ASHANTI DEVELOPMENT

(A charitable company limited by guarantee)

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Registered charity number: 1133517
Company number: 07113261 registered in England and Wales



Dome Polyclinic 2025

Approved by the Board on

on 26 September 2026

Contents

Introduction 3
Trustees' Report 4
Financial review 13
Statement of Financial Activities 15
Balance Sheet 16
Notes to the Financial Statements 17
Structure, governance and management 19
Reference and administrative details 21

Introduction

Ashanti Development raised £186,553 for Ashanti in 2025, bringing the total amount we have sent to Ghana since registering as a charity in 2005 to £4,035,204 in 2025 money. In the UK, we are a volunteers' charity and pay no salaries or expenses but have twenty salaried staff in Ghana to progress our work.

We believe that with this relatively small amount of money, we have turned around the lives of people in Sekyere Central District in Ashanti, that most of them now have most of what they need. In 2025, we therefore finished work on one or two outstanding projects and then switched our attention to the north of our area, which is largely peopled by migrants who are coming south because climate change has made it too difficult to sustain life in their home villages.

Our initial strategy was to provide two benefits. First, because when they arrive, the migrants are typically sick, malnourished and exhausted, we constructed and equipped a polyclinic by the side of their main route south, where they could receive free medical care (see picture above). Second, we are extending our farm support scheme to the north. This currently provides or has provided four years training in agriculture and marketing, and interest-bearing annual loans, to 1,446 farmers in the south. The project typically eradicates hunger from participating villages within twelve months.

A key task before us is to gain the trust and confidence of the migrant community. This would make our work easier and allow us to progress faster. In our home area, we are well-known: in the north, not so. This is our number one priority.

Trustees' Report

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

To relieve poverty and promote health and development in and around the Ashanti Region of Ghana by means including the provision of safe and accessible water.

Key Objectives

1. To provide all communities with clean water, sanitation, and health and hygiene education, and to strengthen village institutions to the point where they are able to maintain these improvements.
2. To improve health, particularly eye health, and increase longevity.
3. To boost educational standards, including literacy, numeracy, computer and agricultural skills.
4. To create an environment within which each individual can earn a living wage.

Cross Objectives

1. To raise sufficient funds for Ashanti Development's work.
2. To ensure that activities are based on proper knowledge and information, take account of risk and are carried out regardless of colour, creed, race or sex; and to safeguard those coming into contact with the charity.
3. To ensure that Ashanti Development works efficiently and complies with legal and financial requirements.
4. Ashanti Development meets these objectives through its project work which is described below.

Public benefit

The trustees have had due regard to the Charity Commission's published guidance on public benefit when setting the charity's objectives and planning its activities. The trustees consider that the activities described in this report meet the public benefit requirement.

Achievements and performance

Ashanti Development's work falls into four broad categories:

- water, sanitation and training in health and hygiene
- healthcare
- education
- livelihood support.

We also work to strengthen the institutions in the villages where we work to the point where they can maintain improvements independently.

All our work is monitored for five years and less frequently thereafter.

Projects

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Training (WASH)

Since we registered as a charity in 2005, we have provided over 50,000 people living in 72 villages with clean water, sanitation and training in health and hygiene (WASH). Most villages located within an hour's drive of our headquarters have now received WASH.

During 2025, we drilled successful boreholes in the villages of Balana and Dome.

We were also given 108 household water filters by the Safe Water Trust. These will be used by migrants until we've been able to provide boreholes in their villages.

Healthcare

We have constructed six clinics in Ashanti, including an eye clinic, and built a new wing for Mampong Maternity Hospital. We have built a large Centre for the Disabled, renovated hospital wards and provided medical equipment to several health centres.

The Dome Clinic

2025 saw the completion of our polyclinic at Dome village, designed mainly to provide healthcare to migrants passing through and to newly-established migrant villages. The area around Dome was previously empty and is remote from centres of population, but in the last few years it has been filling with migrants, who come south to avoid the effects of climate change. Many travel for hundreds of miles to get here.



Opening Ceremony

Ashanti Development also provided the medical equipment for Dome, and built houses for the physician assistant, the chief midwife and medical and other volunteers.

The polyclinic's opening ceremony was performed on June 17 in the presence of the national press, and was later shown on national television.

A moving speech was made by Nana Darko, Chief of Dome village, who had given Ashanti Development six acres for the polyclinic. His niece had died of snake bite and he rejoiced that emergency treatment would now be available in similar circumstances.

