



Crest Nicholson PLC

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

GBP

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Crest Nicholson is a leading UK residential housebuilder, operating in the South of England, the Midlands and Yorkshire, with a clear focus on the mid-premium segment of the housing market. The business is underpinned by a high quality, strategically located land portfolio that aligns closely with market demand and evolving consumer needs. We are committed to delivering well-designed, sustainable homes and vibrant communities, combining architectural excellence with a disciplined and efficient approach to development. Crest Nicholson is structured into five regional divisions, with the Midlands and Yorkshire recently merged as a transitional measure until Yorkshire is established as a standalone division. The Group also includes a centralised fire remediation team, dedicated exclusively to fire safety assessments and remedial works, ensuring compliance and resident safety. Additionally, a specialist strategic land department supports long-term growth by securing timely planning approvals and maintaining a robust pipeline of permitted land for future developments. We recognise our responsibilities as a Group to maintain the natural, human and social capital we engage with while creating value for both business and society. Sustainability is integral to our business strategy and culture. We are committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste, working proactively with our stakeholders to achieve these goals. We aim to minimise the environmental impact of our homes and developments, ensuring they are well-adapted and future-proofed for a changing climate. Additionally, we are committed to creating social value, delivering positive impacts through our relationships with customers, the communities in which we operate, suppliers and our people. Innovation remains a key focus, whether through researching low carbon housing solutions, partnering with our supply chain to reduce carbon and waste, or developing our product for a rapidly evolving market. Our emphasis is on delivering quality and choice for our customers and sustainable business value for our stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	10/31/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

618200000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00B8VZXT93

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CRST

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800ROIFXRRRKVQD25

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

- New construction or major renovation of buildings

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

12201

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

Cubic meters

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The timber audit requires suppliers to report their timber volume in m3. The m3 data was converted to metric tonnes using conversion factors provided by Forest Research (<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/>). The volume in m3 is 20,726.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Sawn timber, veneer, chips

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

100%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Timber is considered significant to our business in terms of revenue. Timber is used in the construction of every home we build, meaning that 100% of our revenue is dependent on this commodity.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our organisation has mapped its upstream value chain with a focus on key areas that impact our environmental performance, particularly in relation to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sustainable sourcing practices. As part of our scope 3 emissions reporting, we calculate and review the GHG emissions associated with our suppliers. This process involves identifying the suppliers and materials that contribute most significantly to our overall emissions. Our Group Procurement and Sustainability teams engage directly with these high-impact suppliers to explore opportunities for reducing emissions. Additionally, we conduct an annual timber audit to enhance traceability and ensure responsible sourcing within our supply chain. This audit is distributed to suppliers and subcontractors who procure timber for use in our developments. It gathers comprehensive data on the volume of timber supplied, the chain of custody certifications (such as FSC or PEFC), the type and origin of the timber and the suppliers' policies and procedures to mitigate the risk of contributing to deforestation. We also analyse our downstream emissions, which are those associated with the use of our homes. This not only supports with the disclosure of scope 3 emissions, it also allows us to understand opportunities for reducing emissions associated with the use phase of our homes. Through these activities, we maintain visibility into critical parts of our value chain, enabling us to manage risks, drive emissions reductions and engage with suppliers on sustainability practices.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

While we have not undertaken a comprehensive plastics mapping exercise across our operations and value chain, we have engaged in initiatives to better understand plastic packaging within our supply chain. For example, we participated in an industry exercise led by the Supply Chain Sustainability School, which helped us gain insights into the types and quantities of plastic packaging used during the construction process and explored ways our supply chain is improving

packaging sustainability. We also use plastics in various aspects of our homes, such as windows, pipework and gutters, but given the focus of our sustainability strategy on environmental priorities like carbon reduction and biodiversity, a detailed mapping of plastics has not yet been completed. We are however committed to enhancing our approach to plastics management as part of our evolving sustainability strategy.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This covers the current operating climate and aligns with our business planning cycle. Existing legislation is likely to be in place for most of this time horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This covers the period where legislation currently under consideration is more likely to take effect and have an impact on the business. It also aligns with the time period for our 2030 science-based targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This period is challenging to predict. While it is clear the climate has already changed, and this is going to continue, the physical risks relating to climate change are likely to have a more significant impact in the long term. Considering risks out to 2050 prompts exploratory discussions on the likelihood and impact of a range of risks and opportunities that are different or more severe than those experienced today.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Group-wide Risk Management Framework, as laid out in our Risk Management Policy, supports us in providing assurance that we have identified and are addressing our principal and emerging risks, which include climate change. The Board has overall responsibility for risk management, including climate-related risks and opportunities, formally reviewing this twice a year and updating the Group's principal risks. In our financial year 2024 (FY2024), climate change was identified as

one of the Group's principal risks and the risks relating to climate change are identified, assessed, managed and monitored in line with our Group-wide Risk Management Framework. Risk management and future opportunities are also regular agenda items for all parts of the business with an emphasis on continuous improvement. In FY2024 we conducted a comprehensive climate change risk assessment in collaboration with external consultants and our Climate Change Working Group. This involved a peer review, internal expertise and consultant support to develop an extensive list of climate-related risks and opportunities. Each risk was evaluated based on likelihood, potential impact to the Group and the relevant timeframe. We utilise qualitative and quantitative modelling techniques to assess the impacts of climate change over short, medium and long-term time periods. Our risk assessment considers current and emerging regulations, evolving consumer preferences, modelling on physical climate change impacts and potential future carbon pricing mechanisms. The outcome of our ongoing climate risk reviews is a short list of prioritised risks and opportunities, accompanied by information to quantify their potential financial impacts under different climate scenarios. Our divisions are responsible for considering how climate-related risks and opportunities may impact their developments. The divisions report climate-related risks and opportunities within their divisional risk registers, which are reviewed and updated twice a year, as part of the Risk Management Framework. Divisions also consider climate-related matters at a project level such as flood risk and overheating assessments when reviewing site selection. To effectively manage the most material climate-related risks, we leverage a combination of internal expertise from across the Group and external specialists. Our risk management process involves a thorough consideration of climate-related risks, examining their potential impact on our strategy in both the short term and beyond. To address these risks, we are committed to designing and implementing necessary mitigating actions. Detail on our risk mitigation actions is provided in our Annual Report.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our risk management approach considers the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, recognising that many of these factors are closely linked. As a developer of new homes, we assess these interconnections at both the strategic Group-wide level and project level, ensuring a holistic understanding of how climate, nature and other environmental factors affect our business. For example, flood risk assessments are conducted on all sites to evaluate both current and future flood mitigation needs. We address this risk through the use of nature-based solutions such as sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) that not only manage flood risk but also contribute to enhancing local biodiversity. This integrated approach allows us to consider both the flood mitigation services provided by ecosystems and the opportunities to improve biodiversity on our sites. Water scarcity is another important factor, particularly as climate change exacerbates water stress in certain regions. Our homes are designed to use 105 litres or less of water per person per day, which is lower than current building regulations. In areas facing nutrient neutrality requirements, we take additional measures to ensure water quality is maintained. We recognise that water-related risks are both a supply and demand issue, with potential implications for construction processes and site viability. The natural environment on our sites is assessed upfront, considering biodiversity net gain (BNG) requirements of at least 10%. This ensures that we contribute to enhancing local ecosystems while mitigating our operational risks. We also implement engineered solutions like bird and bat boxes, while carefully managing protected species on site. This combined focus on biodiversity and regulatory compliance ensures that we support both nature and manage regulatory risk. Timber is an essential material used within our homes, and we are aware of

the climate-related risks that may affect its availability, such as deforestation or adverse weather conditions impacting supply chains. To manage this, we assess timber sourcing risks and are committed to responsible procurement practices that minimise deforestation impacts. Finally, the impact of more extreme weather and warming temperatures due to climate change can delay construction processes, exacerbate flood risks and heighten water scarcity issues. We aim to anticipate challenges and develop robust mitigation strategies that address the interconnected nature of these environmental issues. Our process for assessing interconnections between climate, nature and other environmental risks and opportunities is embedded into our wider risk management framework. By considering these dependencies holistically, we ensure that our developments are resilient and aligned with both regulatory requirements and future climate scenarios.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our organisation recognises the importance of identifying and managing priority locations where our activities intersect with nature, particularly concerning water availability, flood risk, and ecological sensitivity. We prioritise these locations based on their vulnerability to water stress, flood risk, and ecological importance, ensuring that we address environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Process to Identify Priority Locations: - Water Stress Identification: Tool: World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Approach: We input our live site locations into this tool annually to assess water stress levels for each development. The tool provides a detailed breakdown of water stress, allowing us to identify areas at risk accurately. Metrics Used: Water stress levels are categorised into low, low-medium, medium-high, high and extremely high. In FY23, 24% of our home completions were in areas of high water stress, and none were

