



The **BRAIN**
TUMOUR
CHARITY

**RESEARCHING
FOR A CURE**

The **RESEARCH
IMPACT REPORT
2014**

Foreword

Assessing the impact of the research we fund is of paramount importance as it highlights our wider influence and the progress that we are making towards better diagnostic techniques and new treatments to improve quality of life and survival rates. We could be at an historic turning point for research into brain tumours and this report evidences advances that are being made across the UK. Much of this research shows promise for further investigation and development, and some of the follow-up research is already underway.



Professor Colin Blakemore
Professor of Neuroscience and Philosophy,
University of London.
President of The Brain Tumour Charity.

On the front cover:

Dr Jennie Jayapalan, lead researcher at Professor Denise Sheer's lab, Queen Mary University of London.

Introduction

Our commitment is to improving outcomes for everyone diagnosed with a brain tumour. We do this through funding only the very best, world-class research. This starts with an open call for applications and a rigorous process of independent peer review before selecting what to fund. We monitor and assess the impact of the research both during the grant and when it is completed. We work to ensure the impact of the research we fund doesn't stop when the funding stops, so we also continue to measure the impact after the grant has finished. This is essential as much laboratory based research can have an impact many years later, as researchers take basic research findings and then investigate further before developing clinical trials.

The impact of the research we fund goes beyond obvious breakthroughs and discoveries. This report highlights some of these wider reaching impacts, which include setting the foundations for the development of the sector through supporting PhD students, to additional skills acquired by Professors and senior researchers. It is through this that we know that the research we are funding will lead to even greater achievements in the future.

We are honoured to have thousands of committed supporters, some of whom are featured in this report, who have worked with us for many years. To know that the funds our supporters have raised are producing results that are already having a direct impact on people living with a brain tumour, as evidenced in this report, is phenomenal.

Thank you for your ongoing support to ensure we remain at the forefront of research in the UK, together we will beat this cruel disease.

Neil Dickson
Vice Chair of Trustees,
Chair of the Research
Sub-Committee

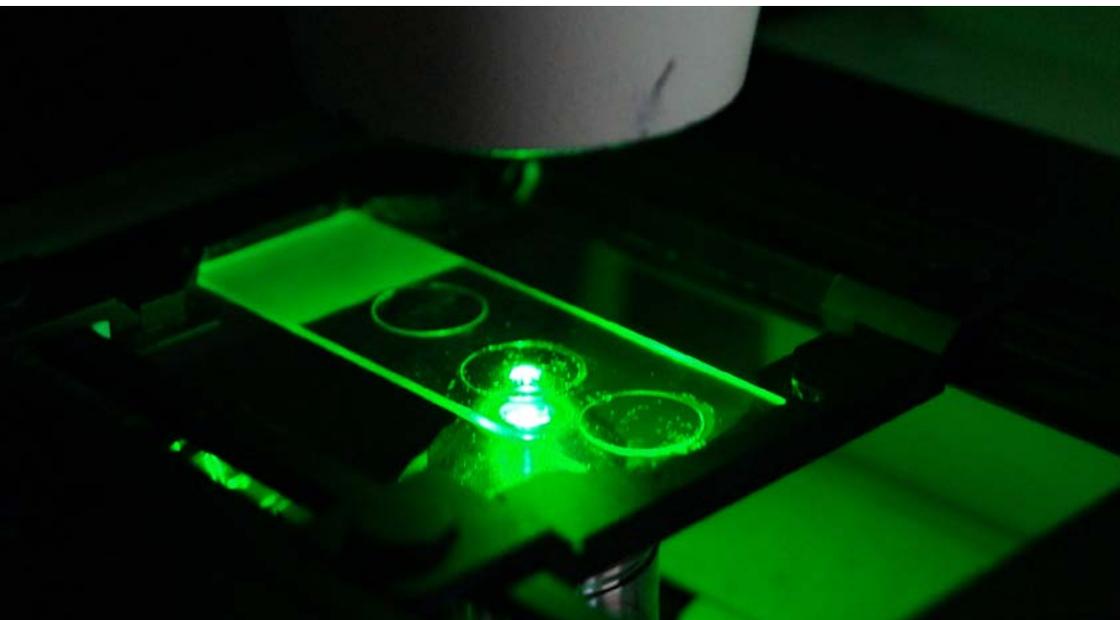


Research scene in UK and history

Samantha Dickson Brain Tumour Trust, which later became The Brain Tumour Charity, was founded in 1996 by Neil and Angela Dickson after sadly losing their daughter Samantha to a brain tumour aged 16. They wanted to raise money that they could guarantee would only be spent on funding research into brain tumours yet no dedicated charity existed at that time. Brain Tumour UK was set up around the same time and in 2001 Andy Foote formed The Joseph Foote Trust in the Midlands. Joseph lost his life to a brain tumour in 2007, aged just 9.

