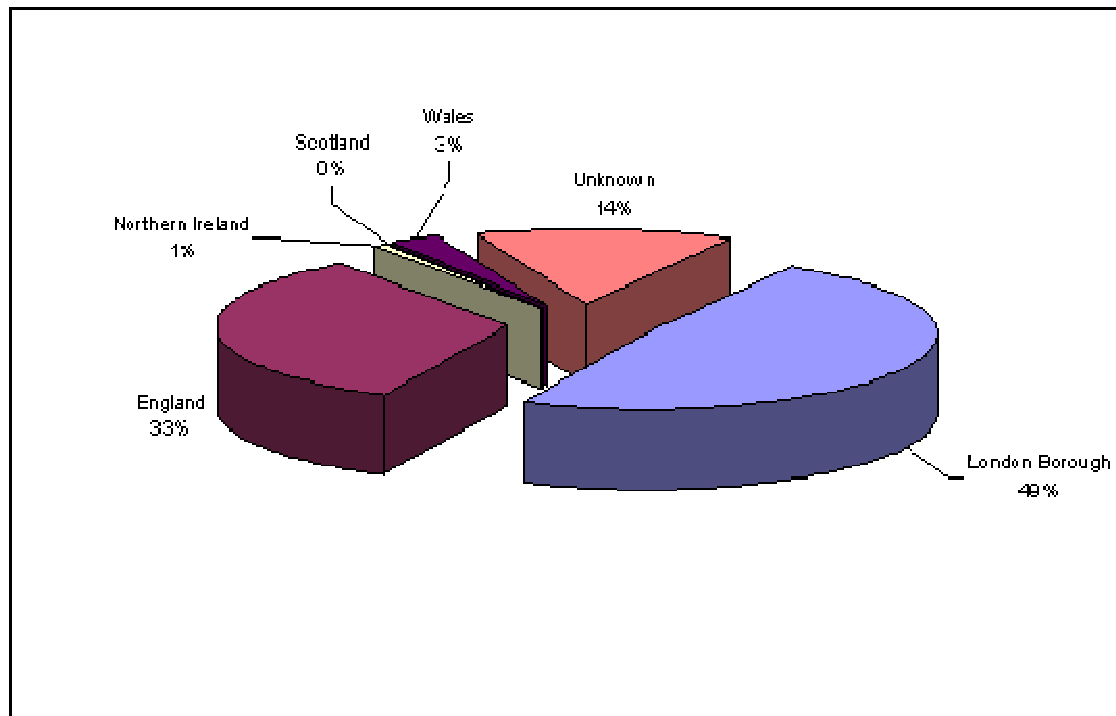


Table 14 shows the distribution of callers across the UK.

49% of callers reporting domestic violence live in London. 33% live in the rest of England. Few callers living in the rest of the UK reported domestic violence to the Helpline Service.

