



**Reporting Period:** 1st Mar 2025 - 28th Feb 2026

**Organisation:** Forget Me Not Home Care Ltd

**Industry Sector:** Residential care activities

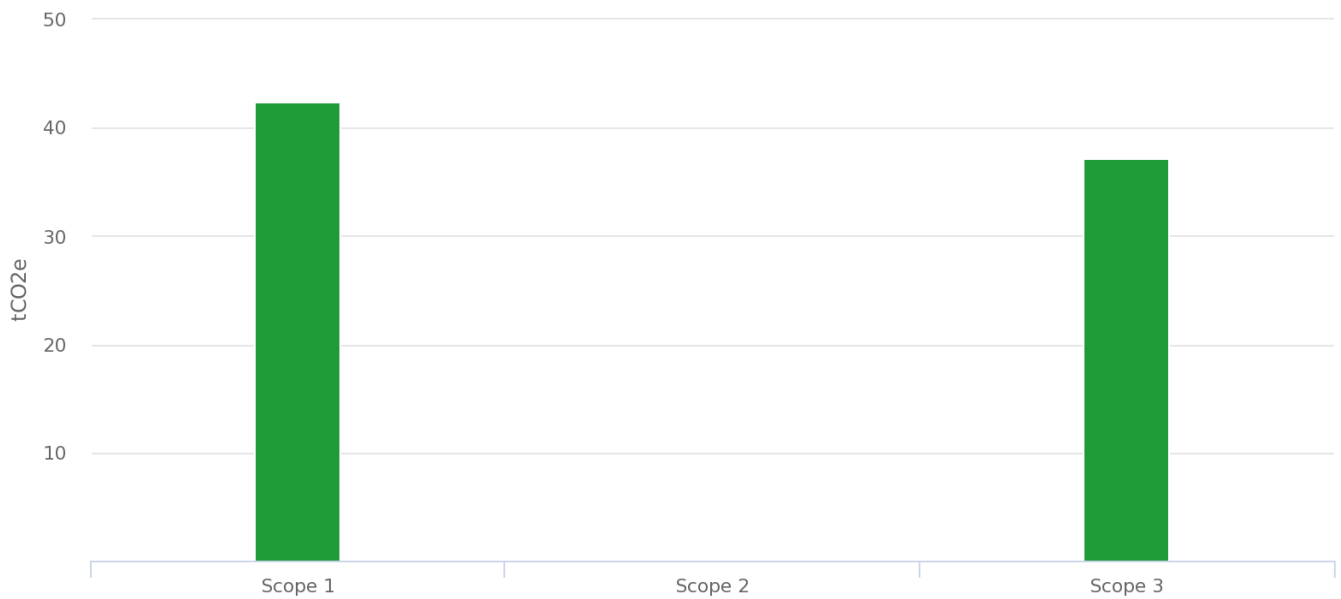
**Methodology:** Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard: Location-based

## Total Reported Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Intensity Ratios

tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Scope	Total (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / £ million revenue
Scope 1	42.352	83.620
Scope 2	0.000	0.000
Scope 3	37.116	73.283
All Scopes	79.468	156.903

### Total Greenhouse Emissions by Scope



## Emissions disaggregated by Activity

tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e)

Category	All Scopes	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
<b>Advertising</b>				
Advertising: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.430	0.000	0.000	0.430
<b>Apparel</b>				
Clothing: Mixed CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	3.435	0.000	0.000	3.435
<b>Business Services</b>				
Accounting services: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.205	0.000	0.000	0.205
Administration services CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	1.936	0.000	0.000	1.936
Cleaning services: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.183	0.000	0.000	0.183
Education services CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.086	0.000	0.000	0.086
Facility maintenance services: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.187	0.000	0.000	0.187
Financial services: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.030
Insurance: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.756	0.000	0.000	0.756
Rental and leasing services: Equipment CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.063
Repair and maintenance services: Motor vehicles CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	4.487	0.000	0.000	4.487
<b>Business Travel: Road</b>				
Car or vehicle: Owned by organisation VEHICLE SIZE: SMALL FUEL: PETROL	54.236	42.352	0.000	11.884
<b>Events: Travel</b>				
Land travel: Average CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.629	0.000	0.000	0.629
<b>Food and Drink</b>				
Catering services CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM	0.099	0.000	0.000	0.099
<b>Hotel Stay</b>				
Hotel stay: UK	0.083	0.000	0.000	0.083
<b>Medical</b>				
Medical equipment	11.325	0.000	0.000	11.325

CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE  
PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM

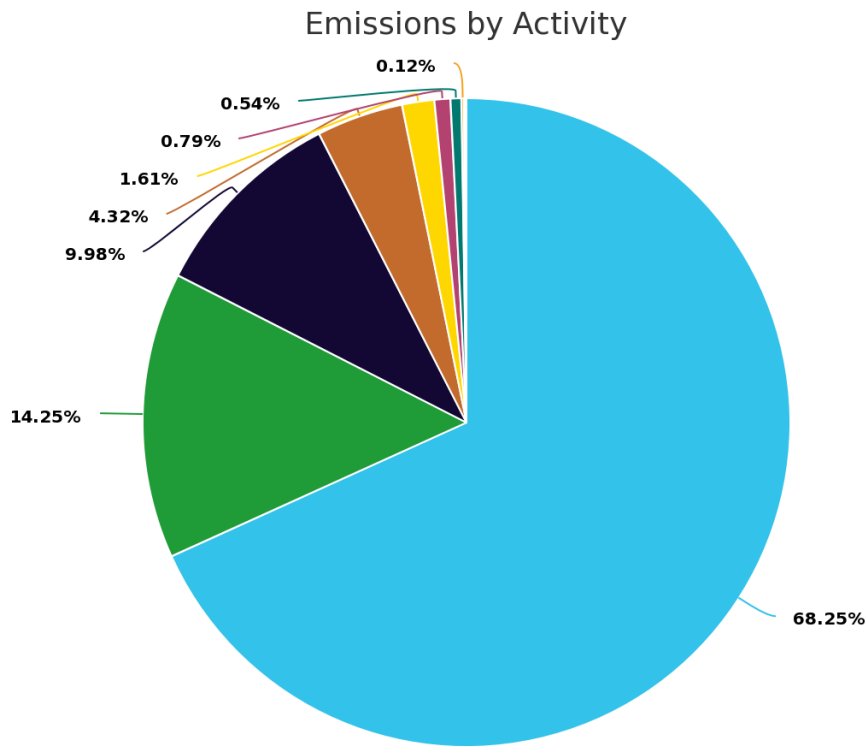
**Supplier: Electricity**

Electricity: UK grid	1.280	0.000	0.000	1.280
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**Water**

Water supply and treatment: Average	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.016
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CARBON FACTOR PROVIDER: UK GOVERNMENT  
PURCHASE LOCATION: UNITED KINGDOM



- Business Travel: Road
- Medical
- Business Services
- Apparel
- Supplier: Electricity
- Events: Travel
- Advertising
- Food and Drink
- Hotel Stay
- Water
- Electricity
- Paper
- Computers
- Chemicals
- Employee Commuting: Road
- Digital Network
- Furniture
- Vehicles
- Trips: Accommodation
- Downstream leased assets: Buildings: Waste
- Liquid fuels: Stationary combustion
- Downstream leased assets: Buildings: Water

**Total emissions disaggregated by main greenhouse gases**

tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e)

	Total tCO2e	t CO2	t CH4	t N2O
Scope 1	42.352	42.150	0.107	0.095
Scope 2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scope 3	37.116	1.008	0.005	0.007
All Scopes	79.468	43.158	0.112	0.102

tCO<sub>2</sub> – tonnes of carbon dioxide

tCH<sub>4</sub> – tonnes of methane

tN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>e</sub> – tonnes of nitrous oxide

N.B. The total carbon dioxide equivalent GHGs (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) will not equal the sum of the breakdown into the 3 main gases in this table due to the fact that not all emissions intensities are provided split out by individual gas, plus there are four other groups of Kyoto Protocol gases not included in the table.