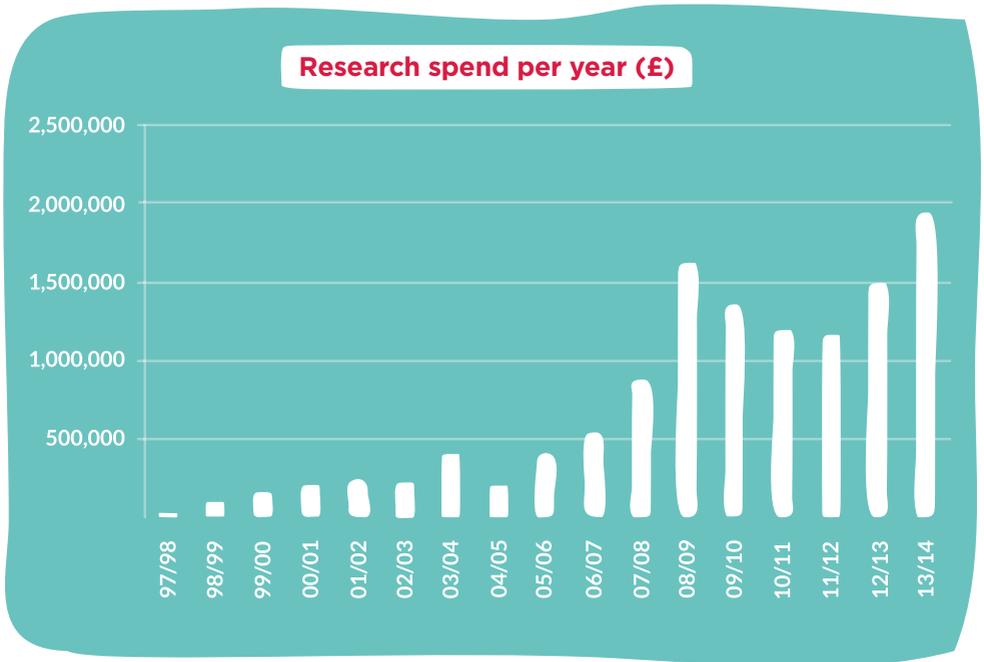
In 2013, The Brain Tumour Charity, Brain Tumour UK and The Joseph Foote Trust merged to become the pre-eminent charity in the field. The merged charity is spearheading the drive for investment into world class research to discover better treatments, reduce diagnosis times and ultimately find a cure, building on the experience of the last 17 years and the impacts, breakthroughs and achievements that have been funded to date.

Research into the causes, biology and treatment of brain tumours has lagged behind that of other cancers, not just due to the complexity of the disease, but also due to lack of resource. The leap in survival rates and availability of treatments that cancers such as leukaemia have experienced in comparison shows that the state of brain tumour research is, by some estimations, 20 years behind other forms of the disease. Since we were founded, we have been committed to changing this.



Funding to date

Our research funding has significantly increased over the last 17 years and as we have been able to increase our investment, we have seen more breakthroughs and a much greater impact for patients. Find out more about all of these achievements on pages 14 - 15).



amrc
ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH CHARITIES

The Brain Tumour Charity is a member of the Association of Medical Research Charities and has twice been awarded a best practice certificate for its peer review process.

About this report

This Impact Report is based on a report 'The Brain Tumour Charity Measurement of Grant Impact', carried out by independent consultancy Fulcrum Direct in July 2013.

Nine researchers (the principal investigators) were interviewed about the impact of 19 completed research projects funded by The Brain Tumour Charity and provide a small snapshot of the overall impact of its research funding. Three principal areas were investigated:

1. Academic impacts
2. Knowledge transfer and skills development
3. Wider impacts

The interviews allowed measurement of each project's success to date as well as future potential.

The success of many projects led to:

- A direct impact on patients, for example a biomarker test for adults and a clinical trial for children.
- Peer-reviewed publications, which share and broaden knowledge.
- Global collaboration, essential especially with rarer tumours types to gather enough patient samples to carry out research.
- Recruitment of more scientists into the brain tumour field, starting with PhD students.
- Further funding from a range of sources including The Brain Tumour Charity.

Unanimously, all interviewees had found the funding from The Brain Tumour Charity had helped them progress in their respective projects.



The Brain Tumour Charity would like to thank Fulcrum Direct for providing their services pro-bono.



The research highlighted real progress in the field with several projects having the potential to influence treatment and prognosis imminently.

Revealing vital information for patients through innovative testing

The Brain Tumour Charity funded leading neuropathologist Professor Sebastian Brandner from University College London Hospitals to set up a molecular pathology laboratory to develop state-of-the-art tests on low grade and high grade gliomas in patients receiving treatment at the National Hospital at Queen Square. The tests were developed to detect biomarkers and mutations in the genetic material of individual tumours that could be used to determine a more accurate diagnosis and the best treatments for patients.

Now, all of the brain tumour patients with a glioma at the hospital – around 250 each year – are tested using the molecular pathology lab. The vital knowledge gained has resulted in clear clinical benefits to patients and has had a wider impact on further research, by providing information that ensures patients are given the chance to participate in the clinical trials most appropriate to them.

It is accepted as good practice in London and the researchers are working towards it being accepted practice across the UK. The hospital now funds this service, and several external hospitals refer cases to Queen Square for molecular diagnostics.

The molecular pathology service is now generating a profit which is fed back to the NHS to further expand the service.



Professor Sebastian Brandner
University College London

“From this research made possible by The Brain Tumour Charity, new tests and procedures have resulted that are now being followed around the UK as the benchmark for best practice, meaning better treatments for brain tumour patients.”

WIDER IMPACTS

- Queens Square has become a main hub for neuropathology for brain tumours.
- Collaboration with Queen Mary University of London and University College London established a tumour bank which is being used to develop further tests for different genes.
- New ways of working were developed which increased the speed at which the tests could be analysed.



Andy, 46, diagnosed with a glioblastoma in 2007.

"When I was first diagnosed, I felt I was handed a death sentence. Being able to get this test, and find out I had the 1P/19Q gene and therefore a better chance of survival, gave me my life back."