in areas of extremely high water stress. - Flood Risk Identification: Approach: Every development undergoes a comprehensive flood risk assessment to determine the level of flood risk and identify necessary mitigation measures. Metrics Used: Assessments evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of flooding, categorising sites into flood zones 1, 2, 3 and 3b depending on the level of risk. - Ecological Sensitivity Identification: Approach: All sites are subject to ecological assessments and surveys carried out by qualified ecologists. These surveys identify priority habitats and species, and highlight areas of high ecological importance, including statutory and non-statutory designations (e.g., SSSIs, local wildlife sites). Metrics Used: Assessments consider habitat quality, presence of protected species and proximity to designated sites. Sites with higher ecological sensitivity are prioritised for early engagement and mitigation planning. Managing the Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities: - Water Stress: We collaborate with local authorities to understand specific water stress and pollution issues in our site locations. This engagement ensures we are aware of and can manage local water-related challenges effectively. Design Adaptations associated with this risk: Our Group house types are designed to consume less water than current building regulations require, helping to reduce water stress and support customers with lower water bills. - Flood Risk: Based on flood risk assessments, we implement tailored mitigation measures for each site to minimise potential flood impacts. This includes designing sustainable drainage systems and engineered solutions where necessary. - Biodiversity and Ecology: Where ecological assessments identify risks, we implement appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures such as habitat creation, ecological buffers and biodiversity net gain strategies. This protects sensitive habitats and species.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
 Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive effect is considered to be an impact leading to a material change in the Group's revenue, profit or ROCE. Due to its subjectivity, Crest Nicholson has not defined a substantive financial impact, but in the financial year 2024, our external auditors set quantitative thresholds for materiality, which were used alongside qualitative considerations. Overall materiality for the Group financial statements was set at £3.4 million, which is based on approximately 5% of a 3-year average of the Group's profit before tax and exceptional items.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive effect is considered to be an impact leading to a material change in the Group's revenue, profit or ROCE. Due to its subjectivity, Crest Nicholson has not defined a substantive financial impact, but in the financial year 2024, our external auditors set quantitative thresholds for materiality, which were used alongside qualitative considerations. Overall materiality for the Group financial statements was set at £3.4 million, which is based on approximately 5% of a 3-year average of the Group's profit before tax and exceptional items.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We are committed to safeguarding water ecosystems and human health by proactively identifying and managing potential water pollutants associated with our housebuilding activities. We recognise that key risks, such as the storage of diesel on construction sites, working near watercourses and runoff from high pH water used in washing concreting equipment, can pose environmental and health hazards if not properly managed. Identification and Assessment: We conduct environmental risk assessments for each construction site to identify potential sources of water pollution. This includes evaluating the proximity of watercourses, the types of materials used and the activities conducted on-site that may contribute to pollution. Potential pollutants are categorised based on their physical properties and potential impact on water quality. This includes: - Chemical pollutants such as diesel, lubricants and other chemicals used in equipment. - Physical pollutants such as silt and sediment from construction activities. - PH Altering Substances: Alkaline runoff from the washing of concrete equipment. Standards and Methodologies: We adhere to national standards, such as the Government's guidance on pollution prevention for businesses. Additionally, we have an Environmental Policy Statement that sets out our commitments to protecting the environment. This is backed up by a suite of environmental specifications setting out best practice requirements for our sites. Our Safety, Health and Environment team carry out regular site visits to monitor compliance with our specifications.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We recognise that key risks, such as the storage of diesel on construction sites, working near watercourses, and runoff from high pH water used in washing concreting equipment, can pose environmental and health hazards if not properly managed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The Group has a series of environmental specifications that must be followed across all developments. Our diesel storage specification provides detail on how diesel tanks and generators must be stored to minimise the risk of pollution incidents. We also have a spill kit specification, which requires spill kits to be placed near diesel tanks. We measure success against breaches of environmental regulations. In FY2024 we had no significant fines or penalties as a consequence of non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

While we have not identified environmental risks related to plastics that have had a substantive effect on our organisation, we recognise the broader environmental impact of plastic production and waste. Although plastics are not an immediate strategic priority for the Group, we are committed to reducing their environmental footprint. We are actively working with our supply chain to minimise and optimise the use of plastic packaging and are also engaging with suppliers to reduce the environmental impact of the plastic products we use within homes. This forms part of our wider commitment to environmental responsibility.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carbon taxes and other pricing mechanisms serve as a policy tool to curb GHG emissions. This provides a policy lever for governments to transition economies towards net-zero. The escalation of carbon prices has the potential to impact our direct fuel and energy consumption and those associated with our supply chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We believe that transition risks pose the most substantial threat in the medium term, notably the potential for an increasing price of carbon. Carbon taxes are expected to rise under low emission scenarios and we are engaging with our suppliers to gain further insight in this area. While we acknowledge exposure to some short-term climate-related risks, including emerging regulations, their impact is not considered material due to the mitigations the Group has in place.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

72000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

460000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

64000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1220000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Carbon tax and other pricing mechanisms provide a policy tool to limit carbon emissions. This is anticipated to be a significant policy lever for governments looking to transition economies toward net zero in the future. The financial impact multiplies our scope 1 and 2 emissions by carbon prices out to 2050 using NGFS climate scenarios. There is significant uncertainty with regards to forecasting the potential increased costs to the business. We reviewed potential carbon prices using the REMIND-MAgPIE 3.0-4.4 model out to 2050. The lowest carbon price is associated with the 'hot house' high emission scenario and the highest price is associated with the 'late/disorderly transition' scenario. Based on our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in FY2024, the potential costs are highest in the long term. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

640000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The Group has established science-based targets, aiming to achieve net zero by 2045. As part of this commitment, we are actively reducing emissions across the value chain, which helps mitigate the financial risk of potential carbon pricing increases. By proactively managing emissions, we are better positioned to absorb future regulatory or market-driven carbon costs. In addition, we are driving innovation through R&D to develop lower-carbon solutions. For FY2024, we estimate a conservative £640,000 in consultant fees and time spent on decarbonisation efforts, reflecting our ongoing investment in these initiatives.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We engage with our suppliers on a regular basis to understand potential changes to material prices, which includes potential impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities such as carbon pricing mechanisms. Supplier engagement and reviewing and implementing resource efficiency opportunities is a normal course of business. With regards to reducing our direct emissions, key actions include the optimisation of our generators and connecting to the mains electricity supply as early as possible. We are currently working with our supply chain to improve our management information, which is allowing us to better specify the generators we use. Our site cabins also have energy-saving measures, including light sensors, timed heaters and push taps. We are engaging with our supply chain to research new low/zero carbon technology, such as electric telehandlers and hybrid and hydrogen generators. While this technology continues to develop, we are taking immediate carbon reduction action by piloting the use of biodiesel (HVO - hydrotreated vegetable oil). In FY2024, 46% of diesel used on site was biodiesel. We run divisional initiatives (training, site visits) that help improve resource efficiency and awareness of the importance of improving resource use. Our standard house types help to drive building efficiencies and this together with using OSM components could lead to less energy consumed on site through the reduced need for equipment (e.g. diesel generators), and reduced transport movements to and around the site as more materials are constructed offsite.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing global demand for materials with lower embodied carbon, driven by governments and corporations seeking emissions reduction, poses a potential risk. This heightened demand may lead to increased prices for raw materials, such as timber. Escalating physical risks may also lead to disruption within the supply chain, further impacting material availability and costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The growing global demand for materials with lower embodied carbon presents a potential risk to our financial position in the medium to long term. Increased demand could lead to rising costs for raw materials, such as timber, while escalating physical risks may disrupt supply chains, further affecting material availability and costs. At present, we do not anticipate a material effect on our financial performance or cash flows in the short term, as timber and other key materials remain available at stable market prices. In the medium to long term, however, rising demand and potential supply chain disruption could increase build costs and create margin pressures, with knock-on effects for cash flows, particularly under a disorderly transition to net zero. Given the uncertainty surrounding future market dynamics, carbon pricing mechanisms and physical risks, it is challenging to quantify the potential financial impact at this stage. We are monitoring the situation closely through our Group Procurement function, engaging with suppliers and tracking material price indices. We will continue to review the potential impact under different transition pathways.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

736711

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

923746

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

6508512

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact relates to increased procurement costs for timber, which is a key raw material for the Group. We modelled future timber costs using the NGFS non-energy crop price index as a proxy for international timber prices, assuming current timber unit cost is representative of future procurement. All values are presented in real terms (£GBP), with the financial impact estimated as the additional cost of timber procurement under each scenario relative to a control pathway. These impacts represent a potential increase in operational expenditure and a risk to margins should costs not be recoverable. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

 Engage with suppliers**(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Material costs and potential price fluctuations are closely monitored by the Group Procurement team. The Group regularly engages with suppliers to identify and address potential supply issues, allowing us to build in mitigation measures where necessary. Since supply chain engagement is part of our standard business practice, it is not reported as an additional cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the potential risk of increased costs for sustainable materials, such as timber, due to growing global demand, the Group has implemented a proactive approach to managing supply chain risks. This includes regular engagement with suppliers to ensure transparency on material availability, pricing trends and potential disruptions. By closely monitoring market conditions and developing strong supplier relationships, we can mitigate supply risks and manage costs effectively.