Table 15: Localities of Helpline Callers

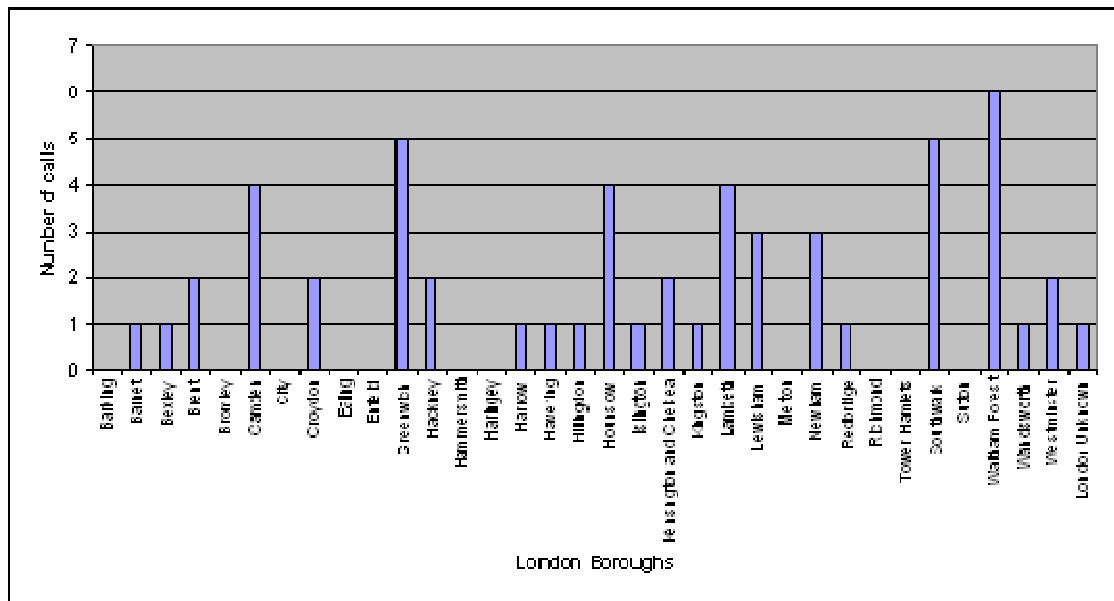


Table 15 shows the distribution of callers living in London and reporting domestic violence to the Helpline Service between July 2004 and June 2005. The distribution was as follows:

- Camden - 7%,
- Greenwich - 9%
- Hounslow - 7%
- Lewisham - 6%
- Newham - 6%
- Southwark - 9%
- Waltham Forest - 11%

Table 16: Callers living in England, excluding London

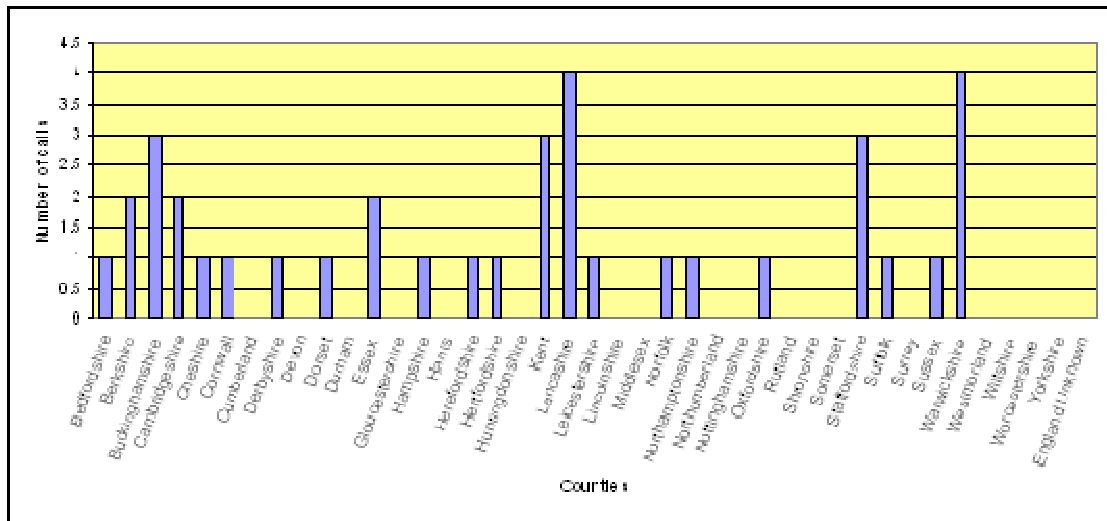


Table 16 shows the distribution of callers living in England, excluding London, and reporting domestic violence to the Helpline Service between July 2004 and June 2005. The highest level of reporting was as follows:

- Buckinghamshire - 5%
- Kent - 5%
- Lancashire - 6%
- Staffordshire - 5%
- Warwickshire - 6%

Callers living in Wales

3% of callers reporting domestic violence lived in Wales. One survivor lives in Glamorgan and we do not know the locality of two callers, recorded as 'Unknown Wales.'

Callers living in Scotland

No calls were taken from Scotland during our first year.