For some time after this opening ceremony, no patients arrived in the clinic. On enquiring, we were told that local people had assumed that, because the polyclinic was so beautiful, it could not possibly be intended for use by them but must be reserved for private patients. Visits were paid to local villages to correct this impression, upon which numbers began slowly to rise and by the end of the year had reached some hundred a month.

Eye Healthcare

Jetiase Eye Clinic has held 5,606 consultations and arranged for 397 cataract operations to be performed by Ghanaian surgeons. Our two optometrists have also distributed hundreds of second-hand prescription spectacles.

During 2025, eye clinics were held every month in Gyetiase. We are very grateful to Ab Roy for the donation of a Tonoref1, used to measure pressure and refraction very accurately.

Mampong Asante Government Hospital

In past years, we have renovated several hospital wards for Mampong Hospital and have converted and equipped a disused café at the Maternity Hospital into a Mothers and Babies' Unit (MBU). The Hospital is chronically short-staffed and so we occasionally provide volunteer doctors and nurses, mainly from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who typically stay for a few months at a time.



Drs Jan Arnold and Fara Hawa

Between February and May 2025, Drs Sula Cotterell and Louise Gardner of the LSHTM volunteered to work at Mampong Hospital. They quickly realised that they could be of extra use if they shared their experience of early-warning score charts – a record of vital signs for each patient during admission. Later they proudly launched Mampong's Resuscitation Week, delivering training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a total of 237 people.

Later in the year, Drs Jan Arnold and Farah Hawa, also of the LSHTM, spent three months at the hospital. After they left, they fund-raised for money to buy a thermocoagulation device – a low cost initiative which aims to empower nurses and midwives to educate their patients, promote screening and encourage women to seek early care. It includes on-the-spot treatment of any early pre-cancerous changes. The service is now a sustainable and nurse-led programme.

Worms

We have reached agreement with District medical officers that we should provide de-worming tablets when possible but that we intend to cut the number provided each year. During the distribution, it is explained to parents that de-worming tablets are cheap and easily obtainable and that if their children need them, the parents should be ready to provide them.

On this condition, two distributions were carried out in 2025, and some tablets were reserved for children living deep in the bush and nowhere near a chemists shop.

Women and Girls Project

For several years, we have worked with the District education and health directorates to help girls successfully complete their junior high school education and give them the knowledge and skills to remain healthy and inform their choices for the future.

We found that girls often miss out on schooling due to poor access to sanitary wear, or drop out completely because of high rates of teenage pregnancy or early marriage. It was evident that little information or advice was given to girls by their parents and the information they received on sexual and menstrual health and relationships through school varied greatly.

We developed a reusable sanitary towel using locally available materials which could be made by the girls, and used this in combination with education. Initially we focused on the villages with the highest teenage pregnancy rates. Working with the headteacher and child welfare lead from each school a team of two teachers from the Sekyere Central education directorate and two

nurses from Sekyere Central health directorate provided separate education and discussions twice a year for girls, boys and parents or others from the village. This was much appreciated.

Following the success of this approach and demand from other communities wanting the same, we decided to cascade this to all the communities in Sekyere Central by training the Child Welfare officer and any other interested teachers at each school, on how to make the reusable sanitary towels and provide the menstrual and sexual health education. We have tried to encourage the engagement of the local health clinic nurses to enable ongoing support for the schools and pupils. Funding issues caused a delay, but we hope to have completed cascading this to all communities by mid-2026.

Solar power

We have provided solar power to Nkujua, Asubuaso and Dome clinics. Because working by torchlight, possibly with the torch held in the mouth, makes treatment less likely to succeed, this greatly increases the chances that patients will not need referrals. It also enables vaccines to be stored locally in a fridge and means that nurses can watch television or charge their mobiles in the evenings and are consequently more willing to relocate to isolated areas.

In 2025, we also installed solar power as replacements for electricity, for example at Balana Village's new borehole.

Weanimix

Weanimix is a nutritional food supplement consisting of a mixture of dried and powdered beans, corn and groundnuts. For nearly sixteen years Ashanti Development has made and distributed weanimix to children identified as malnourished by the District Nurse during baby-weighing sessions.

Initially, we provided weanimix to large numbers of children. By 2023 only 54 children required it, and by 2024, the number had fallen to 29, reflecting the better diet enjoyed by people in the area. Ashanti Development is now moving the project to the northern area around Dome.

Hardship

Our projects in Ashanti bring freedom from hunger and some stability to local populations, but the elderly, sick and disabled are unlikely to feel much benefit in the short term. Some have difficulty surviving. We therefore continue to give a few of them a very small amount of money each month.

For most of 2025, our Hardship project had 178 beneficiaries, who each received between £1.60 and £2.43 a month.

