Somerlap

Carbon Impact Report.

1st May 2025 to 30th April 2026

Somerlap Forest Products Ltd

Certified B Corporation

Contents.

Hi.

From Our Sustainability Lead:

"At Somerlap, timber has been at the heart of our business for more than 45 years, so looking after the resources we rely on has always been important to us. We source our timber from well-managed, renewable woodlands and continue to invest in ways to reduce our impact, including generating our own solar power and using battery storage on site.

Becoming employee-owned has strengthened that long-term way of thinking. The decisions we make today are not just about the business now, but about making sure Somerlap remains strong and sustainable for the future.

Measuring our carbon footprint is an important part of that. It helps us understand where we are, where we can improve and, importantly, gives our customers clear evidence of the progress we are making. This is now our fifth year of measuring and reporting our carbon footprint, and we will continue to be open about our progress and keep looking for practical ways to improve."

Who We Are.

We have been manufacturing our own extensive range of quality timber garden products from our five-acre site in Mark, Somerset, since 1991. Alongside our own fencing, furniture, decking, sheds, gates and planters, we supply a carefully selected range of complementary garden products, and many of our items are made here in Somerset by our own experienced tradespeople. An ongoing investment programme keeps the latest production equipment on site, allowing us to produce both standard and customised products economically and at competitive prices, and we apply stringent quality control at every stage of manufacture. Ongoing staff training remains an integral part of our operating philosophy, which is directed toward high-quality products and total customer service.

SDG 12

Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 13

Climate Action

SDG 15

Life on Land

271.08 tCO_2e

Scope 1

0 tCO_2e

Scope 2 (Market Based)

2,954.60 tCO_2e

Scope 3

3,225.67 tCO_2e

Total Footprint

4

Strategies Ahead

2050

Net Zero

Executive Summary.

This Carbon Impact Reportsets out Somerlap's carbon footprint for FY2025/26, the fifth consecutive annual account. This is a high-level summary; the full methodology, inventory and detail are set out in the Carbon Reduction Plan (FY2025/26).

The total carbon footprint for 1st May 2025 to 30th April 2026 stands at 3,225.67 tCO_2e (market-based). The largest emissions source is purchased timber, accounting for 83.2% of the total; purchased materials as a whole (timber and metal) make up 89.6%. On an intensity basis, emissions relative to business activity, they emit 326.65 tCO_2e per £m of revenue and 58.65 tCO_2e per FTE. Set against the FY2021/22 baseline of 7,339.50 tCO_2e, this is a 56.1% reduction, already ahead of the 50%-by-2030 milestone.

Over the next twelve months, the strategies focus on material-use visibility, fuel-and-energy discipline, and evidence over claims.

The Landscape.

Timber sits at the centre of a tightening regulatory and commercial environment, and pallets sit at the centre of that, both a product and a piece of infrastructure moving continuously through supply chains already under scrutiny on efficiency and material use. As expectations tighten across the system, questions move upstream toward suppliers like Somerlap.