Callers living in Northern Ireland

One caller lives in County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Table 17: Ethnic origin of callers

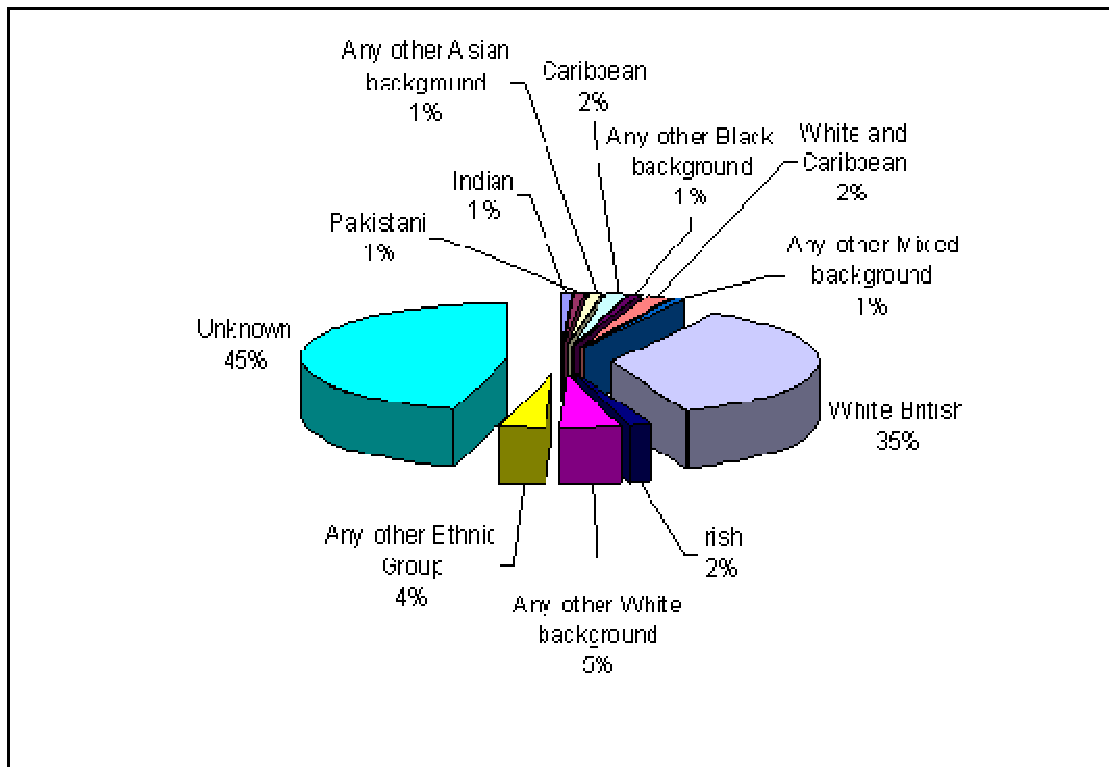


Table 17 shows the ethnic origin of callers reporting domestic violence where we have been able to ask the question.

35% of callers identified as white British. 5% of callers identified as other white background.

15% of callers identified as coming from minority ethnic communities.

45% of cases are classified as 'unknown' because it is not always appropriate to ask callers about aspects of their identity if they are extremely distressed, or if they have limited time to make the call.