## Benchmark Report: Emissions intensity against industry benchmark

Organisation	Year	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Scope 1+2 Intensity	Industry Benchmark tCO <sub>2</sub> e Scope 1+2 Intensity (per million \$ turnover)	Scope 1+2 Operational Rating	Rank
Forget Me Not Home Care Ltd	2026	62.160		4.000	1553.990	5:5

Intensity – Organisation's emissions per million \$ turnover

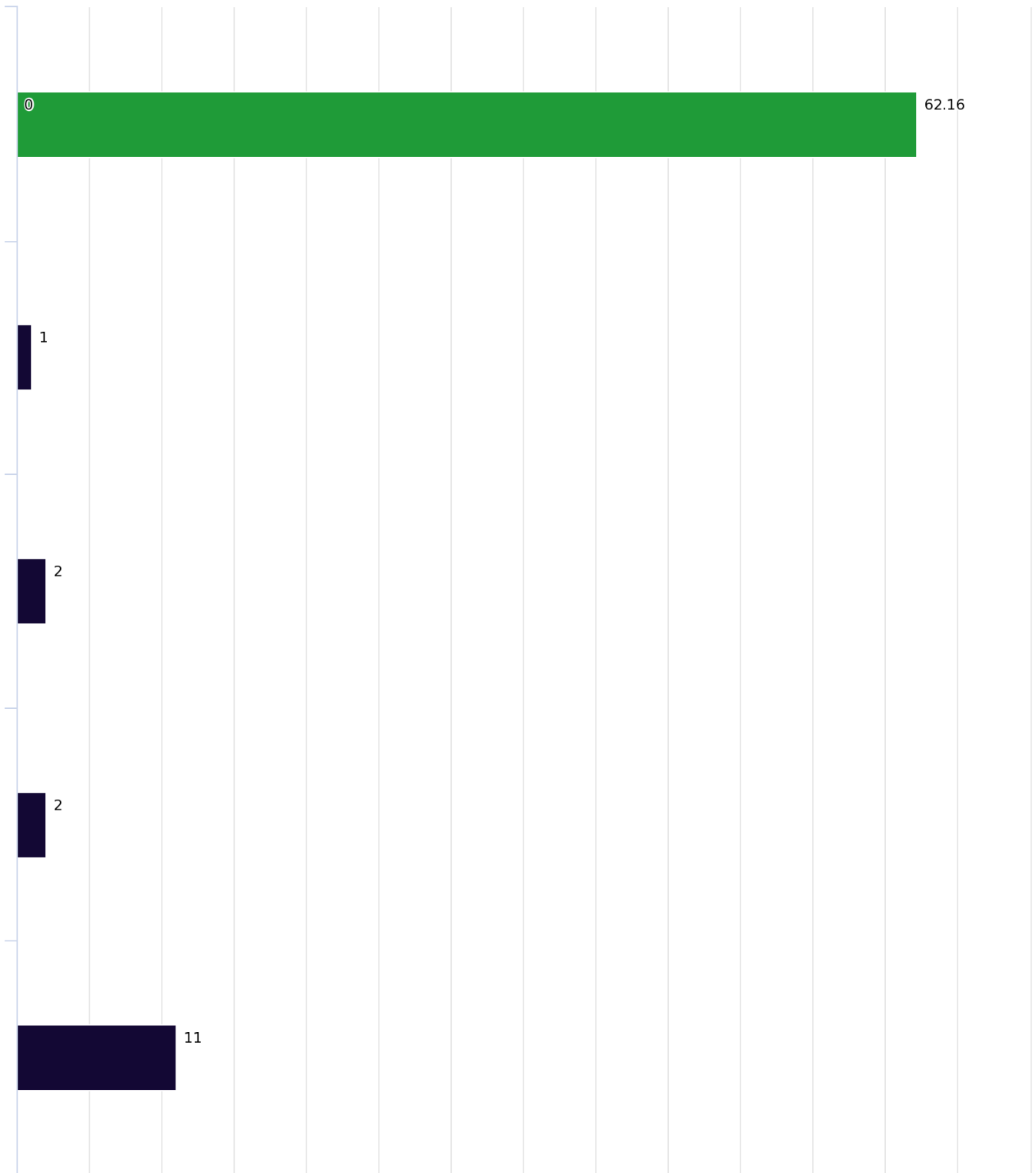
Operational Rating – Ratio of your organisation's Scope 1+2 intensity compared with the industry average benchmark

