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Charity registration number 1114579 (England and Wales)

THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Docusign Envelope ID: 8D2761CB-077B-8F27-80C9-42AA3D1C9EA8

THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	E Bewley C Bewick L Corner A Bayston	
Charity registrations	England and Wales Scotland	1114579 SC047044
Principal address	Unity House Westwood Park Wigan Lancashire WN3 4HE	
Auditor	Sumer Auditco Limited 1st Floor Waterside House Waterside Drive Wigan Lancashire WN3 5AZ	

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)".

Objectives and aims

Volunteerism, of time, effort and financial support, has historically been at the core of charitable endeavours and is a fundamental tenet of the Lewy Body Society. To this end, the Society is firmly committed to the following practices and principles. That:

We owe a duty of care to our contributors to ensure that the money they so generously send us is spent wisely and only to further the objects stated in the Society's constitution, namely to raise awareness of and fund research into Lewy Body dementia;

We do not solicit donations but are grateful to those who undertake fundraising activities which benefit the Society. The "Donate" button on the website is for the convenience of those who wish to contribute;

We will never ask a contributor for further donations;

We do not employ paid staff but may, from time to time, buy the services of an independent contractor to augment the work of the voluntary Operations Team or provide professional expertise out with the Team's expertise and experience for a specific project and with a clear and limited remit;

The trustees are not remunerated for their services and the only money they receive is reimbursement for out of pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Society, ·Repayment of all such expenses is reviewed and approved by a different Trustee than the one submitting a request for reimbursement;

Any investment of uncommitted funds will be with ethical companies;

We will not endorse or be associated with any commercial enterprise;

We will not accept donations from any company or organisation which might result in fettering or dictating our activities, create a conflict of interest or that the Trustees seem to be unethical in policy or practice.

Public benefit

The principal objective of the charity is to relieve the needs of people living with Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB) by raising awareness of and supporting research into the disease.

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities and funding policies.

Grant making policy

Research grants have been made under the guidance of the Society's Specialist Advisory Committee (SAC). Membership is decided and voted upon by the members of the SAC in accordance with AMRC (Association of Medical Research Charities) rules and guidance.

Achievements and performance

Significant activities and achievements against objectives

The society appointed a new Patron – Robert Rinder MBE.

The Society maintains a comprehensive website with information about DLB which receives 4000-5000 hits per month. It also produces written materials about DLB, all of which are downloadable from the website in addition to being available in hard copy.

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Fundraising performance
The LBS exhibited at major dementia conferences: AAIC (Alzheimer's Association International Conference) in Toronto Canada, from the 27-31st July 2025.

The society was a partner and exhibitor at the AAIC Neuroscience conference in Manchester, in February 2026 which was an official hub for a worldwide conference.

The LBS was one of seven partners that took part in Carers UK Carers Week, which included a parliamentary event.

Unsolicited contributions made in lieu of flowers at funerals continue to be the major source of income. The names of people in whose memory donations are made appear on the In Memoriam page of the website, which means a great deal to mourners, who consider it to be a "cyber headstone".

The charity is a member of the Institute of Fundraising who are a registered charity founded in 1983 and is the professional membership body for UK fundraising. The charity follows the Code of Practice set out by the Institute of Fundraising. We are also registered with the Fundraising Regulator.

We have been a member of the AMRC (Association of Medical Research Charities) since 2017.

The society continues to fund a Dementia UK Consultant Admiral Nurse specifically for Lewy body dementia. The nurse is hosted by DUK but funded by the society.

The society is the secretariate for Lewy Body International.

Financial review
Results for the year are shown in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 8.

Except for the sale of Christmas cards, wristbands, Fritz awareness ribbons and other merchandise, the charity's main source of funds is from voluntary contributions. These are mainly from donations in lieu of flowers at funerals and from people undertaking sponsored events such as running in marathons or other challenges. All contributions are voluntary, as other than providing an opportunity via the website to make a donation by Paypal, the LBS does not solicit contributions.

Jacqueline Cannon, who previously served as the volunteer CEO of the Society from 2010, continues in the position on a remunerated basis as an independent contractor. This allows the charity to grow and meet the needs of supporters.