Rosie, 17,
diagnosed with a
medulloblastoma
in 2004.

*"If other children can
be spared some of the
gruelling treatment that
I went through, it will be
life-changing for them.
This research will make
a huge difference to
their quality of life."*

Changing the face of childhood brain tumour treatment across Europe



Professor Steve Clifford
Newcastle University

“Funding from The Brain Tumour Charity has been central to furthering knowledge about paediatric brain tumour biology and translating this knowledge into better clinical treatments and outcomes for children.”

The Brain Tumour Charity has funded research led by Professor Steve Clifford from Newcastle University with a focus on furthering our understanding of paediatric medulloblastoma, the most common malignant childhood brain tumour. His work has resulted in a startling evolution of understanding of the disease and has led to discoveries that will impact the treatment of children with this tumour type across Europe.

One of the key findings of this research has been the detection of the presence of a protein called β -catenin that the team have found shows tumour status in the disease. Children with high levels of β -catenin have a better prognosis and may need less aggressive treatment than those with low levels. This allows treatment to be personalised to the patient and potentially helping to avoid the worst side effects in those who could receive lower doses.

Professor Clifford’s team ran a feasibility study to assess the capability of their facility to analyse children’s tumour samples from across the UK. The outcome was extremely positive; the team can analyse samples from all treatment centres around the country within the timeframe needed, allowing for fast turnaround and timely treatment decisions to be made. Now, children across Europe will benefit from treatment regimes personalised to them as part of a new clinical trial. The Brain Tumour Charity’s funding was essential for both the feasibility study and the upcoming clinical trial.

WIDER IMPACTS

- The team has grown from 3 to 15 researchers since 2000 and works as part of a network across the UK, EU and USA.
- Three peer-reviewed publications have made advances in the use of biological markers to treat medulloblastoma.
- This research has revolutionised understanding of this disease.

Shining a light on the unknown

The Brain Tumour Charity funded Professor Peter Collins from the University of Cambridge to focus on paediatric pilocytic astrocytoma, which is a relatively common brain tumour in children but was not well understood. Professor Collins and his team have been looking at the biology of this type of tumour to find out why it develops and what makes the tumour cells different from normal cells. His findings from the research have had their impact in diagnostic tests and early stage therapeutic trials that have the potential to influence clinical treatment in the future.

The scientific output from the team's research has been great, with more than 40 papers published in the past five years, all on brain tumours. One landmark paper detailed the first time a fusion gene had been found in brain tumours and this research has gone on to be instrumental in the development of diagnostic tools.

Detection of the BRAF fusion gene is now being used as a diagnostic test in many western countries, and clinical trials have commenced for BRAF and MAPK inhibitors as a treatment for paediatric astrocytoma.

WIDER IMPACTS

- International collaboration led to access to the latest technology which maximised productivity.
- Developed skills in bioinformatics enabling further analysis of the genetic code.
- The identification of the BRAF fusion gene has been included in the cancer outcomes and services dataset, which is the standard dataset for all NHS Trusts reporting to the National Cancer Registry.



Professor Peter Collins
University of Cambridge

“Work funded by The Brain Tumour Charity has played a major role in this research into the genetic mutations causing brain tumours. It has produced results that are helping us develop new diagnostic tools and treatments.”



**Eleanor, 14,
diagnosed with an
astrocytoma in
2002, aged just 2.**

“Eleanor has been left with hearing, sight, hormone and countless other problems from treatment, so to know new treatments are in the pipeline may mean other children are spared this.”

Caroline, Eleanor’s Mum



Raj, 4, diagnosed with a high grade tumour in 2012.

"Knowing there is research taking place that is developing a greater understanding of childhood brain tumours gives us hope for Raj's future."

Suki, Raj's Mum

International academic collaboration in the fight against brain tumours



Professor Richard Grundy
The University of Nottingham

“Through this work, funded by The Brain Tumour Charity, we have a better understanding of the underlying biology in brain tumours, better knowledge as to where best to focus future efforts and a better ability to reassure patients that research is making real progress.”

Professor Richard Grundy from the University of Nottingham has received funding from The Brain Tumour Charity to research the molecular basis of childhood brain tumours, particularly high grade gliomas and central nervous system primitive neuroectodermal tumours (CNS PNET). He and his team have also made advances in magnetic imaging techniques, aiming to identify novel biomarkers and link imaging to the underlying tumour biology.

The team discovered that CNS PNET tumour cells often have multiple copies of several genes, while missing others altogether. They also discovered that instead of being a single tumour type, CNS PNETs may be divided into three sub-types, each with distinct genetic characteristics and leading to different outcomes for patients.

The tumours in some children were also found to lack a protein called INI1 and these children have a poorer prognosis. Professor Grundy has collaborated internationally with Dr Annie Huang at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, Canada on PNET and with Dr Susie Baker at St Jude’s Children’s Hospital in Memphis in the United States on paediatric high grade gliomas.