Additionally, we are exploring alternative materials and technologies to further reduce our exposure to price fluctuations and ensure resilience in sourcing sustainable materials.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changing precipitation patterns may lead to more frequent occurrences of droughts and floods. This may impact planning requirements, necessitating greater focus on flood mitigation and water efficiency requirements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Changing precipitation patterns, that can lead to both droughts and floods, may necessitate greater focus on flood mitigation and water efficiency in planning requirements. While we recognise that these challenges could increase in a high-emission scenario, we do not currently anticipate a material impact on our financial performance or cash flows. Any potential long-term effects will be managed through our existing processes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1044219

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3820835

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact arises from the physical risk of changing precipitation patterns leading to increased flooding across our developments. To maintain site viability, regulatory compliance and customer confidence, the business would be required to implement additional flood alleviation and water management measures. These include development-wide drainage systems and home design changes to reduce water consumption and flood exposure. Using flood alleviation measures planned for an existing site, and assuming 2024 completions of 1,873 homes, we modelled the additional build cost requirements under different climate pathways. Inflation is applied to reflect rising nominal costs, and the calculation assumes up to 10% of plots may be located in high flood mitigation zones. The number of affected units scales with the severity of the scenario (early transition, late transition or hot house), and costs per unit increase in line with CPI forecasts. These costs represent increased capital expenditure per plot. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Flood risk assessments completed on all developments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There are no significant additional costs associated with our response to this risk, as flood risk assessments and designing sites to minimise flood risk are part of our standard business operations. These practices are embedded in our land acquisition and planning processes, ensuring we meet flood mitigation and water efficiency requirements in a cost-effective way.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Flood risk assessments are conducted for all developments during the land acquisition process to identify and address flood mitigation requirements. Additionally, to help mitigate water stress, our homes are designed to use less than 105 litres per person per day, which surpasses current Building Regulations. Our Land teams work closely with the Group Technical team to assess planning requirements and ensure project deliverability, ensuring a robust approach to managing these risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Emerging regulations targeting emissions reduction poses a potential impact on our home specifications. The Group proactively considered additional build costs linked to the Future Homes Standard. Further low carbon requirements mandated by Government or Local Authorities may arise. Additionally, we anticipate increased reporting requirements and potential future regulations addressing embodied carbon.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Due to the uncertainty around the Future Homes Standard (regulation, timing, etc), and other imposing regulations from local councils that may be greater than the future home standard, we cannot quantify the cost impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Proactive planning for potential future regulations and strong stakeholder engagement to ensure cost-effective delivery.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Potential regulatory changes are closely monitored by the Group Technical and Sustainability team, with regular updates provided to the Executive Leadership Team. The Procurement and Technical team have conducted detailed cost analyses, factoring regulatory changes into land valuations. All homes meet the updated Part L of the Building Regulations, and we continue developing solutions for the Future Homes Standard, expected to come into force in 2026. We regularly engage with stakeholders, including the HBF, Future Homes Hub and Government, to understand and influence future regulations. We also collaborate with Planning Authorities and consultants for cost-effective outcomes. Driving innovation through R&D, we estimate a conservative £640,000 in consultant fees and time spent on decarbonisation efforts in FY2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Relevant departments review and respond to potential regulatory changes and consultations. Our active engagement with Government, the HBF and the Future Homes Hub enhances our understanding and ability to implement future policies. We collaborate with Local Authorities, partners and expert consultants to achieve consensus and cost-effective outcomes. Anticipated costs related to the Future Homes Standard are included in new project acquisition appraisals.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing global demand for materials with lower embodied carbon, driven by governments and corporations seeking emissions reduction, poses a potential risk. This heightened demand may lead to increased prices for raw materials, such as timber. Escalating physical risks may also lead to disruption within the supply chain, further impacting material availability and costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The growing global demand for materials with lower embodied carbon presents a potential risk to our financial position in the medium to long term. Increased demand could lead to rising costs for raw materials, such as timber, while escalating physical risks may disrupt supply chains, further affecting material availability and costs.

Given the uncertainty surrounding this risk, it is challenging to quantify its financial impact. However, we currently do not anticipate a material effect on our financial performance or cash flows in the short term. The greatest potential impact is in the longer term, particularly in the event of a disorderly transition to net zero. We will continue to monitor this risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

736711

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

923746

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2874203

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

6508512

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact relates to increased procurement costs for timber, which is a key raw material for the Group. We modelled future timber costs using the NGFS non-energy crop price index as a proxy for international timber prices, assuming current timber unit cost is representative of future procurement. All values are presented in real terms (£GBP), with the financial impact estimated as the additional cost of timber procurement under each scenario relative to a control pathway. These impacts represent a potential increase in operational expenditure. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Material costs and potential price fluctuations are closely monitored by the Group Procurement team. The Group regularly engages with suppliers to identify and address potential supply issues, allowing us to build in mitigation measures where necessary. Since supply chain engagement is part of our standard business practice, it is not reported as an additional cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the potential risk of increased costs for sustainable materials, such as timber, due to growing global demand, the Group has implemented a proactive approach to managing supply chain risks. This includes regular engagement with suppliers to ensure transparency on material availability, pricing trends and potential disruptions. By closely monitoring market conditions and developing strong supplier relationships, we can mitigate supply risks and manage costs effectively. Additionally, we are exploring alternative materials and technologies to further reduce our exposure to price fluctuations and ensure resilience in sourcing sustainable materials.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Higher temperatures could increase the risk of overheating within our homes. As a result, there may be greater mitigation requirements that could impact the specification of our homes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the long term, the risk of rising temperatures could lead to increased requirements around mitigating overheating in homes, which may affect their specification. However, we do not currently anticipate a material impact on the Group's financial position, financial performance or cash flows. This is due to addressing potential overheating risks during the design phase, where cost-effective solutions can be integrated. We will continue to monitor this risk, ensuring that any necessary changes are implemented in a way that minimises financial impact while maintaining the comfort and sustainability of our homes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

718720

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

4006006

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact arises from the physical risk of rising mean temperatures leading to overheating in new homes. To maintain comfort levels and regulatory compliance, the Group may be required to implement additional mitigation measures such as external shading, low g value windows, reduced glazing ratios and installation of reverse cycle heat pumps and associated systems. Using UK government research (e.g. TM59 overheating standards) and cost estimates for alternative packages, we applied climate scenario pathways to estimate the number of plots potentially affected. The methodology assumes the cost per unit remains constant in real terms (2024 GBP) and scales with the proportion of homes impacted under each scenario and temperature pathway. These costs represent increased operational expenditure. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Monitoring overheating risk at design stage to implement cost effective solutions where required.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Overheating can be designed out at the design stage with negligible extra cost. Overheating risk assessments are part of the standard design process across all developments. Where a greater risk from overheating is identified during the design stage, dynamic modelling is conducted to determine the most cost effective solutions. This additional analysis allows us to develop targeted solutions to mitigate risks. Where dynamic modelling is introduced, there will be additional costs. The requirement for additional modelling is highly variable and it is part of our current operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Overheating risk assessments are undertaken at the design stage. Homes identified as having a greater risk of overheating undergo dynamic modelling to determine the most effective solutions. Furthermore, our housing range has been designed with overheating in mind, ensuring future homes are better protected against this risk. This proactive approach allows us to effectively manage overheating risks while maintaining cost-efficient design processes.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changing precipitation patterns may lead to more frequent occurrences of droughts and floods. This may impact planning requirements, necessitating greater focus on flood mitigation and water efficiency requirements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Changing precipitation patterns, that can lead to both droughts and floods, may necessitate greater focus on flood mitigation and water efficiency in planning requirements. While we recognise that these challenges could increase in a high-emission scenario, we do not currently anticipate a material impact on our financial performance or cash flows. Any potential long-term effects will be managed through our existing processes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1044219