As little as possible is spent on administration and overheads. One of the major operating expenditures is Office Bay, a service office which receives and forwards mail and telephone messages. Postage and printing are other usual expenses.

Printing informational materials and exhibiting at conferences are expenses necessary for raising awareness. Funding research is a priority for trustees and contributors alike.

Going concern
There are no material uncertainties casting significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue.

Reserves policy
The policy for Reserves is to maintain at least one-third of funds as cash or deposits, which the trustees estimate to be £1,059,623.

Principal funding sources
The principal source of funding in the period were donations, fundraising events and sponsorship. Thank you to the amazing efforts of our fundraisers.

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Plans for future periods
Our plans for the future include:

Continuing to provide funding for research in accordance with our Research Strategy.

Structure, governance and management
The charity is governed by its Constitution as amended in August 2016.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
E Bewley
C Bewick
L Corner
A Bayston

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The trustees who have served during the year are set out above. The trustees are appointed by the committee.

Organisational structure
The trustees meet on a regular basis to discuss the work and development of the organisation. The charity is operated mainly by volunteers. As a member of the AMRC (Association of Medical Research Charities) the research funded by Lewy Body Society is administered directly by the society with the support of our Specialist Advisory Committee.

Other matters
Risk management
The trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance against fraud and error.
A draft risk register is being worked on for approval by the trustees.
The major risk is that someone takes information provided by the LBS as medical advice. There are prominent disclaimers on all information provided by the Society.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities
The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
Ashley Bayston
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A Bayston
Chair of Trustees

10 November 2026

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Lewy Body Society (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

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Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonable be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the trustees and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the charity's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the trustees and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the charity is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related parties legislation), pensions legislation and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the charity is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines, litigation or the loss of the charity's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: GDPR compliance, anti-bribery and corruption, recognising the nature of the charities activities.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined below to detect material misstatement due to fraud:

- Matters are discussed amongst the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud
- Identifying and assessing the design and effectiveness of controls that management have in place to prevent and detect fraud
- Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud following discussions with management and enquiring as to whether management have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity'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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:
Catherine Rogers
5EF5734B62A94DF...

Catherine Rogers BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Sumer Auditco Limited, Statutory Auditor
1st Floor Waterside House
Waterside Drive
Wigan
Lancashire
WN3 5AZ
10 November 2026

Sumer Auditco Limited is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	**3**	665,358	845,312
Other trading activities	**4**	16,107	7,294
Investments	**5**	37,370	40,539
Total income		718,835	893,145
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	**6**	2,072	3,352
Charitable activities	**7**	554,948	336,126
Other expenditure	**9**	81,538	74,404
Total expenditure		638,558	413,882
Net losses on investments	**13**	-	(95,000)
Net income and movement in funds		80,277	384,263
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances at 1 April 2025		3,099,592	2,715,329
Fund balances at 31 March 2026		3,179,869	3,099,592

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
Fixed assets					
Investment property	**15**		475,000		475,000
Current assets					
Debtors	**16**	17,012		50	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,702,252		2,625,719	
		2,719,264		2,625,769	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**17**	(14,395)		(1,177)	
Net current assets			2,704,869		2,624,592
Total assets less current liabilities			3,179,869		3,099,592
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds	**18**		3,179,869		3,099,592
			3,179,869		3,099,592

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 10 November 2026

Signed by:
Ashley Bayston
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A Bayston
Chair of Trustees

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**20**		39,163		438,951
Investing activities					
Investment income received		37,370		40,539	
Net cash generated from investing activities			37,370		40,539
Net cash generated from financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			76,533		479,490
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			2,625,719		2,146,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			2,702,252		2,625,719

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THE LEWY BODY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Lewy Body Society is an unincorporated charity registered in England and Wales and Scotland. The charity numbers and registered address can be found in the Report of the Trustees.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received. This includes donations, grants and other voluntary income.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

Investment income is included when receivable.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Grants offered subject to conditions which have not been met at the year end date are noted as a commitment but not accrued as expenditure.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on its charitable activities.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Carrying value of investment properties

The open market value of investment properties has been valued by a Chartered Surveyor. The trustees believe that these valuations reflect the fair value of the investment properties at 31 March 2026.