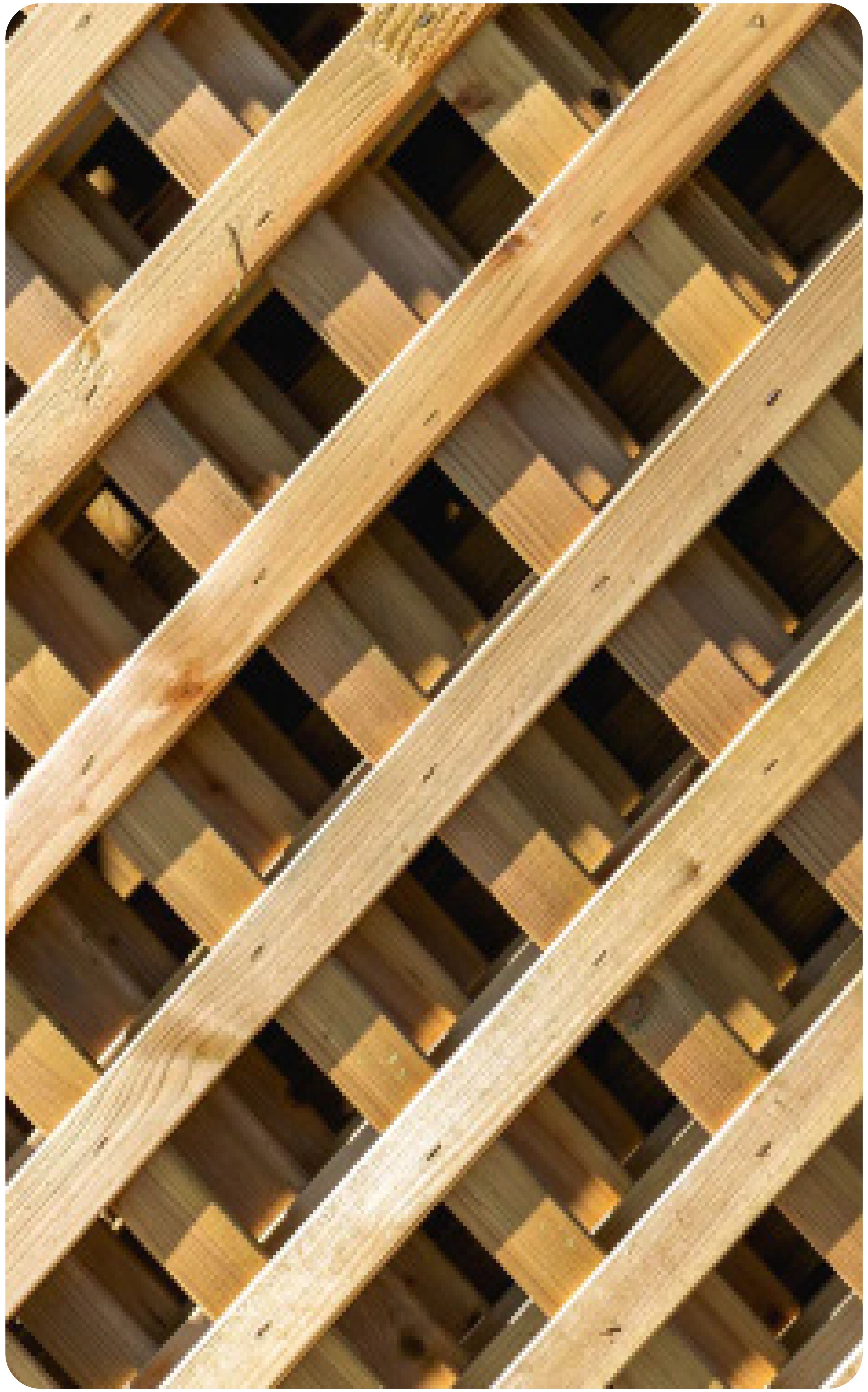
There are three regulatory shifts forecast. Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging now attaches data and cost obligations to what a business places on the market, with fees modulated by recyclability from 2026, sharpening the case for material efficiency in pallet and packaging design. The UK's deforestation due-diligence regime, expected in Great Britain from 2027, will require businesses above £1m turnover using forest-risk commodities to evidence lawful sourcing; Somerlap's turnover already sits above that threshold. And finally, across the board, customers and their supply-chain due-diligence processes increasingly ask for carbon data as standard — a current, defensible account is fast becoming a condition of supply rather than a differentiator.

This is the world the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C trajectory is pulling into focus, and timber-based businesses are squarely within it.

2027
The UK's Deforestation Due-Diligence Regime.

2026
Extended Producer Responsibility.

2050
The UK's legal net zero deadline.



Looking Beyond.

Our Governance.

Somerlap has been an Employee Ownership Trust since March 2023, meaning a controlling stake is held in trust for the collective benefit of employees. This structure sits above day-to-day operations and tends to lengthen decision horizons. The business maintains a Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement, giving customers a documented reference point on supply-chain labour risk.

Our People.

Employee ownership is paired with ongoing investment in the team: staff regularly complete hands-on training on site plant and equipment, extending operational capability and supporting safer, more efficient working. Somerlap marks National Employee Ownership Day, and this combination of skills investment and ownership is what strengthens the Somerlap team.

Our Community.

Somerlap is a member of the Somerset Chamber of Commerce, connecting the business to the regional network. It uses its own channels to put material facts in front of customers rather than general claims. For example, an average wooden pallet stores approximately 27.5 kg of CO_2e over its lifetime, and that repairing and reusing pallets keeps that carbon locked in for longer. This evidenced messaging is consistent with the “evidence, not marketing claims”.