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3820835

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact arises from the physical risk of changing precipitation patterns leading to increased flooding across Crest Nicholson developments. To maintain site viability, regulatory compliance and customer confidence, the business would be required to implement additional flood alleviation and water management measures. These include development-wide drainage systems and home design changes to reduce water consumption and flood exposure. Using flood alleviation measures planned for an existing site, and assuming 2024 completions of 1,873 homes, we modelled the additional build cost requirements under different climate pathways. Inflation is applied to reflect rising nominal costs, and the calculation assumes up to 10% of plots may be located in high flood mitigation zones. The number of affected units scales with the severity of the scenario (early transition, late transition or hot house), and costs per unit increase in line with CPI forecasts. These costs represent increased capital expenditure. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Flood risk assessments completed on all sites.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There are no significant additional costs associated with our response to this risk, as flood risk assessments and designing sites to minimise flood risk are part of our standard business operations. These practices are embedded in our land acquisition and planning processes, ensuring we meet flood mitigation and water efficiency requirements in a cost-effective way.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Flood risk assessments are conducted for all developments during the land acquisition process to identify and address flood mitigation requirements. Additionally, to help mitigate water stress, our homes are designed to use less than 105 litres per person per day, which surpasses current Building Regulations. Our Land teams work closely with the Group Technical team to assess planning requirements and ensure project deliverability, ensuring a robust approach to managing these risks.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cost of sales

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7728512

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7826841

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The calculation represents the sum of the maximum potential financial impact from identified transition and physical risks in the long term as a proportion of the total cost of sales (pre-exceptional items) for FY2024. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cost of sales

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6508512

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The calculation represents the sum of the maximum potential financial impact from identified transition and physical risks in the long term as a proportion of the total cost of sales (pre-exceptional items) for FY2024. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cost of sales

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3820835

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The calculation represents the sum of the maximum potential financial impact from identified transition and physical risks in the long term as a proportion of the total cost of sales (pre-exceptional items) for FY2024. This calculation reflects an inherent risk and does not constitute a forecast of future costs. Additionally, it does not account for mitigation measures that may be implemented to reduce or offset these impacts.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Avon Hampshire (Operational Catchment), South West (River Basin District)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our South division is impacted by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the Avon Hampshire operational catchment area, based within the South West river basin district in the UK.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Tone and Somerset North Streams (Operational Catchment), South West (River Basin)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our South West division is impacted by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the Tone and Somerset North Streams operational catchment area, based within the South West river basin district in the UK.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Mole (Operational Catchment), Thames (River Basin District)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our South division is impacted by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the Mole operational catchment area, based within the Thames river basin district in the UK.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No fines or enforcement action for violations in FY2024.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

While we recognise that opportunities related to water efficiency and management exist, we have not identified any that are anticipated to have a substantive financial effect on our organisation at this time. We deliver homes that are designed to be 16% more water efficient than current building regulations, helping to reduce water consumption and supporting our customers with potentially lower bills. Additionally, we implement sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) on many of our developments. These systems not only manage flood risk but also enhance the aesthetic and biodiversity value of our sites. However, while these initiatives contribute to broader environmental and customer benefits, we have not currently calculated a substantive financial opportunity from them. We continue to explore water-related innovations, but they are not expected to significantly impact our financial position in the near term.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Crest Nicholson is well positioned to benefit from shifting consumer preferences towards more sustainable and low carbon homes. Research highlights a growing demand for new homes that offer energy efficiency, carbon reduction and resilience to climate change. Consumers are increasingly aware of climate-related issues, and this heightened awareness is more likely than not to influence their buying decisions in the medium to long term. In line with this trend, Crest's homes have a median Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of B, compared to the existing UK housing stock, where the median rating is D. Recent market research indicates that energy efficiency is becoming a key factor in home buying decisions. Studies by Halifax show that energy efficient homes command a price premium, with incremental price increases observed as homes move up the EPC scale. Additionally, initiatives such as the Barclays Green Home Mortgage and the NatWest Green Mortgage provide financial incentives to purchase homes with better energy performance. Our ongoing commitment to sustainability and the delivery of energy efficient homes means that there is an opportunity to benefit from the potential increased demand for more sustainable homes.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the medium to long term, the Group may see a positive impact on its financial position and performance due to this shift in consumer preferences. As buyers increasingly favour low carbon and energy efficient homes, there is the potential for stronger demand for these properties compared to less efficient homes in the existing housing market. This demand could translate into: - Higher sales prices: Research shows buyers are willing to pay a premium for homes with higher EPC ratings, which could support revenue growth. - Increased sales rates: As demand for sustainable homes increases, sales rates may also increase, leading to improved cash flows. - Increased mortgage accessibility for buyers: With more buyers qualifying for green mortgages, the affordability of homes may increase, potentially boosting sales volumes. Over the longer term, continued market differentiation could enhance brand value and reputation. This is important in a fast evolving regulatory landscape where energy efficiency standards may make new homes more attractive relative to the second hand market, which may require costly retrofits to meet new requirements or improve their energy efficiency.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1730030

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

3722193

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

2330602

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10830443

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The Group is well positioned to benefit from shifting consumer preferences towards more sustainable, low-carbon homes. The potential financial impact arises from the market opportunity of increasing consumer willingness to pay a premium for energy efficient homes. Research notes that there may be a potential price premium of at least £5,000 for homes with higher EPC ratings (e.g. EPC C to EPC B or above). Santander research indicates that customers who want a home that is already energy efficient are prepared to put a 9.4% premium on the home. This trend is driven by greater awareness of energy costs, climate change and regulatory focus on low-carbon housing. To quantify this, we modelled the additional revenue uplift under different climate pathways (Early Transition, Late Transition, Hot House), assuming 75% of units could achieve and command a green premium. The premium is based on the lower of two values: a flat £5,000 uplift (Halifax) or a 9.4% increase on the average selling price of £344,000 (Santander). CPI is applied to adjust for inflation across each scenario year, with results expressed in 2024 real terms for consistency. These premiums represent increased revenue per plot and reflects the opportunity for the Group to capture a market advantage as consumer preferences shift towards more sustainable housing options.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

640000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY2024, the cost of realising these opportunities is estimated at £640,000 primarily covering consultant fees and time spent on research and development to support the decarbonisation of our operations.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Group is committed to reducing its climate impact, with science-based targets in place that have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative. We incorporate several measures across our developments, including infrastructure like cycle lanes, walkways, cycle storage and green recreational spaces. These not only increase climate resilience but also promote sustainable living and enhance residents' health and well-being. Our homes are designed in line with the interim update to Building Regulations Part L, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the use phase by over 30% compared to previous regulations. All standard house types are designed to achieve at least an EPC B rating, ensuring energy efficiency and supporting a reduction in operational emissions. We are also preparing for the Future Homes Standard, which will drive further reductions in carbon emissions for new homes in the near future. Our research and development efforts are

focused on identifying cost effective and low carbon solutions to meet these future regulatory requirements. Sustainability is integrated into our marketing, where we communicate the benefits of energy efficient homes to potential buyers through our website, site literature and direct communications.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

One environmental opportunity we have identified relates to the use of timber materials, particularly in reducing the embodied carbon associated with construction. Although there are a number of factors that impact the emissions associated with timber, it is generally recognised that it has a relatively low carbon footprint

compared to other materials like steel and concrete. Integrating it more broadly into our developments could support our Group's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, specifically by lowering upstream scope 3 emissions. Given that approximately one-third of our overall emissions relate to our upstream value chain, exploring the increased use of timber presents an opportunity to further reduce emissions. While we currently employ timber frame construction on a limited number of sites, it is one of several decarbonisation levers available to us as we aim to reduce our environmental impact.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Emissions reduction to support attainment of targets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The use of timber and other lower carbon materials presents an opportunity to reduce our upstream emissions, which could have a positive effect on our financial position, performance and cash flows in the medium to long term. While challenging to predict with precision, this opportunity aligns closely with climate transition risks, particularly in relation to potential future carbon taxes within our supply chain. As carbon pricing becomes more prevalent, suppliers may face higher costs due to increased taxes on high-carbon materials, which could be passed down to us. By reducing our upstream emissions through greater use of timber and other lower carbon materials, we can help mitigate these financial risks. This could also support us in meeting our greenhouse gas reduction targets, which are increasingly under scrutiny from stakeholders including investors and customers. While exact financial outcomes are difficult to quantify at this stage, this opportunity offers potential resilience against rising operational costs and growing expectations from stakeholders.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

No specific additional cost has been calculated for realising this opportunity, as the use of timber in construction would generally fall within our usual operational activities. While there may be price differences between timber and other construction methods, these costs are variable and would be managed within our standard procurement processes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