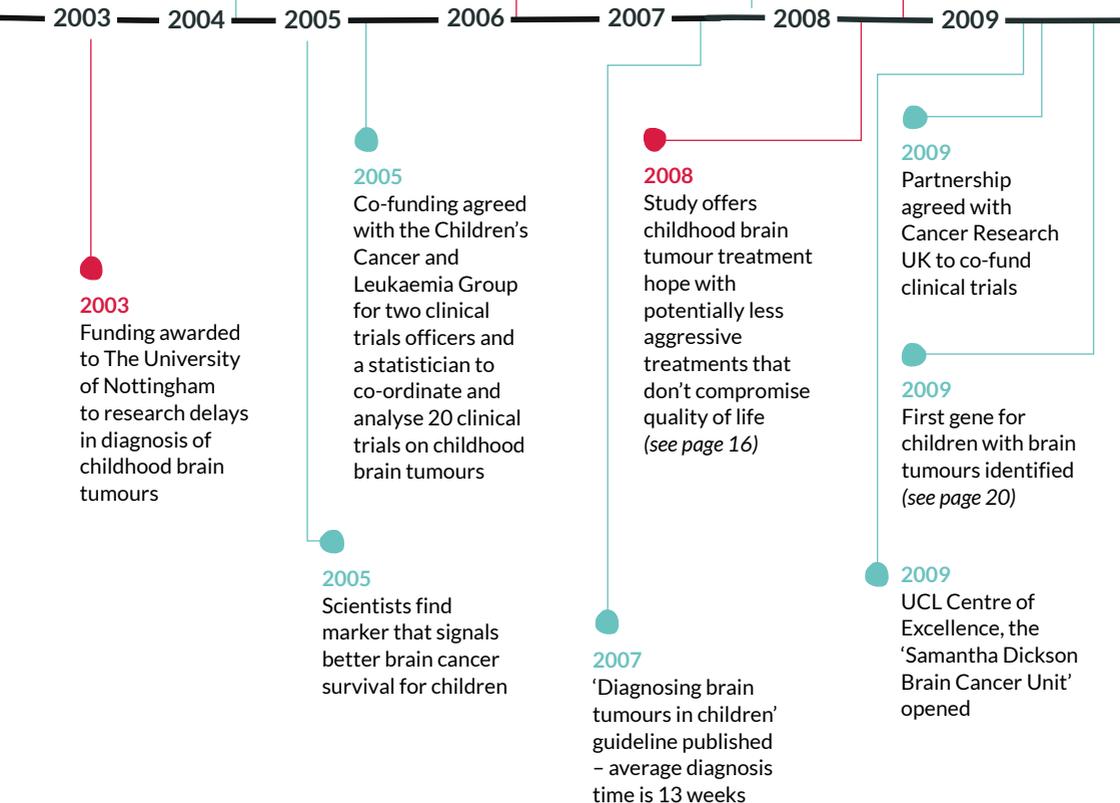
This research has helped to create a more complete ‘molecular map’ of CNS PNET tumours and paediatric high grade gliomas, and has provided a detailed biological understanding of these tumours. Together this paves the way for developing tests and more personalised treatment regimes for children with these tumours.