Our Value Chain.

Somerlap maintains strong relationships with their value chain, often engaging directly with key timber suppliers. This relationship-based engagement, from forest to facility, strengthens supplier partnerships and is the most practical route to closing the supplier-specific data gap.

Inventory Performance.

Hotspot Analysis.

Somerlap's footprint is shaped almost entirely by what the business buys, not by how it runs its site. Purchased timber alone (2,683.61 tCO_2e) is 83.2% of the total, and with metal (206.00 tCO_2e) accounts for nearly nine-tenths of everything reported, the structural signature of a material-intensive manufacturer. Scope 1 diesel (271.08 tCO_2e, 8.4%) is the largest operational line and moves with activity, while Scope 2 holds at zero on a market basis thanks to the renewable electricity contract. The reduction opportunity is therefore concentrated in two places: the embodied carbon of purchased materials, addressable through material efficiency, reuse, product lifespan and, over time, supplier-specific data, and, secondarily, fuel. Everything else combined is under 0.1% of the total.

Sector Benchmarking.

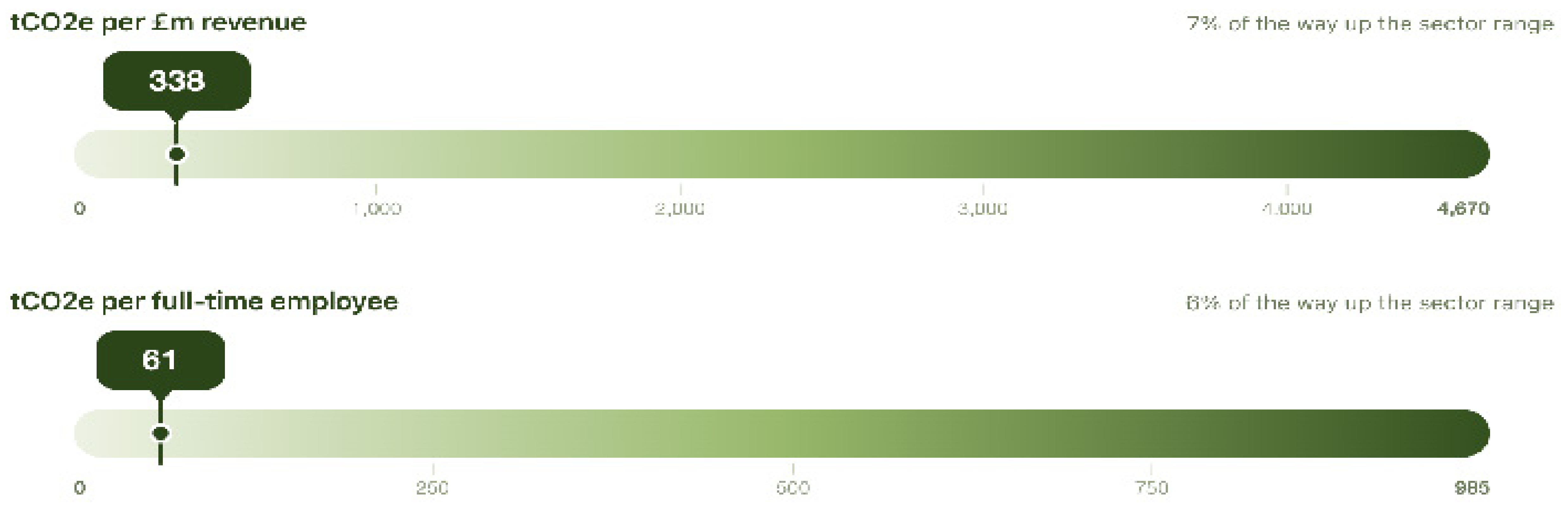
Benchmarked against 369 companies in NACE class C16 (manufacture of wood products), Somerlap's all-scopes intensity of 338 tCO_2e per £m of revenue and 61 tCO_2e per FTE both sit within the lower portion of the sector distribution, which ranges up to 4,670 tCO_2e per £m and 985 tCO_2e per FTE. Relative to comparable wood-products manufacturers, Somerlap is a low-intensity operator.

58.65

tCO_2e/FTE

326.65

tCO_2e/£m turnover



Historical Analysis.

Throughout the last 5 years, Somerlaps footprint has shifted across scopes 1, 2, and 3.