Rank – Ranking of your organisation's Scope 1+2 intensity within the group of organisations in your industry

FTE – Full Time Equivalent employee

m<sup>2</sup> – Square metre of floorspace (Gross Internal Area, GIA)

### Tonnes CO2e per million turnover



tCO2e - tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent;

FTE - Full Time Equivalent Employees - one FTE is one person working for one year;

Scope - description of types of direct / indirect emissions defined by the GHG Protocol;

Intensity Ratio - a measure of GHG emissions per unit measure of productivity such as revenue, employees, number of products made etc.;

WTT - Well to Tank - this describes the Scope 3 emissions associated with transporting fuel from its origin to the site where it is turned into energy.



Cabinet Office

## CARBON REDUCTION PLAN GUIDANCE

### Notes for Completion

Where an In-Scope Organisation has determined that the measure applies to the procurement, suppliers wishing to bid for that contract are required at the selection stage to submit a Carbon Reduction Plan which details their organisational carbon footprint and confirms their commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050.

Carbon Reduction Plans are to be completed by the bidding supplier<sup>1</sup> and must meet the reporting requirements set out in supporting guidance and include the supplier's current carbon footprint and its commitment to reducing emissions to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050.

The CRP should be specific to the bidding entity, or, provided certain criteria are met, may cover the bidding entity and its parent organisation. In order to ensure the CRP remains relevant, a Carbon Reduction Plan covering the bidding entity and its parent organisation is only permissible where the detailed requirements of the CRP are met in full, as set out in the Technical Standard<sup>2</sup> and Guidance<sup>3</sup>, and all the following criteria are met:

- The bidding entity is wholly owned by the parent.
- The commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 for UK operations is set out in the CRP for the parent and is supported and adopted by the bidding entity, demonstrated by the inclusion in the CRP of a statement that this will apply to the bidding entity.
- The environmental measures set out are stated to be able to be applied by the bidding entity when performing the relevant contract; and
- The CRP is published on the bidding entity's website.

Bidding entities must take steps to ensure they have their own CRP as soon as reasonably practicable and should note that the ability to rely on a parent organisation's Carbon Reduction Plan may only be a temporary measure under this selection criterion.

The Carbon Reduction Plan should be updated regularly (at least annually) and published and clearly signposted on the supplier's UK website. It should be approved by a director (or equivalent senior leadership) within the supplier's organisation to demonstrate a clear commitment to emissions reduction at the highest level. Suppliers may wish to adopt the key objectives of the Carbon Reduction Plan within their strategic plans.

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<sup>1</sup>Bidding supplier or 'bidding entity' means the organisation with whom the contracting authority will enter into a contract if it is successful.

<sup>2</sup>Technical Standard can be found at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/991625/PPN\\_0621\\_Technical\\_standard\\_for\\_the\\_Completion\\_of\\_Carbon\\_Reduction\\_Plans\\_\\_2\\_.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/991625/PPN_0621_Technical_standard_for_the_Completion_of_Carbon_Reduction_Plans__2_.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>Guidance can be found at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/991623/Guidance\\_on\\_adopting\\_and\\_applying\\_PPN\\_06\\_21\\_\\_Selection\\_Criteria\\_\\_3\\_.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/991623/Guidance_on_adopting_and_applying_PPN_06_21__Selection_Criteria__3_.pdf)

A template for the Carbon Reduction Plan is set out below. Please complete and publish your Carbon Reduction Plan in accordance with the reporting standard published alongside this PPN.

# Carbon Reduction Plan Template

Supplier name: ...Forget Me Not Home Care Ltd.....

Publication date: ...March 2026.....