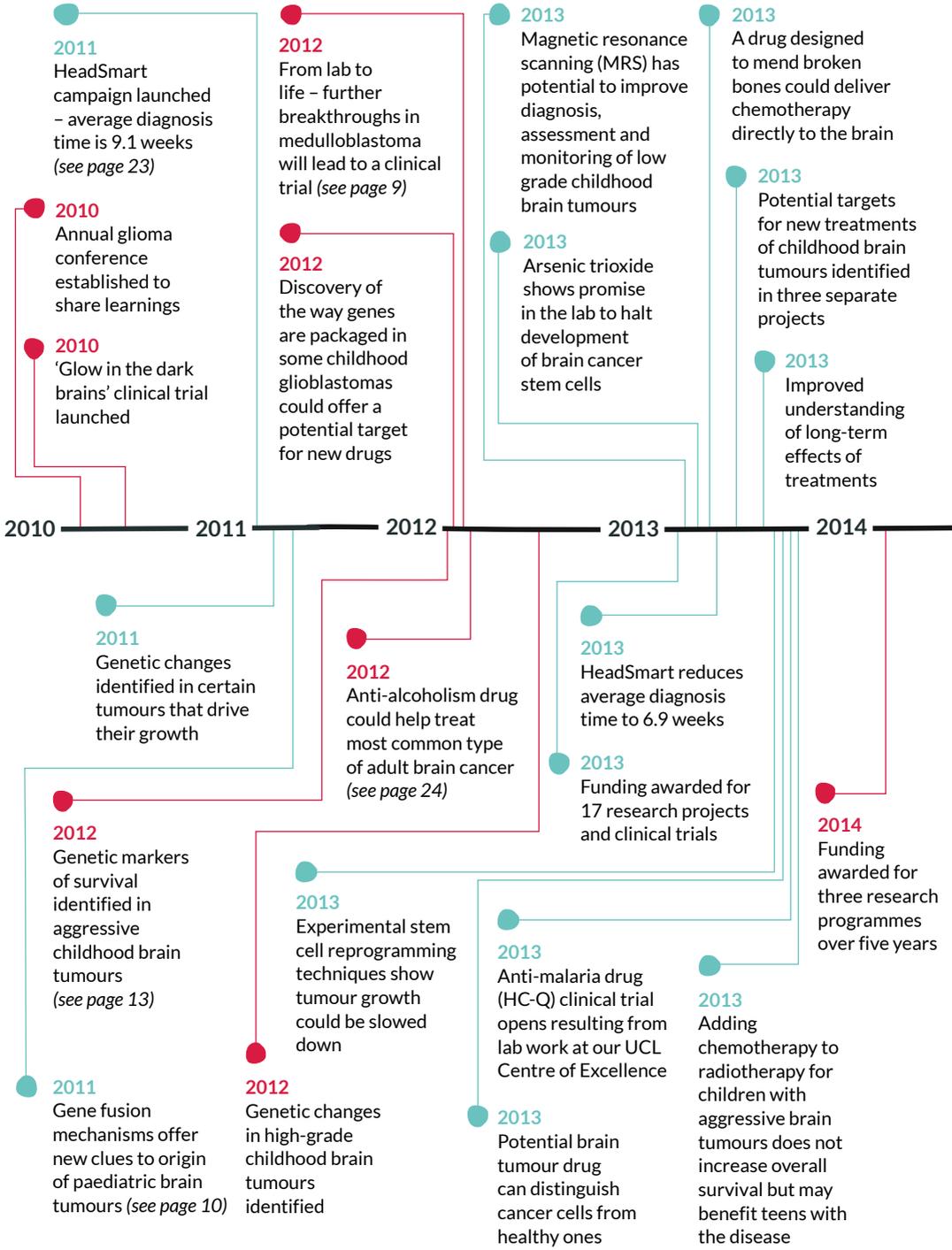
WIDER IMPACTS

- Three PhD students were funded, all of whom successfully completed their doctorates.
- Collaborations with the USA and Canada helped to further the research and have been beneficial to the field.
- The team’s work resulted in a significant number of high-impact publications in journals including Nature, the Lancet Oncology and the Journal of Clinical Oncology.

Timeline

This timeline represents the key milestones and breakthroughs that have been achieved by our research funding.





Reducing disabilities and minimising harm to children from brain tumour treatment

The Brain Tumour Charity funded Professor Colin Kennedy from the University of Southampton to pursue three key research objectives - to systematically analyse the quality of survival of children in Britain suffering from medulloblastoma and other brain tumours, to identify the best treatments that will improve quality of survival, and to find ways to provide better care and support for children in the UK living with brain tumours.

Brain tumour treatments can involve disruption and damage to some of the most delicate and important structures in the body. Surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy have the potential to irreparably alter the ability of the brain to control movement and speech, it can slow or halt physical development and it can profoundly affect cognitive function. In children, both the immediate and long term effects of treatment can be profound.

For this reason health professionals, along with patients and carers, must make difficult and life changing decisions regarding treatment when a child or adult is diagnosed with a brain tumour.

Not only has the work of Professor Kennedy's team on quality of survival been published in respected journals, his team has developed new collaborative partnerships with neuro-oncologists around Europe that have led to new methods of analysing complex datasets.



Professor Colin Kennedy
University of Southampton

"Funding by The Brain Tumour Charity has underpinned the development of new methods to assess Quality of Survival, improving outcomes for children and supporting healthcare professionals both in the UK and around the world."

WIDER IMPACTS

- The research led to changes in policies and practice in assessing quality of survival.
- It developed a way to assess quality of survival.
- Quality of survival has since been included as a measure in other clinical trials.



Harry, 17, diagnosed with a brain tumour when he was 7.

Pictured with Charity Patron Tom Daley in 2012.

"The chemotherapy left me partially deaf. It's great to know that researchers are looking at the long-term effects as, like with me, the treatment can affect you for the rest of your life."



Vicky, 32, diagnosed with a low-grade brain tumour in 2011.

"I know I have a ticking time bomb in my head, so to know that scientists may be able to predict when my tumour might change to a high-grade one could help me plan better for my children's future."

Imaging tumours: innovative scanning techniques give unprecedented detail



Dr Jeremy Rees
University College London

“The Brain Tumour Charity enabled me to complete a long project needed to understand the radiological changes of low grade gliomas. Without this funding none of this would have been possible.”

The Brain Tumour Charity funded Dr Jeremy Rees from the Institute of Neurology at UCL to research breakthrough methods in diagnostic imaging. His research objective has been to identify markers of early malignant transformation in low grade gliomas through the use of MRI techniques.

Most low-grade gliomas in adults are Grade II gliomas, the majority of which transform into malignant fast growing tumours at an unpredictable time, often many years after initial diagnosis. There was no established method to help doctors identify early warning markers of this.

Dr Rees and his team have looked at a number of MRI techniques in over 50 patients with low-grade gliomas studying each patient at 6-monthly intervals over 7 years to try and predict when they will become malignant, allowing them to intervene earlier. They found that two particular measurements were able to accurately identify patients at high risk of early malignant transformation.

This research prompted Dr Rees to establish the Imaging Subgroup as part of the National Cancer Research Institute Brain Tumour Clinical Study Group, working with other brain tumour imaging experts to promote imaging studies in clinical trials and to develop a standardised imaging methodology. This group has submitted an application to the National Institute of Health Research to determine whether this study can be expanded across the country.

WIDER IMPACTS

- The Glioma Research Group was set up.
- ‘Perfusion’ MRI scanning (which measures blood flow) is now used to monitor brain tumours over time.
- Six peer-reviewed publications shared the findings.

Understanding children's brain tumours in genetic detail

Professor Denise Sheer, at the Blizard Institute at Queen Mary University of London, and her team has made use of vital funding from The Brain Tumour Charity to make inroads into our understanding of the basic biology and behaviour of childhood brain tumours.

The projects Professor Sheer has overseen have aimed to understand the molecular basis, formation and behaviour of gliomas in children. The team discovered that a gene called BRAF is rearranged in a way that can lead to the growth of a tumour. Further investigation revealed this gene rearrangement is unique to low-grade astrocytomas. Two other genetic mutations were also found, which are likely to be important in tumour formation. They found evidence to suggest that 'small molecule' drugs could offer the first effective chemotherapy for these tumours, which may derive from drugs that are already available and being tested on other cancers, improving the prognosis for hundreds diagnosed with the disease.