Scope 1.

Rose from 89.32 tCO_2e at the FY2021/22 baseline and has since settled in a stable 240–271 tCO_2e band (271.08 tCO_2e this year). This line tracks fleet and plant diesel and moves with operational activity rather than efficiency.

Scope 2.

Zero on a market basis in every year. The 100% renewable electricity contract has held Scope 2 at nil throughout, even as metered consumption grew from roughly 336,000 kWh at baseline to 468,713 kWh this year, the clearest example of a structural decision holding firm year on year.

Scope 3.

The story of the footprint, at 89–99% of the total every year. It fell sharply from 7,250 tCO_2e at baseline to 1,948 tCO_2e in FY2023/24 as purchased material and metal volumes came down, then rose to 2,287 (FY2024/25) and 2,955 tCO_2e (FY2025/26) as timber and metal volumes increased again. Purchased timber is the driver in every year.

7,339.50 tCO_2e

Y-2021/22 Baseline Footprint

56.1%

Reduction from Baseline

3,225.67 tCO_2e

Y-2025/26 Total Footprint

Climate Risks.

Physical Risks.

Somerlap's single site sits on the Somerset Levels, a low-lying area with a documented history of inland flooding, the dominant hazard for the site itself, with coastal flooding a secondary exposure given proximity to the Bristol Channel, and severe storms threatening both the site and the solar and battery assets on which its renewable position now depends. The M5 corridor, the company's main artery for inbound materials and outbound deliveries, is itself flood- and storm-exposed: a closure stops supply and delivery at once. Beyond the site, drought, storm and pest pressure on forestry stock feed directly into the price and availability of the raw material driving 83% of the footprint, a supply-chain risk as much as a site risk.

Transitional Risks.

The more immediate exposure is commercial: EPR, the incoming deforestation due-diligence regime, rising customer carbon-data requests, and — over the longer term — any extension of carbon pricing to virgin materials, which would fall directly on Somerlap's largest cost and emissions line.

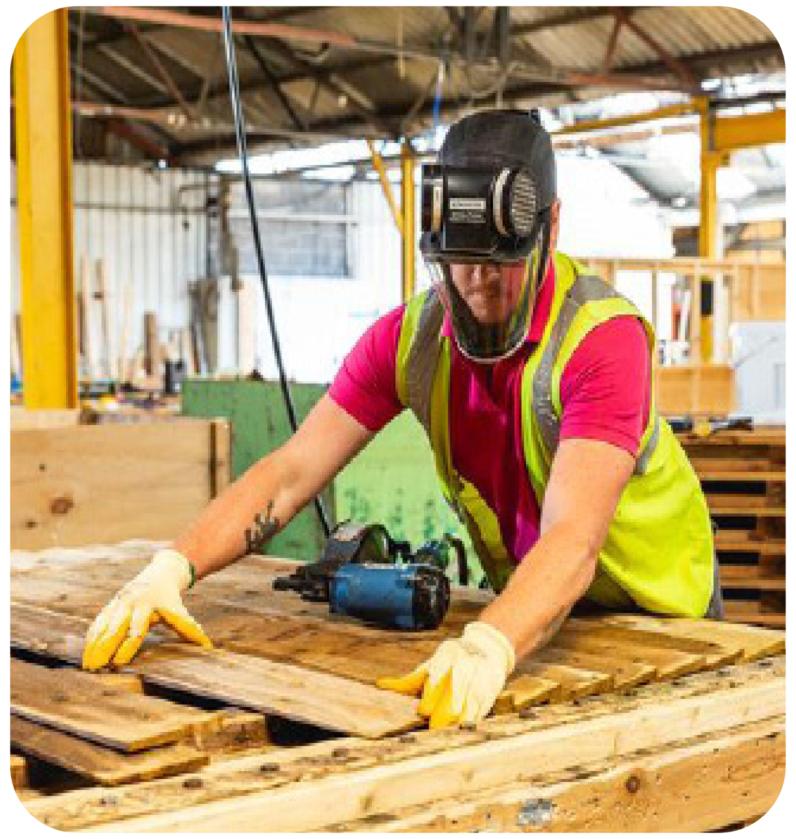
The plan from here.