Free School Meals

We continue to provide children under the age of five and living in Gyetiase village with free school meals. Our medical staff assess the health of these children every two or three years and, follow up any cases of concern.

Education

School Building

We have built seven schools or kindergartens in Ashanti; two sets of teachers' accommodation; school latrines in Gyetiase and Dida Villages; and four computer centres. Since 2013, Ashanti Development has run an ambitious teacher-training project (see Teacher-Training below).



Bonkron Kindergarten

Scholarships

In 2021, volunteer Brian Kim created a scholarship scheme providing for one boy and one girl in their last year of junior high school in the District to continue their studies for three years. A condition was that not only must the students be talented and hard-working, but they must also come from the poorest families.

Almost all the students who obtained scholarships from the Brian Kim Scheme would have passed the university entrance exam if they had had the chance, so in 2024 we appealed for funding to enable at least a few of them continue to university.

In 2025, we funded six students for higher education. Of these, three went to teacher training colleges, including the College of Education and the Christian Service University, both in Kumasi.

Another has been offered a place at the University of Development Studies in Tamale to study economics. Another is studying nursing at Tamale Sangu University.

Teacher training project

After ten years of sterling work, Dave Banks, our volunteer teacher-trainer left Ashanti in 2022. We were delighted to learn that even in his absence exam results held up and in 2023 our District results in the main benchmark exam were 93.7% - one of the best results, if not the best, in the whole of Ghana. In 2024, benchmark exam results in Sekyere Central were 85.9 per cent – just a small drop since Dave's departure – and our enquiries showed that schools were consistently continuing to use his methods.

For many years, other Districts had asked for the project to be extended to them, in the hope that they could achieve similar results. In 2024, we agreed with the District's education directorate that in Dave's absence they would allow their educational supervisors, who worked closely with him, to train the neighbouring District of Mampong Municipal to copy their lead.

This work began in 2025 but results are not yet available.



Sekyere Central supervisors plan their work in Mampong Municipal

Livelihood Support

Farm Support

This scheme provides small loans and agricultural and marketing training to subsistence farmers in rural villages. It shows farmers how to increase their productivity and sell their crops. Provided loans are repaid on time, the farmers receive annual interest-bearing loans for four years as well as four years of training, at the end of which they are considerably better off.

In 2021, we began to collect data about the scheme's performance. Unfortunately, in 2024 the Ghana Government assumed responsibility for feeding secondary school students but found there was insufficient home-grown grain to enable it to do this. In the following year, it therefore banned all grain exports causing a glut, while grain prices plummeted. It therefore became impossible for us to measure the success of our farmers by reference to the data we had collected on

crops grown or sold. We note, however, that in all or nearly all participating villages, hunger is eradicated within the first year.

At the end of 2025, there were 1,420 farmers on the scheme. Another 260 had completed the training.

Our main efforts during 2025 were to extend the farm support scheme to the area in the north around Dome village. This area is inundated by migrants from the wider Sahel, who come south to escape the worst effects of climate change. They know nothing of farming in Ashanti, and consequently are in urgent need of training in agriculture and marketing.

During 2025, we recruited our third full-time Farm Support Officer (FSO), Ibrahim Jijiri Taminu. Ibrahim is a graduate of the local agricultural college and has taken responsibility for all northern farms around our new polyclinic – built mainly for the benefit of migrants - at Dome. Dome is close to Ejura, where Ibrahim studied agriculture. Ibrahim is himself a migrant from Northern Ghana and works easily with local people.

Since Ashanti Development has only recently started to work in the Dome area we haven't yet recruited many local farmers for the Farm Support Scheme. We therefore asked Ibrahim to work in relatively few farms (FSOs are expected to look after up to thirty villages each) but also to take charge of the bee-keeping work in the area (see below).

During 2025, we also tried to make our farm support project more nature-friendly – for example, to persuade farmers to use fewer pesticides and to find other ways of protecting harvests. One way is by using varieties of maize with ever shorter growing times to cut the risk of drought and wildfire. Another is by using mixed-cropping - growing maize, cocoyam and cassava in the same field. Each leaves nutrients in the soil which are useful for the other two.

For a while we were successful in persuading farmers to substitute chicken manure for fertiliser, but then the chicken farmers raised their prices and chicken manure lost its competitive advantage. However we have ensured that the farmers no longer rinse their chemical containers in village water sources, nor do they use pesticides in the large quantities they did previously.

Bee keeping

By the end of 2025, we had trained over one hundred and fifty people in bee-keeping in more than twenty villages, and developed two skilled trainers.

The Beekeeping project is expanding steadily, repeating its training and support formula one village at a time.