While we have not made a firm commitment to increasing our use of timber frame construction, we will continue to review how it could support our decarbonisation pathway and contribute to reducing our upstream emissions. As part of our overall sustainability strategy, we will consider the potential benefits of expanding timber usage where appropriate, alongside other materials and innovations that can help us meet our greenhouse gas reduction targets.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cost of sales

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The calculation represents the sum of the maximum potential financial impact in the long term from identified opportunities as a proportion of the total cost of sales for FY2024.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Cost of sales

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

By reducing our upstream emissions through greater use of timber and other lower carbon materials, we can help mitigate against the risk of increasing carbon prices. This could also support us in meeting our greenhouse gas reduction targets, which are increasingly under scrutiny from stakeholders including investors and customers. Financial impacts are difficult to quantify at this stage.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Group has a Board and Leadership Diversity Policy, which is reviewed annually by the Nomination Committee. The Policy recognises that diversity across the Board, its Committees and senior leadership enhances decision-making and operational performance. It sets targets in line with the UK Listing Rules and the Parker Review, including that at least 40% of the Board be female; one of the Senior Board positions (Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Senior Independent Director or Chief Financial Officer) be female; and at least one Director be from an ethnic minority background by the end of 2024. For senior management, the Policy targets 40% female representation by the end of 2025 and an internally set target of 13% ethnic minority representation by the end of 2027. The Board updated the Policy

and approved the Group's ethnicity target for senior leadership during the year, and progress against all targets is monitored regularly. The gender and ethnicity targets for the Board were met in the reporting year, and we are working towards achieving the senior management targets.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board_and_leadership_diversity_policy_web_version.pdf
 [Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy Climate Change Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer has overall Board-level responsibility for environmental issues. Oversight is exercised through a combination of regular Board reporting and dedicated governance structures. • **Board oversight:** The Group Company Secretary provides an update on the sustainability strategy and performance at each main Board meeting. Discussions include initiatives to mitigate climate impacts, progress on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and waste targets, biodiversity and water management, and responses to emerging climate-related regulations. • **Executive oversight:** The Group Company Secretary also reports monthly to the Executive Committee on key sustainability initiatives. This includes climate mitigation, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources such as timber and water. The Executive Committee includes two members of the Group's Main Board, strengthening the direct link to Board-level decision-making. •

Sustainability Committee: A Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO, meets quarterly to review ESG performance, oversee the implementation of future policies and monitor emerging environmental and social trends. Important updates on climate change, biodiversity, water, timber procurement and waste management are provided to the Board. • **Policies:** The CEO reviews and approves the Group's Climate Change, Sustainability, Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Timber policies annually.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy Sustainable Timber Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer has overall Board-level responsibility for environmental issues. Oversight is exercised through a combination of regular Board reporting and dedicated governance structures. • **Board oversight:** The Group Company Secretary provides an update on the sustainability strategy and performance at each main Board meeting. Discussions include initiatives to mitigate climate impacts, progress on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and waste targets, biodiversity and water management, and responses to emerging climate-related regulations. • **Executive oversight:** The Group Company Secretary also reports monthly to the Executive Committee on key sustainability initiatives. This includes climate mitigation, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources such as timber and water. The Executive Committee includes two members of the Group's Main Board, strengthening the direct link to Board-level decision-making. •

Sustainability Committee: A Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO, meets quarterly to review ESG performance, oversee the implementation of future policies and monitor emerging environmental and social trends. Important updates on climate change, biodiversity, water, timber procurement and waste management are provided to the Board. • **Policies:** The CEO reviews and approves the Group's Climate Change, Sustainability, Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Timber policies annually.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer has overall Board-level responsibility for environmental issues. Oversight is exercised through a combination of regular Board reporting and dedicated governance structures. • Board oversight: The Group Company Secretary provides an update on the sustainability strategy and performance at each main Board meeting. Discussions include initiatives to mitigate climate impacts, progress on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and waste targets, biodiversity and water management, and responses to emerging climate-related regulations. • Executive oversight: The Group Company Secretary also reports monthly to the Executive Committee on key sustainability initiatives. This includes climate mitigation, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources such as timber and water. The Executive Committee includes two members of the Group's Main Board, strengthening the direct link to Board-level decision-making. •

Sustainability Committee: A Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO, meets quarterly to review ESG performance, oversee the implementation of future policies and monitor emerging environmental and social trends. Important updates on climate change, biodiversity, water, timber procurement and waste management are provided to the Board. • Policies: The CEO reviews and approves the Group's Climate Change, Sustainability, Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Timber policies annually.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer has overall Board-level responsibility for environmental issues. Oversight is exercised through a combination of regular Board reporting and dedicated governance structures. • Board oversight: The Group Company Secretary provides an update on the sustainability strategy and performance at each main Board meeting. Discussions include initiatives to mitigate climate impacts, progress on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and waste targets, biodiversity and water management, and responses to emerging climate-related regulations. • Executive oversight: The Group Company Secretary also reports monthly to the Executive Committee on key sustainability initiatives. This includes climate mitigation, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources such as timber and water. The Executive Committee includes two members of the Group's Main Board, strengthening the direct link to Board-level decision-making. •

Sustainability Committee: A Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO, meets quarterly to review ESG performance, oversee the implementation of future policies and monitor emerging environmental and social trends. Important updates on climate change, biodiversity, water, timber procurement and waste

management are provided to the Board. • Policies: The CEO reviews and approves the Group's Climate Change, Sustainability, Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Timber policies annually.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Not assessed

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Not assessed

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee has delegated responsibility from the Board and Executive Committee to oversee the development and delivery of strategic aims and initiatives to improve sustainability performance. Chaired by our Chief Executive, the Committee met four times during FY2024 and provides regular updates to the Board and Executive Committee. The CEO has ultimate responsibility for sustainability, including climate change, and chairs the Committee. Key responsibilities of the Sustainability Committee include: • Developing and monitoring the Group's approach to sustainability, including the impact on the environment and climate change • Reviewing policies relating to sustainability, such as the Climate Change Policy • Assessing the suitability of, and making recommendations to, the Executive Leadership Team or Board in relation to sustainability metrics, KPIs and targets • Reviewing the ongoing performance of agreed metrics, KPIs and targets, including our GHG emissions reduction targets • Identifying and managing climate-related and wider ESG risks and opportunities • Staying informed on current and emerging legislation to ensure business compliance. An update on the Group's performance against sustainability targets and regulatory changes are standing agenda items. The Committee is informed of sustainability-related risks and opportunities through regular updates from the sustainability team, supplemented by external consultant input or audit reports as needed. The Committee's decisions and recommendations are closely integrated with other internal functions, including technical, procurement and risk management.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee has delegated responsibility from the Board and Executive Committee to oversee the development and delivery of strategic aims and initiatives to improve sustainability performance. Chaired by our Chief Executive, the Committee met four times during FY2024 and provides regular updates to the Board and Executive Committee. The CEO has ultimate responsibility for sustainability, including climate change, and chairs the Committee. The Sustainability Committee has responsibility for overseeing the Group's Sustainable Timber Policy. As part of its remit, the Committee reviews the results of timber audits, ensuring that all timber used in developments adheres to the policy. The audits are a key control procedure that helps ensure that sustainable and responsibly sourced timber is used. The Committee is informed on timber usage and policy adherence through annual audit reports and supply chain assessments. These discussions are integrated with the Group's procurement strategy to ensure that forest-related impacts are minimised.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee has delegated responsibility from the Board and Executive Committee to oversee the development and delivery of strategic aims and initiatives to improve sustainability performance. Chaired by our Chief Executive, the Committee met four times during FY2024 and provides regular updates to the Board and Executive Committee. The CEO has ultimate responsibility for sustainability, including climate change, and chairs the Committee. The Sustainability Committee regularly discusses water-related risks. This includes climate-related risks such as flood risk and water stress, and how these risks are mitigated across developments. The Committee also reviews measures taken to ensure water efficiency in new homes and across construction processes.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee has delegated responsibility from the Board and Executive Committee to oversee the development and delivery of strategic aims and initiatives to improve sustainability performance. Chaired by our Chief Executive, the Committee met four times during FY2024 and provides regular updates to the Board and Executive Committee. The CEO has ultimate responsibility for sustainability, including climate change, and chairs the Committee. The Sustainability Committee discusses and reviews nature-related issues as part of its agenda. This includes updates on the Group's approach to biodiversity net gain, which involves addressing the challenges of delivering this regulation and refining the company's strategy. In FY23, the Committee reviewed and approved the Group's decision to sign the Homes for Nature Commitment, an initiative led by the Future Homes Hub. This commitment will enhance biodiversity on our developments by incorporating bird boxes, hedgehog highways and other habitat improvements.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2024, our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for Executive Directors included a climate-related performance measure focused on the reduction of absolute scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. This metric accounted for 15% of the overall LTIP weighting, ensuring that delivery of our climate commitments was directly tied to remuneration outcomes at the most senior level of the organisation. By embedding emissions reduction within the LTIP, we reinforce accountability for progressing our net zero strategy and demonstrate that the Board and C-suite are incentivised to achieve measurable environmental outcomes alongside financial and operational performance.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We take our environmental responsibilities seriously and have incorporated GHG emission and waste reduction targets into our incentive package. While we actively consider and manage risks related to forests, including sustainable timber sourcing, it is not currently a strategic priority to include specific monetary incentives for forest-related issues in our package.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