4

Strategies Ahead

Net Zero

2050



The Strategies

1. Visibility Over Material use and Procurement.

Maintain clear visibility over timber and metal purchasing volumes, so any change in the footprint can be traced to material volume rather than reconstructed after the year has closed. Purchased material remains the dominant driver, and reductions come from material efficiency, reuse and product lifespan rather than switching between broadly comparable suppliers.

2. Carbon Data Closer to Decision-Making

Narrow the lag between activity taking place and insight being generated, so carbon considerations can inform decisions closer to the point of purchase, specification or product choice rather than only being reviewed after the year end. The value is in speed and consistency, not additional complexity.

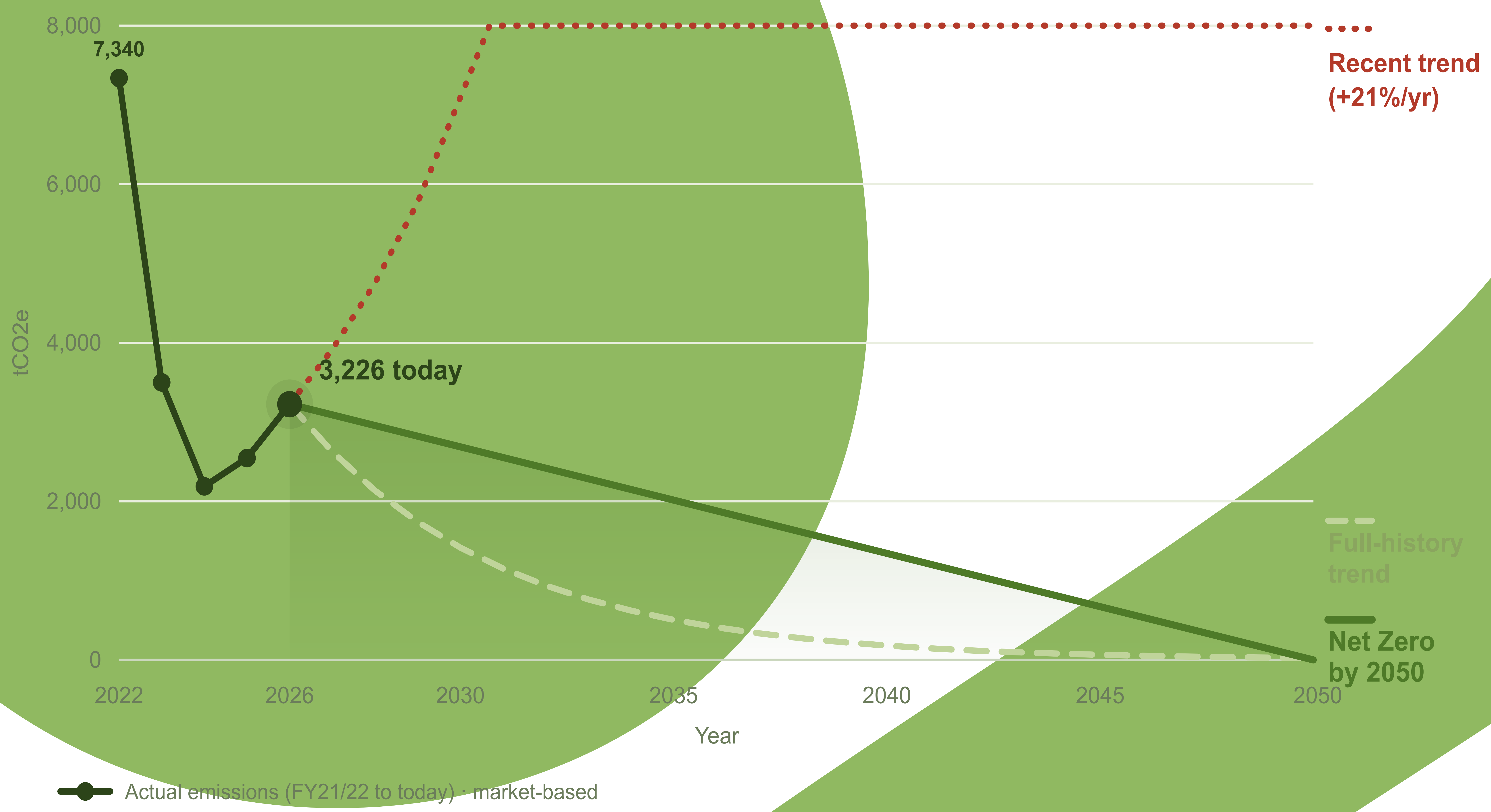
3. Operational Discipline Where Control Exists.