The research resulted in collaborations with St Jude's Children's Hospital in Memphis, USA, University College London and Great Ormond Street Hospital in the UK. The research brought in innovative new methodologies and techniques.

The work of the team has led to major discoveries and has been presented worldwide via conferences, seminars, and lectures. This pioneering study was awarded the Jeremy Jass Prize for Research Excellence in Pathology in 2011.

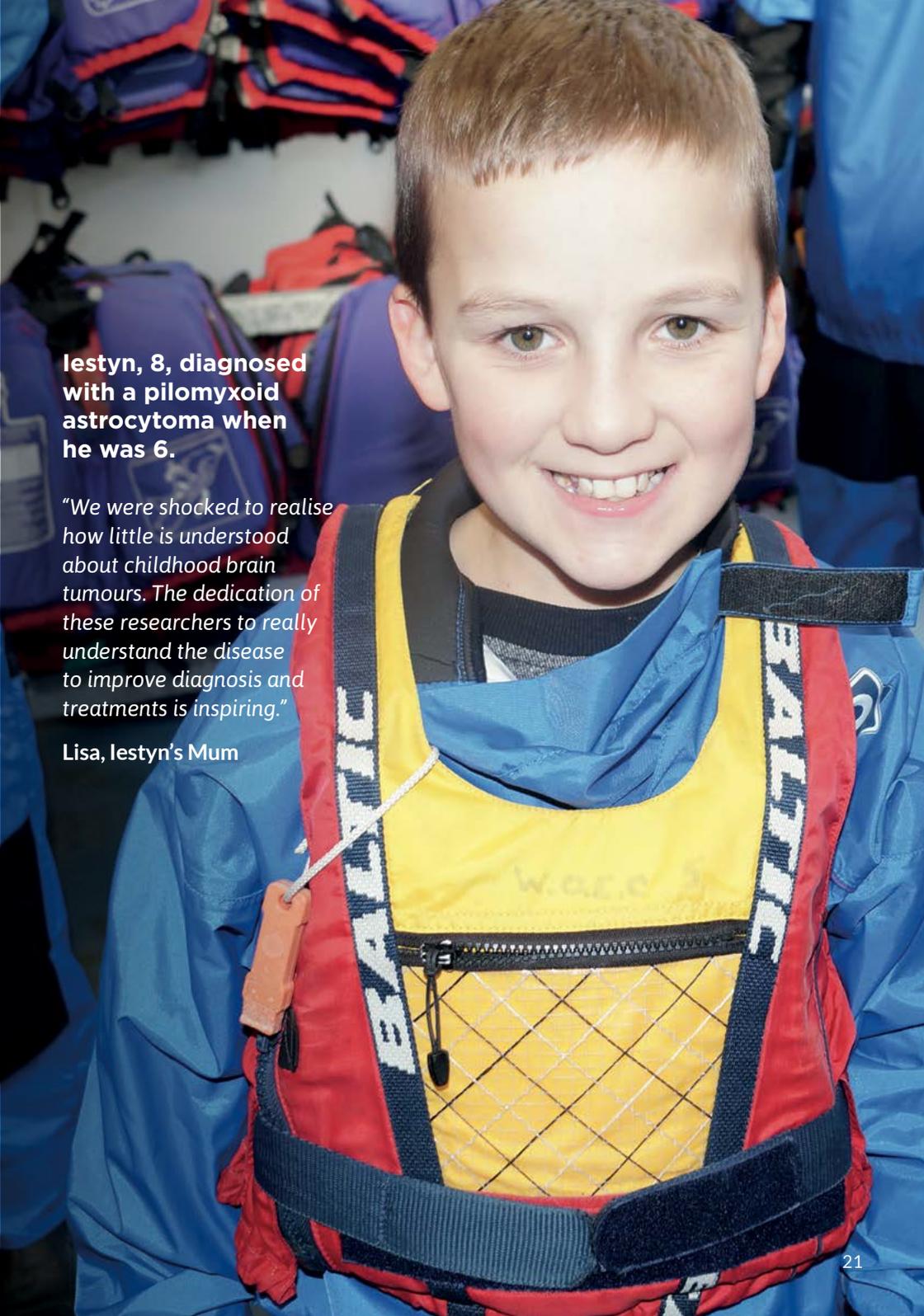


Professor Denise Sheer
Queen Mary University of London

"Funding from The Brain Tumour Charity has enabled important discoveries to be made for children with brain tumours and has made the development of a committed team of dedicated young scientists possible."

WIDER IMPACTS

- New techniques, such as one to identify a DNA sequence, are now used by the research team.
- The discoveries have been used as diagnostic markers in clinical studies and been published in the prestigious journal Nature.
- The work has influenced early work on clinical trials.



Lestyn, 8, diagnosed with a pilomyxoid astrocytoma when he was 6.

"We were shocked to realise how little is understood about childhood brain tumours. The dedication of these researchers to really understand the disease to improve diagnosis and treatments is inspiring."

Lisa, Lestyn's Mum



Sacha, HeadSmart champion. Son DD, lost his life to a brain tumour in 2012 when he was 16.

"If DD had been diagnosed more quickly, he could have been spared nine brain operations. This research and the resulting public HeadSmart campaign, will save other children's lives in future."

Reducing the gap between symptom onset and treatment



Professor David Walker
The University of Nottingham

“The partnership between The Brain Tumour Charity and The University of Nottingham has been instrumental in making possible the work that has now led to measurable benefits to children diagnosed with brain tumours across the UK and around the world.”