Table 18: Age range of callers

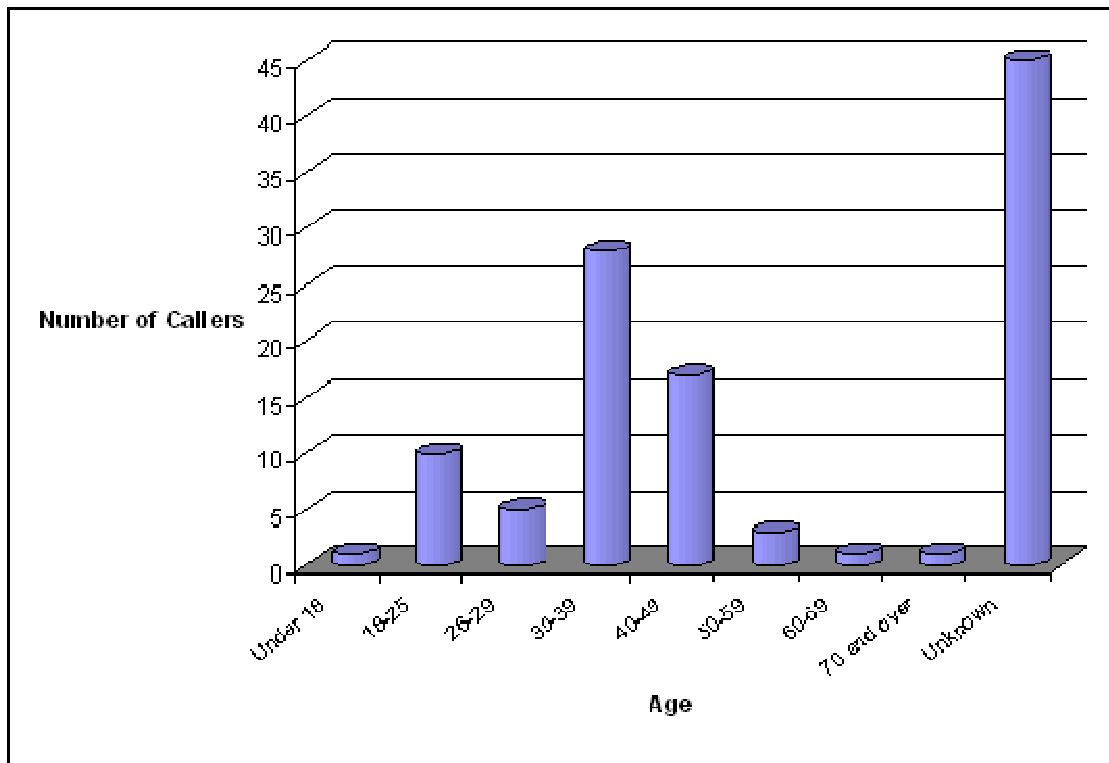


Table 18 shows that, where we were able to ask the question, 25% of callers identified as being aged between 30 and 39 years and 15% between 40 and 49 years.

We had fewer calls from younger and older people.

9% identified as being aged between 18 and 25 years and 5% between 26 and 29 years.

5% identified as being over 50 years of age.

Table 19: Disability

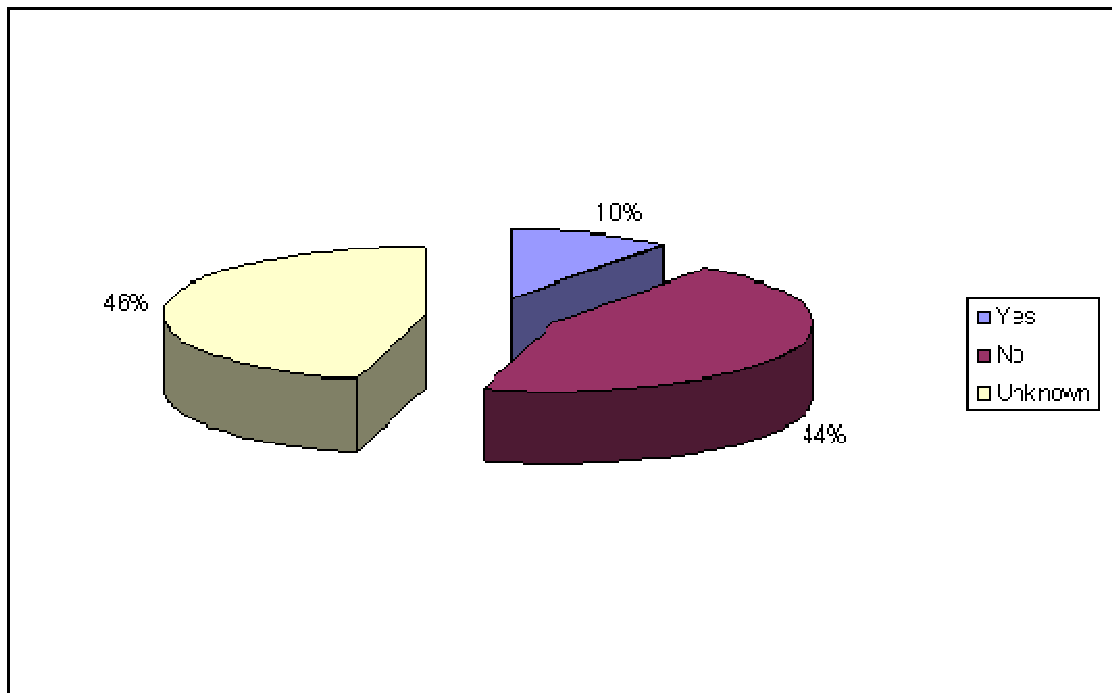


Table 19 shows that, where we were able to ask the question, 10% of callers identified as disabled people.