Beekeeping

In 2025, beekeepers in the village of Mantukwa had their first substantial harvest. 11.5 gallons of honey! Most of this honey was sold in bulk, to be bottled and retailed in Kumasi, the nearest city.

The new beekeepers of Dome had a good first harvest of 6 gallons of honey from their young bee colonies and developing apiaries with a larger harvest expected during early 2026. Recognising their early success, Bees Abroad supplied additional hives and stands to the beekeepers of Dome.

Dressmaking School/Marketing

Twenty-five students have now graduated from the Ashanti Development dressmaking school, and most are now running their own shops in surrounding towns and villages.



During 2025, the school had 15 students. Lessons apart, the students make device – a low makes protective equipment for bee-keepers, reuseable sanitary pads and help stock Ashanti Development's stall in Camden Market which ran almost every Saturday in 2025, as well as various other locations.

Microcredit

Our microcredit project is called 'Yendadaakye' meaning 'Our Future,' a name given to it by the women who have benefited from it. It has been running since 2005, supporting hundreds of women from Nsuta district and Mampong Municipalities, improving household income and providing for their children's education and women's financial independence.

In 2025, our project focused on expanding into new villages, specifically targeting Kwaman Saviour and Ankamadwoa. We also aimed to support women who had received up to three loans

by giving them fourth and fifth loan cycles, helping them further scale or grow their businesses.

In 2025, no one failed to repay their loan. However, a few women in Nkwanta delayed their repayments in the last quarter of the year because inconsistent rainfall affected their farming activities and consequently their ability to make repayments on time.

Financial review

Reserves Policy

Ashanti Development holds a reserve in the UK to be used to cover salaries for our staff in Ghana for approximately one year.

Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Activities shows a net surplus for the year of £17,558 (2024: net deficit of £58,071) and our reserves stand at £91,242 (2024: £73,684).

Going concern

After making appropriate enquiries, and taking into account the reserves policy above, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

No remuneration or expenses were received by Trustees or volunteers in the UK, all of whom acted in a voluntary capacity and most of whose projects were self-funded.

Independent examiner's report to the trustees

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of Ashanti Development Ltd ('the Company') for the year ended 31/12/2025 which are set out on pages 15 to 21.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law), you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act").

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited for this year under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act").

In carrying out my examination, I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention which gives me cause to believe that:

1. accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; or
2. the accounts do not accord with such records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with relevant accounting requirements under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102).

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

Signed:



George Mihail Vasile, ACA
163 Lower Road, London, SE16 2XL
20.10.2026

Statement of Financial Activities

(incorporating an Income and Expenditure account) for the year to 31 December 2025

	Unrestricted funds £	Designated funds £	2025 Total £	2024 Total £
Income from:				
Donations	78,414	108,139	186,553	129,038
Total Income	**78,414**	**108,139**	**186,553**	**129,038**
Expenditure on:				
Project Work	-	95,247	95,247	118,149
Operating costs in Ghana	73,748	-	73,748	68,960
Total expenditure	**73,748**	**95,247**	**168,995**	**187,109**
Net income/(expenditure)	4,666	12,892	17,558	(58,071)
Transfers between funds	14,463	(14,463)	-	-
Net movement in funds	19,129	(1,571)	17,558	(58,071)
Total funds brought forward	3,505	70,179	73,684	131,755
Total funds carried forward	**22,634**	**68,608**	**91,242**	**73,684**

Notes:

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. All gains and losses in the year are included above.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds that the trustees have set aside for specific projects in Ghana. Because the trustees made the designation themselves, they can release it if circumstances change.

Transfers between funds: During the year, £14,463 was transferred from designated funds back to unrestricted funds. This was the money left over on projects completed in the year, which was no longer needed for its designated purpose.

The charity holds no **restricted funds**.

Balance Sheet

for the year to 31 December 2025

	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed Assets		7,281		14,562
Cash at Bank and Hand	76,844		54,588	
Funds in Ghana	7,117		4,534	
Current Assets		**83,961**		**59,122**
Creditors		-		-
Net Assets		**91,242**		**73,684**
Designated		68,608		70,179
Unrestricted		22,634		3,505
Funds		**91,242**		**73,684**

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 26 September 2026

And signed on their behalf by:

Albert Kwame Antwi, trustee



and

Saulius Sliackus, Accountant



Notes to the Financial Statements

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, with the applicable requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006, and under the historical cost accounting rules.