While we manage water-related risks, such as water usage and its impact on our sites, it is not currently a strategic priority to include specific monetary incentives for water-related issues in our incentive package.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

- Achievement of environmental targets
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Executive Leadership Team are incentivised to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by linking GHG emission performance to the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

*Our Executive Leadership Team plays a critical role in communicating the Group's commitments towards climate change and driving action across the business. Linking greenhouse gas emissions performance to the Long Term Incentive Plan provides an added incentive to reduce GHG emissions. This incentive directly relates to our sustainability strategy and science-based targets, as well as being a measure linked to our Sustainability Linked Revolving Credit Facility.
[Add row]*

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Group's environmental policies encompass all key stages of our value chain: direct operations, upstream value chain and downstream value chain. Direct Operations: Our Sustainability Policy and Climate Change Policy guide how we manage the environmental impacts of our direct operations. This includes enhancing and protecting biodiversity on-site, reducing waste, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promoting the efficient use of resources during construction and development activities. These policies ensure that our activities align with our environmental goals and regulatory requirements. Upstream Value Chain: Through our Sustainable Timber Policy, Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct, we set clear environmental and social standards for our suppliers. These policies require our suppliers to source responsibly, manage their impacts and meet specific sustainability criteria. By holding our supply chain to these standards, we mitigate environmental and social risks while supporting our commitment sustainability. Downstream Value Chain: Our Sustainability Policy addresses the downstream value chain by committing to the delivery of lower-carbon developments. This ensures that the homes we build are designed to minimise adverse environmental impacts over their lifetime, including reducing energy consumption, enhancing resource efficiency and supporting long-term environmental stewardship for the communities in which we operate.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

- Other forests-related commitment, please specify :All timber and timber products purchased directly or by sub-contractors must be sourced from sustainable sources, including those certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Race to Zero Campaign
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Other, please specify :Future Homes Hub

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Race to Zero Crest Nicholson is a member of the Race to Zero campaign. Since becoming a member, the Group has set science-based targets covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, for both the medium term (to 2030) and long term (to 2045). The Group is committed to achieving net zero GHG emissions across the value

chain by 2045. The targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) The Group supports the recommendations set out by the TCFD. The 2024 Annual Report included disclosure against the eleven recommended criteria. Future Homes Hub The Group is an active member of the Future Homes Hub (FHH), which has been established to facilitate the collaboration needed within and beyond the UK new homes sector to help meet the climate and environmental challenges that lay ahead. The goals of the FHH are: - High-quality homes that are zero carbon ready and sustainable - Places and developments that are consistently low carbon, nature-rich, resilient, health, well designed and beautiful by 2025 - Production and construction methods that are net zero and sustainable by 2050 with substantial progress by 2025 and 2030 - Businesses that are recognised and rewarded for net zero and sustainability performance.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Members of our Executive Leadership Team and senior management conduct engagement that can influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate. The primary process for engaging directly with policy makers is via the Group's response to Government consultations on emerging regulations. It is the same company representatives that are responsible for leading, developing and communicating our climate strategy, ensuring that any engagement is consistent with our company objectives on climate change.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

We engaged on the updates to Building Regulations, including Part L (conservation of fuel and power), the Future Homes Standard, Part O (overheating), Part F (ventilation) and Part S (infrastructure for the charging of electric vehicles).

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

Energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Regular meetings

Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of our homes account for around two-thirds of our value chain GHG emissions. Changes to Part L of the Building Regulations and the future implementation of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) will reduce GHG emissions from the regulated energy element of our homes by at least 75% compared to the previous 2013 Building Regulations. The FHS will also prohibit the installation of fossil fuel heating, such as gas boilers, in new homes. This will mean that new homes delivered beyond 2026/7 in the UK will be 'zero carbon ready' as they are powered and heated by electricity only. Reducing the downstream GHG emissions associated with our homes is therefore central to the achievement of our transition to net-zero.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Home Builders Federation (HBF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We are members of the Home Builders Federation (HBF) and our position on climate and environmental matters is consistent with the HBF's stated positions. The HBF advocates for the delivery of high-quality, energy-efficient and sustainable new homes that align with the UK's net zero 2050 target and biodiversity requirements, including biodiversity net gain. We actively participate in HBF working groups and consultations, contributing to discussions on policy and regulation (such as the Future Homes Standard and environmental planning requirements). Through this engagement, we help to shape and reinforce the HBF's position, ensuring it reflects the need for practical, deliverable pathways to reduce emissions, enhance biodiversity and support the Government's long-term environmental and new home delivery ambitions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

135618

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our funding supports the HBF in representing the interests of home builders in engagement with government, regulators and other stakeholders. Through this role, the HBF influences policy, legislation and regulation across a wide range of issues, including environmental matters such as planning requirements, building standards and sustainability regulations. By contributing to this work, we help ensure that the voice of the industry is heard in shaping effective and practical approaches to environmental policy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Private company

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Future Homes Hub

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We contribute expertise and practical experience to the Future Homes Hub, helping shape industry guidance and inform government on sustainability within our sector. This collaboration supports the delivery of high quality, energy efficient homes and the sector's transition to net zero and nature positive.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

30000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our membership funding supports the Future Homes Hub's aim to accelerate the industry wide transition to net zero and promote nature positive, low carbon homes and developments by enabling research, collaboration and the development of practical guidance.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Climate change, including climate risks and opportunities: pages 8, 9, 17, 19-21, 29, 40-48. Natural resources and waste: pages 9, 19, 22, 29. Biodiversity: pages 14, 23. Timber: page 24.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Crest Nicholson_annual_report_and_accounts_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Further information on environmental issues is also included on our website.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Gradual and deliberate shift towards a low carbon economy with the outcome of successfully limiting global average temperature rise within 1.5°C by 2100. The worst physical impacts of climate change are avoided but there are milder winters and hotter, drier summers in the UK. Higher temperatures increase the likelihood of overheating in buildings and storm events increase in intensity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Gradual and deliberate shift towards a low carbon economy with the outcome of successfully limiting global average temperature rise within 1.5°C by 2100. The worst physical impacts of climate change are avoided but there are milder winters and hotter, drier summers in the UK. Higher temperatures increase the likelihood of overheating in buildings and storm events increase in intensity. There may be increased demand for low carbon materials, including timber, as corporations seek to reduce embodied carbon to meet net zero targets.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

- Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The global response to climate change remains poorly coordinated and ineffective, with continued growth in carbon emissions and limited mitigation. Average global temperatures rise by more than 4°C by 2100. Physical risks dominate: more frequent droughts and heatwaves increase water stress and create significant risks of overheating in buildings in the UK. Flood risk escalates, while storms become more intense and disruptive. Transition risks emerge later, driven by delayed and reactive policy interventions in response to severe physical impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth

- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The global response to climate change is disorderly and annual global emissions do not decrease until 2030. There is a sudden shift towards a low carbon economy with governments making significant policy interventions to make up for the late start. The pace of regulatory change is more manageable in the short term but it results in faster, stronger changes to limit warming to below 2°C with a possible overshoot. Supply constraints on technologies to reduce and remove carbon lead to significant increases in carbon prices.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The global response to climate change remains poorly coordinated and ineffective, with continued growth in carbon emissions and limited mitigation. Average global temperatures rise by more than 4°C by 2100. Physical risks dominate: more frequent droughts and heatwaves increase water stress and create significant risks of overheating in buildings in the UK. Flood risk escalates, while storms become more intense and disruptive. Transition risks emerge later, driven by delayed and reactive policy interventions in response to severe physical impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :REMIND-MAgPIE 3.0-4.4, GCAM5.3+ NGFS, MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM 1.1-M-R12

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

Level of action (from local to global)

Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

Domestic growth

Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A range of Carbon price projections for the UK market under a range of different climate scenarios and implied temperature increases, from below 1.5 degrees to 4 degrees, were accessed from the NGFS suite, and used to model carbon price risk as a proxy for wider climate transition risk as part of our scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In order to understand the specific impacts of various climate scenarios on our business, we sought out location (UK) and sector (housebuilding) specific qualitative and quantitative scenarios to describe likely trends in the UK housing market. These included trends in air source heat pump rollout and related workforce skills, changes in building costs to meet regulations and consumer preferences, and timber sourcing costs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios provide a combination of future climate states with a wide range of transition and physical impacts.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Products and services: Climate-related risks and opportunities directly shape our product development. In low emission scenarios, we anticipate stricter emissions regulations, creating opportunities to differentiate through more efficient, low carbon homes. Conversely, higher emission scenarios may involve fewer regulatory requirements, but greater exposure to physical risks may increase customer demand for resilient housing designs. Development and home designs incorporate biodiversity net gain and water efficiency measures, which are reinforced by climate change scenarios (e.g. sustainable drainage systems to manage flood risk while also creating habitats). Supply chain: Our supply chain, responsible for around one-third of our carbon footprint, faces significant risks and opportunities. In low emission scenarios, rising carbon prices could increase material costs and accelerate demand for low carbon alternatives. A disorderly transition could cause sharp price spikes and supply disruption. In high-emission scenarios, acute events (storms, floods) and chronic changes (heat stress) may disrupt suppliers, necessitate relocations and reduce productivity. Timber, one of our key materials, is both an opportunity (lower carbon material) and a risk (susceptible to physical risks and price volatility). Circular economy (such as our pallet return scheme) and waste reduction initiatives can help mitigate these risks by reducing reliance on virgin materials.

Operations: In low emission scenarios, operations may face higher energy and fuel costs due to carbon pricing and demand for lower carbon energy and fuel. In high emission scenarios, our sites could experience more frequent disruption from extreme heat, storms and flooding, reducing productivity and limiting land availability for development. Flooding and water stress also connect directly with water management challenges, while integrating biodiversity features can provide dual benefits for flood mitigation and ecological resilience. Access to capital: In low emission scenarios, access to affordable capital may depend on demonstrating robust climate risk management and credible transition planning. This could increase pressure for transparent disclosure and progress against net zero commitments. Lenders and investors are also beginning to review biodiversity, water stewardship and supply chain engagement and resilience as part of broader ESG due diligence. Customers and markets: Low emission scenarios are likely to see stronger demand for low carbon homes, presenting both risks (higher build costs) and opportunities (differentiation, customer preference). In high emission scenarios, physical impacts could reduce customer affordability or shift demand towards homes with enhanced resilience features. Customers are increasingly aware of biodiversity and water efficiency, which align with expectations for sustainable housing. Climate scenarios therefore also influence how we position homes on broader sustainability attributes.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Supply chain: Timber is an important material in our supply chain. Under low emission scenarios, higher carbon prices may accelerate demand for timber as a lower carbon alternative to cement and steel. This could increase costs and create supply shortages unless production scales sustainably, but also presents opportunities to support responsible forestry and circular economy approaches. In high emission scenarios, physical risks such as storms, pests, disease and heat stress could reduce timber yields and disrupt supply chains. This may affect price stability and availability, with knock-on effects on construction schedules. Resilience measures: We have a Sustainable Timber Policy in place that commits us to sourcing responsibly produced timber and wood products. In addition, we engage with our supply chain to encourage certification, reduce carbon impacts and build resilience against both physical and transition risks. These measures strengthen our preparedness for scenarios of both rising demand and climate-related disruptions.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Several water-related risks have been identified through the scenario analysis. The increased risk of drought coupled with a growing population and associated water demand, could strain water supply, particularly in regions of the UK already experiencing water stress. As a result, there may be stricter regulations on water usage in new homes. Our Group's standard specification for water-related fittings and appliances is set at no higher than 105 litres per person per day, which is more water efficient than current regulatory requirements. In a high emission scenario, the risk of flooding—pluvial, fluvial and coastal—becomes more significant. This could impact both existing and future sites, potentially delaying build programmes and requiring additional flood mitigation measures. To address this, we conduct flood risk assessments on all potential sites and already integrate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) on many of our sites to manage surface water and alleviate flood risk. Additionally, the deterioration of water quality in some areas is an emerging issue. Certain sites already require measures to reduce nutrient runoff and achieve nutrient neutrality. Opportunities: Water efficient homes and the integration of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) provide a customer value proposition as well as resilience benefits. These measures help mitigate physical and transition risks, strengthen our licence to operate in water stressed areas and align with increasing customer and regulatory expectations for sustainable homes.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our organisation is committed to becoming a net zero business by 2045, and we are actively working to phase out our use of fossil fuels as part of this transition. A key element of our strategy is moving away from installing gas boilers in our homes and shifting towards electric heating solutions, such as air source heat pumps, in line with the Future Homes Standard. While we are aligned with the Paris Agreement and are reducing emissions across our operations and supply chain, it is not currently feasible for us to explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on, or revenue generation from, activities indirectly linked to fossil fuel expansion. As a housing developer, we depend on materials such as cement, steel, bricks and blocks. These materials remain carbon intensive and are often produced using fossil fuel-based processes, but they are essential to delivering homes that meet required safety, quality and sustainability standards. That said, our strategy is focused on reducing this reliance over time. We actively engage with suppliers to support emissions reduction initiatives, encourage adoption of low carbon alternatives and explore innovative solutions that lower the embodied carbon of the materials we rely on. As technology, supply chains and regulatory frameworks evolve, we expect our dependency on fossil fuel-linked inputs to decline, and we are committed to driving and supporting this transition as part of our long-term environmental goals.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We regularly engage with our investors on ESG issues, which include our climate transition plan. During 2024, this involved discussion at investor roadshows and ad-hoc meetings with individual investors and lenders to discuss our science-based targets and the action we are taking to decarbonise the business. We also engaged with our lending banks to update on progress against our targets for our Sustainability Linked Revolving Credit Facility. We also provide information on our targets and initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in our Annual Report and corporate website.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our climate transition plan is built on several key assumptions and dependencies that are critical to achieving our ambition of becoming a net zero business by 2045. These include: Regulatory alignment: We assume that government regulations, such as the Future Homes Standard, will continue to support the shift towards low carbon homes. Clear timelines, consistent guidance and incentives are expected for phasing out fossil fuel systems (e.g. gas boilers) and supporting electric heating solutions. Technology: The plan depends on continued advancements in low carbon technologies, particularly the efficiency and affordability of electric heating systems and sustainable building materials. These technologies must become widely available and cost effective at scale. Supply chain collaboration: A key dependency is our strong engagement with supply chain partners. Our transition plan assumes that our suppliers will continue to innovate and invest in lower carbon alternatives and efficiencies. We depend on their ability to provide sustainable products at scale and at competitive prices, while also improving the transparency of their emissions data. Market readiness and consumer demand: We assume growing customer demand for energy efficient, low carbon homes. Consumer acceptance of new technologies such as electric heating systems is critical to the success of our transition. Energy infrastructure and grid decarbonisation: Our plan assumes that the UK electricity grid will continue to decarbonise in line with national targets and that UK grid capacity will expand sufficiently to meet rising demand from electric heating and electric vehicle charging. Skills and workforce capability: Our transition depends on the availability of skilled labour to design, install and maintain low carbon technologies (e.g. air source heat pumps) at the scale required.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Progress against transition plan (current reporting period): We continue to report our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions performance and progress against our transition plan in our annual report. Over the past year, we have sustained reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions through operational efficiencies, including more efficient plant use on our construction sites. Use of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) as a substitute for diesel remained stable, with 46% of site fuel consumption now accounted for by HVO, supporting significant reductions in direct emissions. On scope 3 emissions, we remain actively engaged with our supply chain to improve emissions data and support future reductions. During the year, we continued to collaborate with the Future Homes Hub on embodied and whole-life carbon and contributed to the development of improved reporting tools for the industry. While more progress is required, these initiatives are helping to build the foundations for more robust supply chain carbon management. From a homes perspective, we have continued to implement the interim Part L requirements and increased the proportion of new homes designed with air source heat pumps, further preparing for the Future Homes Standard. In 2024, 95% of our homes delivered were Environmental Impact Rating A or B, which is a measure for the carbon impact of our homes in use (A being lowest emissions on a scale of A to G). Across the Group, we continue to include transition planning into business processes. This includes integrating environmental risk considerations into land acquisition decisions

(such as flood risk and ecological constraints), and internal communications on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, we are making progress against our transition plan, with further work ahead to accelerate scope 3 reductions in line with our 2045 net zero target.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Other, please specify :Waste and resource efficiency