Thanks to funding from The Brain Tumour Charity, Professor David Walker and his team at The University of Nottingham were able to look in depth at the patient journeys of children diagnosed with brain tumours in the UK.

Until comparatively recently, it had not been empirically established that it was possible to detect the symptoms of childhood brain tumours in a way that would make a difference to patient survival and our ability to keep the negative impacts of treatment to a minimum.

Now, the NHS accredited clinical guideline they developed is helping health professionals spot and address the signs and symptoms of brain tumours in children. Their work has proved that symptoms can be detected and that prompt treatment does make a difference. Parents and children affected by the devastating diagnosis of a brain tumour now have a significantly higher chance of experiencing improved outcomes and survival as a result of this groundbreaking research.

The work of Professor Walker’s team on early diagnosis and treatment has spanned Phase I, II and III clinical trials. The team has looked at the impact of MRI scanners installed in clinics as well as the delay from symptom onset to confirmed diagnosis and how this can be improved by awareness and change in the diagnosis pathway.

WIDER IMPACTS

- This research led to the award-winning HeadSmart campaign, which is raising awareness with both healthcare professionals and the public.
- The clinical guideline and the HeadSmart campaign have reduced average diagnosis times from 12 weeks to 6.9 weeks (as of June 2013).

Applying existing treatments in innovative ways to fight brain tumours

Dr Weiguang Wang from the University of Wolverhampton and his team received funding from The Brain Tumour Charity to investigate the potential of an existing drug to treat brain tumours.

As the basic biology and mechanics of brain tumours are now revealed to scientists through the breakthrough research we have funded, they are now able to go back and re-evaluate drugs and compounds developed for quite different purposes to see if they can be applied in the fight against the disease.

The team carried out a detailed investigation of an 'anti-alcoholism' drug, Disulfiram, in brain tumours. There had been some research carried out beforehand on various other types of cancer with this drug, however its impact on brain tumours was unknown.

Not only did they find that the drug did have the potential to selectively kill glioma brain tumour cells, but their work has led to collaborations with UCL and Emory University School of Medicine in the USA to investigate reformulating the drug to target brain tumours more effectively. As the drug has a short half life in the body, they have been developing nano-particles that encapsulate the drug which will lengthen this and also help the drug pass the blood-brain barrier. As a result, Dr Wang has confidence that the drug can be translated into the clinic for treatment of several types of cancer including brain tumours.



Dr Weiguang Wang
University of Wolverhampton

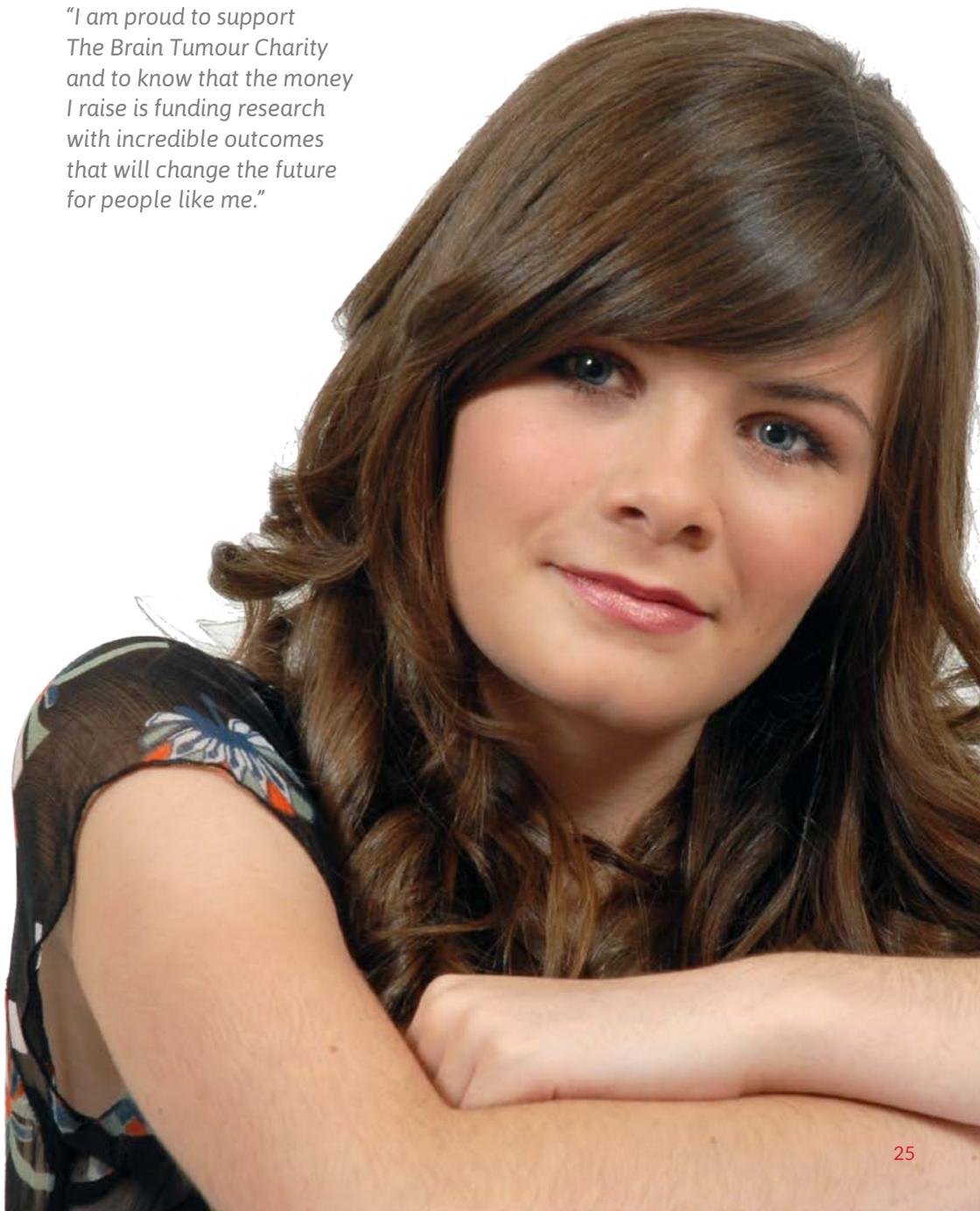
“Funding from The Brain Tumour Charity has been very helpful in investigating the novel use of disulfiram in the treating brain tumours. In time, we believe adaptations on this existing drug will help reduce the severity of brain tumours for patients.”