## Commitment to achieving Net Zero

**Forget Me Not Home Care Ltd** is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 20**50**.

## Baseline Emissions Footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

<b>Baseline Year: 24/25</b>	
<b>Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.</b>	
<p>Baseline emissions for year 2023/24 will be the first year of reporting following guidance. This exercise will be completed annually following the company financial year.</p> <p>Scope 1 will cover direct greenhouse gas emissions occurring from sources controlled by the company such as boilers and vehicles.</p> <p>Scope 2 will cover greenhouse gas emissions from the purchased electricity.</p> <p>Scope 3 will cover activities of the company but not controlled by the company including, but not limited to, supply chain, business travel by employees, employees commuting to work.</p> <p><b>To include carbon emissions as conservatively as possible we have included vehicles purchased through the last 4 years in this years totals.</b></p>	
<b>Baseline year emissions: 24/25 FY</b>	
<b>EMISSIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>
Scope 1	<b>31.183</b>

Scope 2	0.260
Scope 3 (Included Sources)	26.568
Total Emissions	58.010

## Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting Year: 2025/26	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Scope 1	42.352
Scope 2	0.000
Scope 3 (Included Sources)	37.116
Carbon Offsetting	20.00
Total Emissions	59.468

## Emissions reduction targets

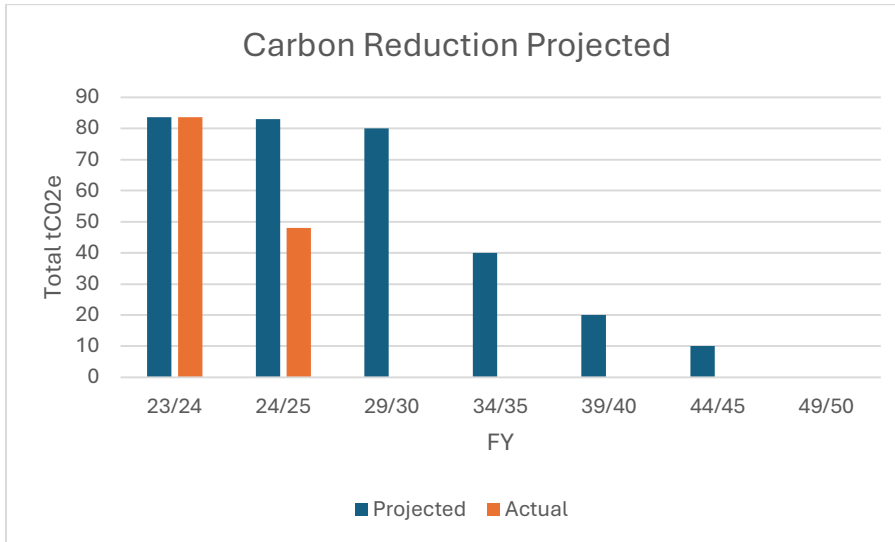
In order to continue our progress to achieving Net Zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets.

We project that carbon emissions will decrease over the next five years to 40 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030. This is a reduction of 29.67%

We have managed to invest in carbon offsetting with 'Make it Wild' to the sum of 10 tonnes for this year.

In the longer term, we plan to reduce to net zero with a combination of carbon emission reductions at source plus carbon emission offsetting. One of the main points to support our carbon emissions reductions will be the change from ICE vehicles to BEV's which will take a number of years to implement due to increased initial cost along with local infrastructure changes required.

Progress against these targets can be seen in the graph below:



## Carbon Reduction Projects

### Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 20**24/25** baseline. The carbon emission reduction achieved by these schemes equate to **26.975** tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

In the future we hope to implement further measures such as:

Reduction in combustion based fuels for travel.

Increase the amount of carbon offset schemes we are involved in.

## Declaration and Sign Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard<sup>4</sup> and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting<sup>5</sup>.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in

<sup>4</sup><https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

<sup>5</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard<sup>6</sup>.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

**Signed on behalf of the Forget Me Not Home Care Ltd:**

.....

Date: .....

# MAKE IT WILD



This is to certify that  
**Forget Me Not Home Care**  
has offset  
**20 Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**  
by allocating 6 recently planted trees  
in our Rockscape Farms Reserve, Lincolnshire  
7<sup>th</sup> April 2026

Forget Me Not Home Care has offset its carbon emissions by a total of 20 Tonnes leading its overall carbon emissions for the year equivalent to 24/25 whilst still achieving growth.



Rockscape Farms new woodland



The Forget Me Not Home Care trees are highlighted in green

IT'S NOT OUR AIM TO PROTECT NATURE, IT'S OUR PURPOSE!