Protect the gains already made in the areas Somerlap directly controls, the renewable electricity contract and current fuel management, and track diesel against production volume so any increase reads clearly as activity rather than a loss of efficiency.

4. Evidence Over Marketing Claims

Deliver one clearly scoped, product-level comparison. For example a new pallet against a reconditioned one -so material choices are supported by whole-system evidence (lifespan, reuse, end-of-life) rather than surface-level claims.

Looking Ahead.



7,339.50 tCO_2e
Y-2021/22 Baseline Footprint

56.1%
Reduction from Baseline

3,225.67 tCO_2e
Y-2025/26 Total Footprint

Closing Statement.

Somerlap has maintained a valid, five-year carbon baseline, keeping the business well prepared for the journey ahead and already 56% below its FY2021/22 starting point.

Somerlap is targeting net zero by 2050, guided by three core strategies for the year ahead: material-use visibility, fuel-and-energy discipline, and evidence over claims. These specific, tangible actions are the foundation for reducing emissions and operating responsibly.

Climate transition is an ongoing process of improvement, engagement and accountability. Alongside reducing emissions, Somerlap is committed to bringing its people, supply chain and community along on that journey, and to reporting progress with the same transparency demonstrated here.

271.08 tCO_2e
Scope 1

0 tCO_2e
Scope 2 (Market Based)

2,954.60 tCO_2e
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Strategies Ahead

2050
Net Zero

Certification.

This is to certify that Somerlap Forest Products Ltd has completed a carbon footprint assessment for the reporting period 1st May 2025 to 30th April 2026. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

2050 Net Zero
Is the goal

4 Strategies
Ready to go

3,225.67 tCO_2e
Our Total Footprint

The verification process includes:

Data Integrity: activity data checked against source evidence provided by the client.

Emission Factors: recognised, source-appropriate factors applied, selected for locality and relevance. Gov.UK activity and spend-based database (V.2025)

Methodology Alignment: calculations prepared in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate and Value Chain standards.

Quality Assurance: figures reviewed by an ISEP-certified expert.

Bella Duncan
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Reviewed

Emissions Inventory Breakdown.

Scope.	Activity Category.	Certainty.	Emissions (tCO_2e).
Scope 1	Mobile Combustion	– 5% to + 5%	271.08
Scope 2	Electricity	−20% to +24%	0
Scope 3	C.1 Goods and Services	−39% to +64%	2,889.67
	C.3 Energy Supply	−6% to +7%	64.43
	C.5 Waste	−26% to +35%	0.10
	C.6 Business Travel	−16% to +19%	0.36
	C.7 Commuting (Homeworking)	−30% to +42%	0.03

Methodology.

Data Sources and Emission Factors.

Primary activity data has been used wherever available. Where measured data was unavailable, conservative estimates have been applied to avoid understating emissions. Emissions calculations apply UK Government (DESNZ) greenhouse gas conversion factors for activity-based data, and GOV. UK Spend Factors v2025 conversion factors where spend-based methodology was used. The overall footprint carries an estimated uncertainty range of -35% to +54% at a 95% confidence level.

This footprint has been calculated using Carbon+Alt+Delete, a specialist carbon accounting platform designed to support GHG Protocol-aligned organisational inventories.

Reporting Period.

The reporting period covers FY2025/26 (1 May 2025 to 30 April 2026), Somerlap's fifth annual footprint, measured consistently against the FY2021/22 base year (7,339.50 tCO_2e). Should operations change materially, the base year may be restated in line with the GHG Protocol recalculation policy.

Assessment Standard.

This carbon footprint has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, using recognised best practice for boundary setting, emissions categorisation, and activity-based calculation.

Organisational boundary.

The assessment uses the operational control approach, reflecting Somerlap's responsibility for activities under its direct operational control, from its single site at Wells Road, Mark.

Scope 1: Direct emissions: Mobile Combustion.

Scope 2: Indirect energy emissions: Purchased electricity, reported under both market-based and location-based methods.

Scope 3: Indirect value-chain emissions: Purchased Goods & Services; Fuel & Energy-Related Activities; Waste; Business Travel; Employee Commuting.

Somerlap

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