During the year, no gain or loss on revaluation has been recognised (2025: loss of £95,000).

Refer to note 15 for the carrying value of investment properties impacted by this key accounting estimate.

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3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Donations and gifts	309,968	336,340
Legacies	144,449	404,511
Grants	83,506	-
Membership fees	127,435	104,461
	665,358	845,312
Donations and gifts		
Donations	287,989	323,818
Gift aid	21,979	12,522
	309,968	336,340
Grants		
NIHR Academy	83,506	-
	83,506	-

4 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Sales of merchandise	16,107	7,294

5 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Rental income	14,687	13,490
Interest receivable	22,683	27,049
	37,370	40,539

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6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Fundraising and publicity		
Seeking donations, grants and legacies	2,072	3,352

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Direct costs		
Insurance	2,408	1,470
Dementia UK helpline & nurse	106,076	88,513
Communications and PR	99,972	66,603
Costs of office	1,080	1,080
	209,536	157,666
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	345,412	178,460
	554,948	336,126
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	554,948	336,126

8 Grants payable

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Grants to institutions:		
Newcastle University	102,564	10,584
University of Cambridge	213,857	108,082
Kings College	(271)	4,771
University of Southampton	-	4,599
Queens University	-	50,424
University of Dundee	29,262	-
	345,412	178,460

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9 Other expenditure

	Unrestricted funds 2026 £	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
CEO payments	62,399	58,325
Postage, stationery and admin	3,448	3,376
Auditors' remuneration and other non-audit services	11,309	12,703
Property expenses	4,382	-
	81,538	74,404

10 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the charity's auditor and associates:	2026 £	2025 £
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the charity	6,250	9,391
For other services		
All other non-audit services	5,059	3,312

11 Trustees

Trustees were reimbursed expenses of £853 paid for the year ended 31 March 2026 and £3,651 paid for the year ended 31 March 2025.

12 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2026 Number	2025 Number
CEO (Independent contractor)	1	1

The number of employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000 is as follows:

	2026 Number	2025 Number
£60,001 to £70,000	1	-

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13 Gains and losses on investments

	Unrestricted funds 2026	Unrestricted funds 2025
Gains/(losses) arising on:	£	£
Sale of investments	-	(95,000)

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2025	150	1,189	1,339
At 31 March 2026	150	1,189	1,339
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2025	150	1,189	1,339
At 31 March 2026	150	1,189	1,339
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2026	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	-	-

15 Investment property

	2026
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	475,000

The investment property is included at fair value based on an independent valuation supplied by Evolve Estate Agents in March 2025, who hold a relevant professional qualification.

The fair value at 31 March 2026 is represented by:

	£
Cost	570,000
Valuation in 2025	(95,000)
	475,000

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16 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	1,185	-
Other debtors	15,777	-
Prepayments and accrued income	50	50
	17,012	50

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade creditors	7,195	1,177
Accruals and deferred income	7,200	-
	14,395	1,177

18 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 April 2025 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 31 March 2026 £
General funds	3,099,592	718,835	(638,558)	-	3,179,869

Previous year:	At 1 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 31 March 2025 £
General funds	2,715,329	893,145	(413,882)	(95,000)	3,099,592

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19 Other financial commitments

During the year grant funding of £345,412 was awarded to the following four institutions subject to contract:

Institution	Type of research	
University of Dundee	Focuses on the role that damage to our DNA plays in the development and progression of various dementias.	£29,262
University of Cambridge	Improve the ways of differentiating dementia with Lewy bodies from Alzheimer's Disease and healthy controls.	£213,857
University of Newcastle	DNA damage impacting the development of Lewy body dementia.	£102,564
Kings College London	This research aims to identify the causes of DLB and identify potential solutions.	(£271)

Grant payments are made in arrears upon receipt of an invoice.

Amounts totalling £999,974 remained outstanding in respect of all grants awarded as at the reporting date.

20 Cash generated from operations

	2026	2025
	£	£
Surplus for the year	80,277	384,263
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(37,370)	(40,539)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of investments	-	95,000
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(16,962)	-
Increase in creditors	13,218	227
Cash generated from operations	39,163	438,951