Our work aligns to the following three SDGs

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Make it Wild Limited is UK registered company no. 11051292 VAT no. 281 9479 58<sup>®</sup> Make it Wild Limited





Tawny owl (owlet) - *Strix aluco*



Male Broad bodied chaser – *Libellula depressa* (left) / Azure Damselfly – *Coenagrion puella* (right)



European hare - *Lepus europaeus*



Common kestrel - *Falco tinnunculus*



Common frog – *Rana temporaria*



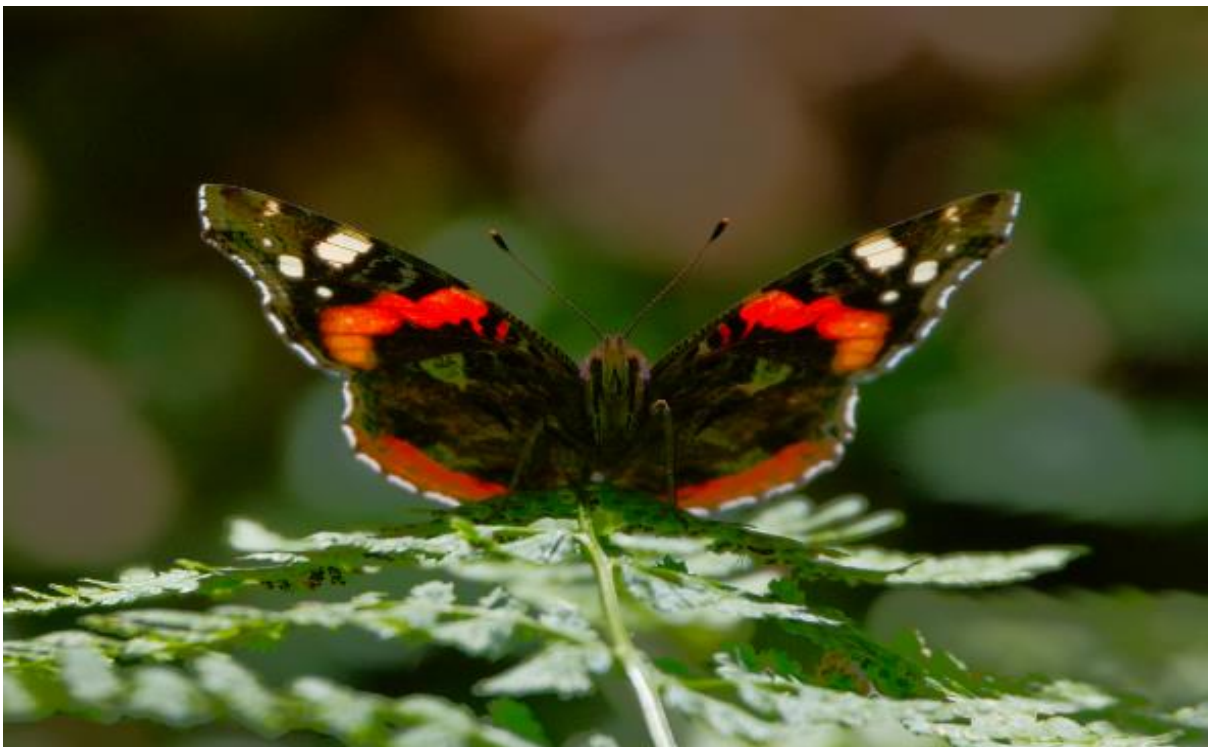
Recent sighting at Make It Wild  
Nature Reserves



Eurasian nuthatch – *Sitta europaea*



Roe deer - *Capreolus capreolus*



Red Admiral - *Vanessa atalanta*

pg. 4

Credit for photos: Tim Coleman at Wiseowl Photography  
<https://www.wiseowl.photography/>

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## Communicating the impact you are having

We're really excited to be partnering with you, and your investment really will make a tangible difference to biodiversity here in the UK.

Some of our business partners want to share their commitment, both internally and externally. We appreciate that every organisation will want to do this in a slightly different way, so we've prepared the content below. We've got a 2-liner, a short blurb, a more detailed blurb and an image. All of these are designed to help demonstrate the wider impact of activities, such as tree-planting, for the local ecosystems.

