Company registration number 02293763 (England and Wales)

DWT SERVICES LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

DWT SERVICES LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A V Wheatcroft	
	B Bleese	
	J R Davies	
	G Pugh	
	C R Johnson	(Appointed 2 March 2026)
Secretary	C Johnson	
Company number	02293763	
Registered office	Brooklands Farm Forston Dorchester Dorset DT2 7AA	
Auditor	Moore (South) LLP 33 The Clarendon Centre Salisbury Business Park Dairy Meadow Lane Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 2TJ	
Accountants	Moore (South) LLP 33 The Clarendon Centre Salisbury Business Park Dairy Meadow Lane Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 2TJ	

DWT SERVICES LTD

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DWT SERVICES LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of operation of wildlife visitor centres, gift shops and hire of premises.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A V Wheatcroft	
B Bleese	
J R Davies	
S E Patterson	(Resigned 2 March 2026)
G Pugh	
C R Johnson	(Appointed 2 March 2026)

Auditor
The auditor Moore (South) LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

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B Bleese
Director

Date: 28/10/2026

DWT SERVICES LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DWT SERVICES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF DWT SERVICES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DWT Services Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 company 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 directors' 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 company'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 directors 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 directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- The engagement partner selected a team for the audit, led by persons who had prior knowledge of the sector and who had the required competence and skills to be able to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

- We assessed the risk of irregularities as part of our audit planning, and ongoing review, including those due to fraud. Management override was identified as a significant fraud risk. This is due to the ability to bypass controls and disclosure requirements.

- We assessed the risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error within the financial statements. Revenue recognition was identified as a significant risk to the audit. This is because, although the processing of transactions is simple and not complex, there is a potential for recognition of income to be incomplete.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements through discussions with management and those charged with governance, reviewing communications with legal representatives and board minutes throughout the year.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations. Consideration was also made of the internal controls in place to mitigate the identified risks.
- We assessed the control environment, documenting the systems, controls and processes adopted. The audit approach incorporated a combination of controls where appropriate, analytical review and substantive procedures involving tests of transactions and balances.

To address the risk of fraud through management override we:

- performed analytical procedures, tested journal entries and related party transactions to identify any unusual transactions or unexpected relationships.
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.
- reviewed the nature of the disclosures within the financial statements to ensure they meet the requirements of accounting standards and relevant legislation.

In response to the risk of irregularities with regards to revenue recognition we:

- performed analytical work, to include monthly comparison with prior years and budgets.
- performed substantive testing from source documentation to the accounting records.
- reviewed transactions around the year end to ensure correct cut off.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF DWT SERVICES LTD

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Robert MacDonald
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Moore (South) LLP

6 November 2026

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

33 The Clarendon Centre
Salisbury Business Park
Dairy Meadow Lane
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP1 2TJ

DWT SERVICES LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	237,862	176,881
Cost of sales	(111,365)	(88,710)
Gross profit	126,497	88,171
Administrative expenses	(63,478)	(44,384)
Profit before taxation	63,019	43,787
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit for the financial year	63,019	43,787

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2026 (2025 -£Nil)

DWT SERVICES LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	£	2025 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,201		3,366
Current assets					
Stocks	4	22,446		17,555	
Debtors	5	6,729		12,590	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,332		83,779	
		123,507		113,924	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(36,914)		(46,516)	
Net current assets			86,593		67,408
Total assets less current liabilities			87,794		70,774
Provisions for liabilities			(1,509)		(1,509)
Net assets			86,285		69,265
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss reserves			86,281		69,261
Total equity			86,285		69,265

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/10/26 and are signed on its behalf by:

B Bleese
Director

Company registration number 02293763 (England and Wales)

DWT SERVICES LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2024		4	59,363	59,367
Year ended 31 March 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	43,787	43,787
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		-	(33,889)	(33,889)
Balance at 31 March 2025		4	69,261	69,265
Year ended 31 March 2026:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	63,019	63,019
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		-	(45,999)	(45,999)
Balance at 31 March 2026		4	86,281	86,285

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DWT Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brooklands Farm, Forston, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 7AA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of value added tax and trade discounts.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Retail sales
- Property letting income

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Retail sales

Retail goods are sold directly through our visitor centres. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, this is normally when it is processed through the EPOS till system.

Property letting income

Revenue from letting sales are recognised in period that the booking takes place. All bookings for holiday accommodation must be paid for fully in advance of occupation via the booking agent. Deposits paid on bookings are treated as deferred income and only recognised as income along with the full remittance as at the date a property let starts, at which point the income is non-refundable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	20% Straight Line
Office Equipment	33% Straight Line
Shop fittings	20% Straight Line

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of significant change since the last reporting date.

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 business 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rated and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in countries where the Company operates and generates income.

The company has an option to pay all its taxable profits to parent charity within nine months of the reporting date and as such, if paid there is no taxable profits. The gift aid payment to the parent charity will be recognised as a change in equity when the payment is made as the company does not have a legal obligation to pay its profits.

No tax provision has been made as Directors have confirmed their intent to distribute all taxable profits to its parent charity within nine months of the reporting date.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Total	-	-

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office Equipment	Shop fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	11,037	9,767	9,467	30,271
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2025	7,671	9,767	9,467	26,905
Depreciation charged in the year	2,165	-	-	2,165
At 31 March 2026	9,836	9,767	9,467	29,070
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2026	1,201	-	-	1,201
At 31 March 2025	3,366	-	-	3,366

4 Stocks

	2026 £	2025 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	22,446	17,555

5 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,479	1,120
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,001
Other debtors	3,250	10,469
	6,729	12,590

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,332	5,595
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,978	-
Taxation and social security	3,623	2,281
Other creditors	9	9
Accruals and deferred income	23,972	38,631
	36,914	46,516

7 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A to not disclose transactions with wholly owned group entities.

8 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Dorset Wildlife Trust, a company registered in England and Wales.

The financial statements of the company are included within the consolidated financial statements of the Dorset Wildlife Trust Limited, which is the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up.

The registered address of the ultimate parent undertaking is Brooklands Farm, Forston, Nr.Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 7AA.

The Company is jointly controlled by the council of trustees of the parent company.

DWT SERVICES LTD

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
Turnover				
Sales of goods		80,901		73,119
Beech Letting income		141,662		96,967
Independent groups		3,225		1,058
Advertising - newsletters		9,541		3,208
Sundry income		2,533		2,529
		237,862		176,881
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	17,555		17,499	
Purchases and other direct costs				
Finished goods purchases	51,469		38,938	
Commissions payable	25,038		19,290	
Cleaning	37,168		22,597	
Power, light and heat	2,581		3,852	
Sundry expenses	-		4,089	
Total purchases and other direct costs	116,256		88,766	
Closing stock of finished goods	22,446		17,555	
Total cost of sales		(111,365)		(88,710)
Gross profit	53.18%	126,497	49.85%	88,171
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	11,893		-	
Social security costs	891		-	
Staff welfare	39		-	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	595		-	
Management charge - group	24,475		18,823	
Property repairs and maintenance	13,932		11,578	
Legal and professional fees	950		950	
Accountancy	5,835		6,195	
Bank charges	2,703		3,224	
Advertising	-		1,449	
Depreciation	2,165		2,165	
		(63,478)		(44,384)
Operating profit		63,019		43,787