Table 20: Gender

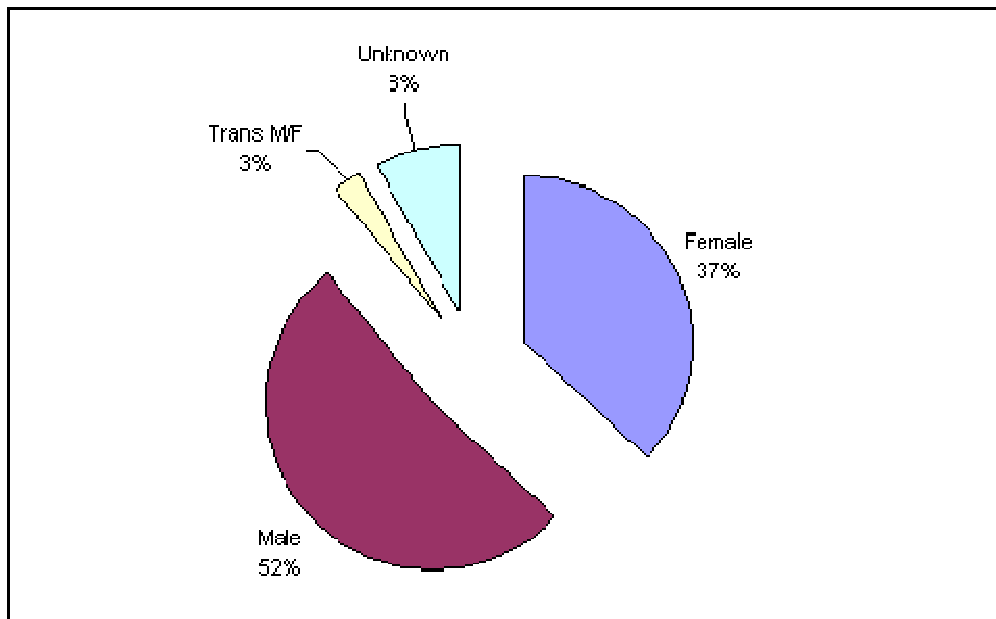


Table 20 shows that 52% of callers reporting domestic violence were men and 40% were women. 3% of the women callers also identified as transgender.

In 8% of calls, the callers' gender remains unknown.

We did not receive calls from men who identified as transgender.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Martin Whiterod, Treasurer

I am delighted to give a Treasurer's Report for Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service (UK) in this first annual report.

When I joined the Trustees of Broken Rainbow, the organisation's finances were kindly looked after through Lesbian and Gay Action Waltham Forest. There were some residue funds. Since then we have received funds from Trust for London, which has funded the London LGBT Domestic Violence Forum, and an initial grant from the Home Office to establish a Helpline Service.

The Home Office grant of £120,000 in 2004/05 allowed us to recruit staff, find offices and set up the Helpline Service. This initial set up grant allowed us to run and expand the Helpline Service from July 04 to April 05. The funding also allowed for a contingency fund whilst this year's grant was agreed. This allowed for continuity in service provision. This is also agreed in this financial year's budget.

Broken Rainbow has received a further grant of £120,000 for 2005/06 from the Home Office. This has enabled us to release the underspend from 2004/05. We are now recruiting another member of staff, increasing our advertising and publicity campaign to target specific areas of the country, and continuing to expand this vital and needed service to the LGBT communities.

I am fully satisfied that, with the Company, Charitable Status and the stringent financial practices that the Trustees have put in place for Broken Rainbow, this makes us an accountable and transparent organisation for the future. Broken Rainbow is moving forward with the support of a number of funders and, in my view, this organisation is on a sound and sustainable course to grow substantially over the next few years.

Attached you will find audited accounts for the year 2004/05 which I submit to the AGM for approval.

Funders

We have two funders as follows:

1. The Home Office, who awarded us a grant of £120,000 to establish the Helpline Service.
2. Trust for London, who awarded us a grant of £6,195 to operate a Pan-London LGBT Domestic Violence Forum.