Please feel free to use these for your internal and external marketing.

### 2-liner

We're planting trees in Yorkshire with [Make it Wild](#). They absorb carbon, produce oxygen and support insects, birds and small mammals - and will do so for decades to come!

### The amazing impact of trees

[Woodland creation](#) is a fantastic way to bring about a huge increase in biodiversity!

From the moment the trees are planted, the lack of mowing or grazing means that the grass between the trees is allowed to grow. This leads to an increase in mice and voles, which provide rich pickings for barn owls and other birds of prey.

As trees grow, they cause local shade and cooling. Even on a small scale, this creates a variety of microclimates which support different [wildlife](#).

Once there are fruits on the trees they become food for birds, small mammals and insects.

When the trees drop their leaves they contribute to soil improvement, via decomposition by microscopic creatures. This is the carbon-rich basis for healthy soil.

Beneath the soil, tree roots interact with fungal networks which become a highly complex but vital communication system. Trees become effectively 'social' with the aid of these messengers and transport links.

Trees provide shelter and a wind break; they filter and clean fresh water; they reduce flooding and their roots stabilise soils, preventing erosion.



## The Benefits to Nature of Rewilding and Woodland Creation

There is no universally accepted definition of [rewilding](#), but in general, it is about allowing land to return to a self-sustaining ecosystem. This is a dynamic process, with no predefined end point. It often means that humans stand back and let nature take control. [Conservation grazing](#) by native cattle and other animals is an important element in many rewilding projects.

Research has shown that managing land using the principles of [rewilding](#) has a fantastic impact on biodiversity.

Agricultural land will often have been contaminated with chemical fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides or treated with high concentrations of manure. Although this may be seen as desirable for increasing crop yields, it has a very detrimental effect on soil, native wild flowers, fungi and invertebrates. Once these farming practices are ceased, the soils will gradually begin to recover and plant seeds that are either already in the soil, or arrive naturally, will begin to germinate.

Biodiverse flora will be the first noticeable changes, perhaps beginning with the familiar nettle, docks and thistles, depending on local conditions. Over time, thorny scrub may develop, with gorse and blackthorn dominating. This, in turn, allows for the 'pioneer' tree species to arrive, such as Silver Birch, Hawthorn and Elder. These trees will eventually grow to form a canopy, creating shade, which will eventually reduce the scrub cover. Later, woodland flowers may arrive, and later still woodland and meadow fungi species.

In parallel with the botanic recovery, animal life will also increase. The plants will provide the habitat and food source for animal life to thrive. Invertebrates will be the first to arrive, followed by small animals and birds. A large enough [rewilded area](#) can ultimately become home to larger mammal species such as hare, deer, fox and badger.

The natural processes of re-generation can be accelerated by planting trees. In the early stages of tree growth their direct impact is limited. However, the cessation of mowing or grazing means that the grass between the trees is allowed to grow. One of the main impacts of this in the initial stages of woodland creation is an increase in mice and voles, which provide rich pickings for barn owls and other birds of prey.

As the trees grow their interactions with the environment are numerous and complex. Their leaves absorb sunlight and, in doing so, cause local shade and cooling. Even on a small scale, this creates different microclimates which support different wildlife.

As soon as there are fruits on the trees they become food for birds, small mammals and insects. Leaves can host 'leaf-miner' insects and similarly fungi. Lichens and moss will eventually grow on bark. When the trees drop their leaves they contribute to soil improvement, via decomposition by microscopic creatures. This is the carbon-rich basis for healthy soil.

Beneath the soil, tree roots interact with fungal networks which become a highly complex but vital communication system. Trees become effectively 'social' with the aid of these messengers and transport links.

Trees provide shelter and a wind break; they filter and clean fresh water and their roots stabilise soils, preventing erosion. They reduce flooding by taking up water.

Trees absorb carbon dioxide, in order to photosynthesise, to produce the sugars they require to grow. This is crucial, as carbon dioxide is the principal greenhouse gas causing climate crisis. Possibly most important of all, trees produce Oxygen – yes, they give us the very air we breathe.

# MAKE IT WILD



Graphic –