Ashanti Development Ltd meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Going Concern

The financial statements are drawn up on the going concern basis which assumes Ashanti Development will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the statement of financial activities when the charitable company is entitled to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charitable company; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

Resources expended

Expenditure is included on an accruals basis inclusive of VAT, which is not recoverable. Expenditure directly attributable to specific activities has been allocated to those activities. Costs of charitable activities in Ghana represent direct expenditure incurred for operational activities together with associated support costs to deliver safe water, sanitation and hygiene and other.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources receivable for the object of the charitable company without further specified purpose and are available as general funds. Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure as imposed by the donor.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank current account balances and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

Staff costs

The average headcount of employees during the year was: 1.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Depreciation Policy

Tangible fixed assets costing more than £3,000 are capitalised and shown at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation writes off the cost of each asset, less its estimated residual value, over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

- Motor vehicles (vans and cars): 25% a year
- Equipment, including medical and computer equipment: 33% a year
- Furniture and fittings: 20% a year

Structure, governance and management

Trustee meetings and rotation

The trustees met in February, May, September and December by zoom. In September, Albert Antwi, Martha Boadu and David Rees retired by rotation and were unanimously re-elected. David Rees and Chris Hartley-Sharpe remained as Joint Chair.

Recruitment and decision-making

Trustees are recruited because their expertise is relevant to Ashanti Development's work. They are required to understand their legal obligations in taking on the role of trustee and are encouraged to contribute to the Board's discussions. Decisions about procedures, policies, finances and changes to the way the charity is run are taken at their regular quarterly meetings. The day to day running of the charity and decisions about activities in the UK and Ghana are taken by Penny David and Nicholas Aboagye, working in conjunction with the appropriate board members who are responsible for delivering the agreed strategy and adhering to Ashanti's policies.

Risk management and safeguarding

The financial situation, risk and safeguarding were standing items on the agenda at Trustee meetings. Much discussion concerned the risk that Ashanti Development might become involved in litigation if compensation claims were made in respect of a) a failed cataract operation, performed by a surgeon from Komfo Anokye Hospital eye department in Ashanti Development's operating theatre at Gyetiase, or b) a medical procedure carried out with the involvement of volunteer doctors sent to Ashanti by the charity. This was an ongoing concern at the year end.

Changes to trustees and key roles

In August Belinda Otoo was appointed Deputy Director in Ghana. Tony Shah resigned as Trustee but became a Patron. Gill Black was appointed a Trustee on 10 July, and Navi Kandola was appointed on 18 May. Angela Cobbinah took responsibility for Ashanti News from July 2025.

Policies and responsibilities

Chris Hartley-Sharpe, Albert Antwi and Nicholas Aboagye worked together to produce a record of Ashanti Development's policies on terms and conditions of employment, including the amounts payable in case of redundancies and retirement.

Richard Black reported on risk.

Helen Booth reported on safeguarding.

Martha Boadu again organised the Taste of Ghana party and ran a weekly stall in Camden Market. She, Albert Antwi and William Oteng-Mensah acted as bridges between the Ashanti and European cultures.

William Oteng-Mensah advised on the use of new building and other materials.

Jasmine Buckley represented Softwire to Ashanti Development, and vice versa.

In Ghana, Nicholas Aboagye retained overall responsibility for activities, including staff management and training and projects.

Partners

Our partners include:

- Ashanti Development (Ghana), an independently registered Ghanaian NGO
- Ashanti Development (Italia), an independently registered Italian NGO
- Ashanti communities, and their representative organisations at all levels
- UK based donors and volunteers

Reference and administrative details

Ashanti Development is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 29 December 2009. The company has no share capital. It is governed by its memorandum and articles of association, and the liability of board members is limited to £1 each.

The board of trustees is responsible for the strategic governance of the charity and all act in their capacity as trustees as unpaid volunteers. Members of the board are directors for the purpose of company law and are set out below.

Registered Company number: 07113261
Registered Charity number: 1133517
Registered Office:
21 Downing Court
Grenville Street
London WC1N 1LX
Telephone: +44 (0)207 837 3172 +44 (0)7713 743 398
Website: ashantidevelopment.org
E-mail: info@ashanti-development.org.uk
The trustees shown below have held office during the whole period from 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025:

ALBERT, Antwi
BLACK, Richard
BLACK, Gill (Appointed 10/07/2025)
BOADU, Martha Appiah
BOOTH, Helen Louise
BUCKLEY, Jasmine
DAVID, Penny
HARTLEY-SHARPE, Christopher James
KANDOLA, Navi (Appointed 10/07/2025)
OTENG-MENSAH, William
REES, David Charles, Dr
SHAH, Tony (Resigned 21/03/2025)
SLIACKUS, Saulius
WILLIAMSON, Dawn