Registered number: 05009850
Charity number: 1103624

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

TRUSTEES REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 January 2005

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Legal and administrative information	1
Trustees' report	2 - 4
Auditors' report	5 - 6
Statement of financial activities	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes forming part of the financial statements	9 - 12

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION For the period ended 31 January 2005

Trustees C Jones, Secretary & Co-Chair (appointed 08/01/2004)
M Verrier, Co-Chair (appointed 08/01/2004)
M Whiterod, Treasurer (appointed 08/01/2004)
S Leaves, Trustee (appointed 08/01/2004)
D Shelley, Trustee (appointed 08/01/2004)

Company Registered Number 05009850

Charity Registered Number 1103624

Registered Office Unit 45
St Olav's Court
City Business Centre
Lower Road
London SE16 2XB

Auditors Barnes Roffe LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Leytonstone House
Leytonstone
London E11 1HR

Bankers Unity Trust Bank PLC
Nine Brindleyplace
4 Oozells Square
Birmingham
B1 2HB

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT For the period ended 31 January 2005

The Trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act, submit their annual report and the financial statements of Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service (UK) (the company) for the period ended 31 January 2005. The Trustees confirm that the annual report and financial statements of the company comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the company's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in October 2000.

Method of appointment or election of Trustees

The management of the company is the responsibility of the Trustees who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Articles of Association.

The board of trustees are named on Page 1. The board has the power to appoint additional trustees. There is no maximum number of trustees, but the minimum shall be two.

In addition, Mr Patrick Edwards acted as a trustee of the company during the year. He resigned on 23 July 2004. Luciene James Limited and The Company Registration Agents Limited also acted as trustees and resigned on 8 January 2004, the date of incorporation.

Constitution, policies and objectives

Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service Limited charity was established under the Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 8 January 2004 for general charitable purposes and became a registered charity number 1103624 with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 6 May 2004.

The principle objective of the company is to relieve distress and suffering caused to lesbians, gay men, bisexual and transgender ("LGBT") people by domestic violence and abuse, in particular but not exclusively the following: Raising awareness in the LGBT community and elsewhere of the impact of homophobic and same sex domestic violence on the lives of LGBT people; offering advice, support and referral services to LGBT people experiencing homophobic and same sex domestic violence; offering information, advice and training to people who are responsible for domestic violence policy and practice in mainstream and specialist organisations, or who are otherwise involved with survivors and perpetrators of those suffering from domestic violence, with a view to increasing physical safety and mental well-being of LGBT people who experience such violence or abuse.

Our activities are as follows:

- To develop an advice and referral helpline service, staffed by LGBT people.
- To publicise the helpline service through an on-going publicity campaign and other means.
- To establish community-led domestic violence refuges and hostels, reporting and referral centres, self-help groups and regional LGBT domestic violence forums.
- To advise, support and train mainstream service providers to provide better support and advice to survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence experienced by LGBT people.
- To raise funds to support the activities and objectives.
- To maintain a regular presence at the Association of Chief Police Officers ("ACPO") Domestic Violence Steering Group, the Metropolitan Police Service Domestic Violence Working Group, the Mayor of London's Domestic Violence Forum, the Crown Prosecution Service External Reference Group and other appropriate forums and meetings.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) For the period ended 31 January 2005

- To advise central government departments on developing domestic violence policy and guidance that is inclusive of LGBT people.
- To conduct consultation events on domestic violence with the LGBT community, service providers, national and local government agencies and officials, the voluntary and community sector.
- To raise awareness of domestic violence experienced by the LGBT community through education and publicity campaigns.
- To promote the adequate provision of appropriate programmes and support services for LGBT people of all ages from all diverse communities experiencing homophobic, transphobic and same sex domestic violence.
- To ensure Broken Rainbow (UK) services are accessible to people with communication needs, including language needs, and to people with disabilities.
- To develop a chargeable training service that specialises in LGBT domestic violence and train mainstream domestic violence trainers.

The charity is constituted as a company limited by guarantee, and is therefore governed by a Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The registered office of the company is shown on Page 1.

Review of activities and future developments

The charity was incorporated as a company on 8 January 2004. These financial statements cover the period from incorporation to 31 January 2005.

A review of the charity's activities and future developments is included in the Annual Report.

Risk management

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the company, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate any risk exposure.

Reserves policy

General Funds held at the period end are to be carried forward and used to further the company's objectives.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) For the period ended 31 January 2005

Trustees' responsibilities

Company and charity law applicable to charities in England/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 company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements the Trustees have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stated whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis (unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Trust will continue in operation).