WIDER IMPACTS

- Three PhD students are working on the drug, testing it directly on tumour cells in the lab.
- The research was presented in the House of Commons.
- The results resulted in a peer-reviewed publication in the British Journal of Cancer.

Hannah, 20, diagnosed with a brain tumour when she was 15.

"I am proud to support The Brain Tumour Charity and to know that the money I raise is funding research with incredible outcomes that will change the future for people like me."



The future is now

The Brain Tumour Charity is committed to being at the forefront of research into brain tumours in the UK and to significantly increasing funding for research, both directly and through working with strategic partners. Through spearheading the research agenda, our match-funding model and partnership approach, we are driving investment into brain tumours.

In 2013 we began this through awarding funding for 17 research projects and clinical trials, alongside funding for a programme of research at The University of Nottingham.

In 2014 we committed to funding three new pioneering research programmes at Leeds University, Newcastle University in collaboration with the London Institute of Child Health and the Institute of Cancer Research and University College London (Samantha Dickson Brain Cancer Unit). This funding will create hubs of knowledge and expertise, bringing together researchers, state-of-the-art facilities and close links with clinical colleagues, ensuring they are at the forefront of research into brain tumours. This means breakthroughs in the laboratory can be developed into new trials and treatments for patients at maximum speed.

Our programmes represent an investment of £5million over the next five years from The Brain Tumour Charity, which will be matched-funded

by other charities and public sources, for example, the Newcastle University programme will be co-funded by Children with Cancer UK and Great Ormond Street Hospital charity.

Due to our AMRC-accredited processes, researchers are entitled to apply for top-up funding from the government of up to 28p for every £1 we grant to them, meaning that for every £1 we invest, up to £2.28 of new funding will be directed into brain tumour research – more than doubling the impact of the initial investment.

We continue to co-fund clinical trials with Cancer Research UK, a partnership which began in 2010 which has already funded a successful trial for glioblastoma. From 2014, grants will be awarded on a rolling basis to give researchers more opportunities to gain funding and for trials to start more quickly.

We are helping to secure the future of research into brain tumours through co-funding Clinical Fellowships with the Medical Research Council (the government funder for medical research) to create the next generation of researchers.

We are also co-funding a new project to investigate new diagnostic techniques with leading children's medical charity, Action Medical Research.



An ongoing commitment

Whilst this report focuses on research projects that have been completed, we are also committed to providing long-term grants, for example our ongoing research programme at our Centre of Excellence at UCL, to create a sustainable future for research in the UK.

Opened in 2009, with funding of £1.6m over five years, the Samantha Dickson Brain Cancer Unit at UCL has already produced outstanding results and had a significant impact on research into brain tumours. These include:

- Two new labs opened, employing 13 dedicated scientists, bringing international experts to work in the UK as well as creating new entry-level PhD roles.
- Postdoctorate researchers have gone on to their own labs, receiving further funding from The Brain Tumour Charity.
- 22 peer-reviewed publications have shared significant breakthroughs from leading researchers Professor Paolo Salomoni and Dr Steven Pollard.
- A PhD student was directly funded and completed their doctorate and the Unit had a further five PhD students involved in their research.
- The discovery in the lab that an anti-malaria drug could help radiotherapy work more effectively has led to a clinical trial (the HCQ trial) in an unprecedented 2½ years.
- As a result of our investment, the Unit has been able to leverage an additional £2.78million of funding from other sources.

Find out more at thebraintumourcharity.org/UCL

Funding the future

The impacts evidenced in this report, and these are just a snapshot, would not have been possible without the generous and unfailing commitment of our supporters.

We know that better treatments, earlier diagnosis, increased survival rates and improved quality of life are within our grasp – providing we can raise enough money to fund the research that is needed so urgently. We are determined to make these outcomes a reality.

We rely 100% on voluntary income to fund our work and need to raise £10million to pay for the research we have already committed to, plus further funding for new research.

However you choose to get involved, whether it's making a donation, fundraising for us, becoming a corporate partner, starting a Fund in the name of a loved one or leaving a gift in your Will, we will work with you and support you every step of the way.

Research is extremely expensive, in fact each day of research costs on average £250. Your support can help to deliver more breakthroughs and greater impacts for everyone diagnosed with a brain tumour in the future.

**Join us on this journey today.
Together we can defeat this cruel disease.**

Get in touch today:
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