The Trustees have overall responsibility for ensuring that the company has an appropriate system of controls, financial and otherwise. They are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the detection and prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf, by:

M Whiterod, Treasurer

C Jones, Secretary & Co-Chair

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Broken Rainbow LGBT Domestic Violence Service UK Limited for the period ended 31 January 2005 set out on pages 7 to 12. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002) under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 9.

This report is made solely to the company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

As described in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", published in October 2000. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Trustees' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding Trustees' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read other information contained in the Trustees' Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED**

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2005 and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the period then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Leytonstone House
Leytonstone
London E11 1HR

Date:

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(incorporating income and expenditure account)
For the period ended 31 January 2005**

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2005 £
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations and Grants	2	126,195
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		<u>126,195</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Charitable expenditure:		
Management, administration and support	3	59,582
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		<u>59,582</u>
MOVEMENT IN TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR - NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		66,613
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 JANUARY 2005		<u>£ 66,613</u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 January 2005

	Note	£	31 January 2005 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6		7,116
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	4,243	
Cash at bank and in hand		62,871	
		<u>67,114</u>	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(7,617)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>59,497</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>£ 66,613</u>
CHARITY FUNDS			
Unrestricted - General Funds	9		66,613
			<u>£ 66,613</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on _____ and signed on their behalf, by:

M Whiterod, Treasurer

C Jones, Secretary & Co-Chair

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 January 2005

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, with the exception of investments which are included at market value, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" published in October 2000, applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 1985.

1.2 Company status

The company is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Trustees named on page 1. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the company.

1.3 Fund accounting

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

1.5 Resources expended

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

Fund-raising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities. Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the company and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Management and administration costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the company and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

1.6 Cash flow

The financial statements do not include a cash flow statement because the charitable company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

1.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

Furniture, fittings and equipment - 25% straight line

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 January 2005

2. DONATIONS AND GRANTS

	Unrestricted Funds 2005 £
Donations received	352
Grants - Trust for London	3,350
Grants - Home Office	120,000
Other income - consultancy	2,493
	<hr/>
Donations and grants	£ 126,195
	<hr/> <hr/>

3. MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT COSTS

	Unrestricted Funds 2005 £
Staff costs	30,194
Conference and training	2,802
Printing	3,375
Telephone	1,560
Advertising and recruitment	5,030
Stationery	2,221
Subscriptions	245
Travel	470
Bank charges	141
Insurance	272
Repairs and renewals	287
Computer costs	968
Rates	255
Rent	4,165
Auditors' remuneration	2,000
Legal and professional	458
Sundry expenses	267
Accountancy	2,500
Depreciation of equipment	2,372
	<hr/>
Total	£ 59,582
	<hr/> <hr/>

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 January 2005

4. NET INCOMING RESOURCES

This is stated after charging:

	Period ended 31 January 2005 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:	
- owned by the charity	2,372
Auditors' remuneration	2,000
	<u> </u>

During the period, no Trustees received any remuneration.
During the period, no Trustees received any benefits in kind.
During the period, two Trustees were reimbursed for out of pocket expenses in respect of access costs for disabled trustees which in aggregate amounted to £2,479.

5. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS

Staff costs were as follows:

	Period ended 31 January 2005 £
Wages and salaries	£ 30,194
	<u> </u>

The average monthly number of employees during the period was as follows:

	Period ended 31 January 2005 No.
Charity employees	2
	<u> </u>

No employee received remuneration amounting to more than £50,000 in the period.

Staff costs as noted above totalling £30,194 are comprised of £27,350 gross wages and £2,844 employer's national insurance.

BROKEN RAINBOW LGBT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 January 2005

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
Additions	9,488
At 31 January 2005	9,488
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	2,372
At 31 January 2005	2,372
Net book value	
At 31 January 2005	£ 7,116

7. DEBTORS

	2005 £
Due within one year	
Prepayments and accrued income	£ 4,243
	£ 4,243

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2005 £
Trade creditors	1,317
Social security and other taxes	1,545
Accruals and deferred income	4,755
	£ 7,617

9. SUMMARY OF FUNDS

	Brought Forward £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Carried Forward £
General Funds	£ -	£ 126,195	£ 59,582	£ 66,613
	£ -	£ 126,195	£ 59,582	£ 66,613