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Other environmental issues considered in our transition plan: In addition to GHG emissions, our climate transition plan considers several other environmental issues that are essential to our long term sustainability: Water management: As the potential for water stress increases in certain regions, we are focusing on improving water efficiency in our developments. Our standard specification of 105 litres per person per day for water-related fittings and appliances exceeds current regulatory requirements. We are also preparing for potential future regulations that may impose stricter water consumption limits. Flood risk and climate resilience: Increasing frequency of extreme weather events, including flooding, is a key consideration. We integrate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) across many sites to manage surface water, reduce flood risk and enhance resilience. Flood risk assessments and site specific mitigation measures are implemented for all new and existing developments. Biodiversity and ecosystem protection: Our transition plan incorporates biodiversity net gain principles. We are actively working to enhance biodiversity on our developments by preserving and integrating natural habitats, such as trees and hedgerows. This is in line with regulations requiring a biodiversity net gain of 10% on new developments and provides co-benefits for flood management and customer's access to nature. Materials and resource efficiency: We aim to reduce resource use and waste throughout construction. This includes minimising construction waste, promoting reuse and recycling and engaging our supply chain to reduce embodied carbon in materials, supporting both climate and circular economy objectives.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities influence the design and development of our products and services. An example of a transition risk influencing our strategy in this area is through emerging regulations around decarbonising the in-use phase of homes, for example the Future Homes Standard (FHS). This will be delivered through updated building regulations and requires new homes to deliver at least a 75% reduction in carbon emissions against 2013 regulations. This influences design, fabric and heating systems used. This is a clear example of a transition risk influencing the homes we build. Our internal teams, including Group Technical and Commercial engage internally and with the supply chain, industry peers, trade bodies and Government to ensure readiness. Examples of physical risks influencing our product include warmer summers increasing the risk of overheating and greater frequency and severity of extreme weather increasing the risk of flooding. The potential impact of overheating could be significant, particularly under higher-temperature climate scenarios. If not alleviated appropriately, it could negatively impact comfort levels and air quality in the home, as well as customers' health. In response to this risk, all homes undergo an initial overheating risk assessment during the design stage. Homes at risk are then subject to dynamic overheating modelling with mitigation measures incorporated. To mitigate against the risk of flooding, developments implement robust drainage strategies and include nature-based solutions such as swales and attenuation ponds. There are also

opportunities that arise from climate change, including driving the business to innovate and become more operationally efficient. For example, new energy-efficient homes may become more desirable as consumer preferences shift towards more sustainable options. There continue to be mortgage lenders that offer 'green mortgage' products, which may further increase demand for energy efficient homes. Timescale: Short to long term for transition risk. Long term for physical risk. Short to long term for the opportunity.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The business strategy relating to our supply chain is influenced by both transition and physical risks. We have set a science-based target to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions intensity by 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and to reach net zero across our value chain by 2045. Scope 3 GHG emissions from our supply chain are approximately a third of our value chain emissions. Supply chain engagement will be critical in order to achieve our targets. With the significant GHG emissions in our supply chain, carbon pricing mechanisms are a clear risk that could result in increased costs of materials. To reduce this risk we regularly engage with key suppliers on what they are doing to both reduce emissions and adapt to a changing climate. We continue to engage with our supply chain to improve the accuracy of emissions data and to research materials that are lower in embodied carbon. The supply chain will play a critical role in decarbonising our business and the wider economy. Physical risks can also cause potential disruption within our supply chain (e.g. supplier manufacturing plants located in areas subject to high physical risk from climate change), which could impact the availability, cost and delivery of materials to our sites. Recent examples include the threat to timber supply from forest fires and the greater likelihood of disease and pests causing harm to forests. Physical risks can result in reduced supplies, impacting prices, or delays in receiving materials, leading to project delays. This risk is considered in our climate-related risk assessment. Timescales: Transition risks are likely to be within the medium term. We may see a greater impact from physical climate-related risks within the supply chain in the long term.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities influence our strategy around research and development. For example, a significant amount of R&D is going into our preparations for the Future Homes Standard and delivering zero carbon-ready homes, which will require changes to the building fabric and new technologies. Inter-departmental work streams trial updated building fabrics and technologies to evaluate energy performance, buildability and user experience. We are also engaging with specialist energy and carbon consultants to model different fabric and technology options to understand their impact on energy consumption and both operational and embodied GHG emissions. We trialled the use of HVO biodiesel to power our generators and telehandlers on construction sites, gradually increasing the number of sites using this fuel. HVO is significantly lower in carbon emissions than white or red diesel. We also engage with our plant hire and manufacturing companies to review options for electric and hydrogen powered plant. The timescale is short to medium term for our investment in R&D.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our operations are influenced by both climate-related risks and opportunities. Interim SBTi targets require a 60% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 55% reduction in scope 3 intensity by 2030 from a 2019 base year, supporting mitigation of carbon pricing and fossil fuel cost volatility. Operational measures include optimising generator use, increasing HVO usage and procuring renewable electricity for offices and sites, reducing scope 1 emissions and market-based scope 2 emissions significantly. Physical risks, such as extreme weather and heat, are managed through robust health, safety and environmental procedures, ensuring business continuity and resilience and employee wellbeing. Operational efficiency also presents opportunities to reduce emissions and costs, contributing to progress towards net zero by 2045. Timescale: transition risk and opportunity relating to resource efficiency is short to medium term. The physical risks impacting operations tend towards the long term.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Indirect Costs: Climate-related risks and opportunities have a low to moderate impact on indirect costs in the short to medium term. Key factors include: - Use of consultants to model solutions for zero carbon-ready homes and address overheating and flood risks. - R&D costs associated with compliance with emerging regulations, such as the Future Homes Standard. These costs support our operational and strategic preparedness for both transition and physical climate risks. Direct Costs: Climate-related risks and opportunities have a low to moderate impact on direct costs in the short to medium term. Key factors include: - Fuel and energy costs on construction sites, including diesel and HVO biodiesel, driven by carbon pricing and fossil fuel price volatility. - Higher material and technology costs to deliver lower-carbon homes. - Potential damage to materials and infrastructure from more frequent severe weather events. We review these costs at the project level and incorporate forecasts for policy driven cost increases, such as those arising from Future Homes Standard compliance, into land appraisals. Enhanced monitoring and management of diesel use have already reduced consumption and associated emissions. Revenues: Emerging regulations and customer demand influence revenues over the short to long term. Transition and physical risks, including supply chain and infrastructure constraints, could delay projects and affect revenue. Opportunities exist through growing demand for energy efficient, low carbon homes; for example, green mortgages may increase customer interest and affordability. Capital Expenditures: Flood risk and changing precipitation patterns represent a long term physical risk. We conduct flood risk assessments prior to land acquisition and integrate mitigation measures into land valuations, keeping current impacts low. Regulations such as the Future Homes Standard also increase build costs, which are factored into capital planning and land appraisals. Our financial planning spans a three-year period, with short term measures aligning to operational efficiencies and medium to long term measures addressing emerging regulations and physical risks.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal process

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

544800000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

95

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

97

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Our methodology for assessing alignment with our climate transition focuses on the energy performance of the homes we deliver. Currently, around 95% of our housing revenue is derived from homes that achieve an Environmental Impact Rating of A or B, as assessed under UK Building Regulations. These ratings demonstrate that the vast majority of our product portfolio is already aligned with lower operational carbon outcomes. Looking ahead, as the transition to all electric homes continues, we anticipate that 100% of our housing revenue will be aligned with the transition to net zero for the 'use of sold product' element of our greenhouse gas emissions. This is a particularly material area, as it currently accounts for over half of our total value chain emissions.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>The Group invests in the research and development of our homes to meet emerging regulations aimed at decarbonising the industry.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

48

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

50

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group continues to research opportunities to improve the building fabric of our homes together with new technologies, including heating technology, in preparation for updates to Building Regulations and the Future Homes Standard. This includes engagement with suppliers and energy assessors to research the potential carbon emission impacts of different building fabrics and technologies. We also continue to review the embodied carbon of building materials, which account for around a third of our carbon footprint. The aforementioned research will play a crucial role in reducing our upstream and downstream scope 3 emissions and as this accounts for 99% of our carbon footprint, it aligns with our net zero commitment. To reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions, we continue to research, and rollout where feasible, low carbon solutions for site operations, such as electric plant and equipment, solar powered street lights and alternative fuels.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

While we are not disclosing specific data on changes in our water-related CAPEX and OPEX for the reporting year, we anticipate these costs may increase over time due to the growing emphasis on water efficiency and evolving regulatory requirements. We implement sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) on many of our sites as part of our approach to flood mitigation and water management. Water efficient fittings are installed as standard in our homes, helping to reduce water consumption. Flood mitigation remains a crucial element of our site designs, and we continue to invest in solutions that manage water effectively. Regarding OPEX, although our

construction processes use a relatively small amount of water, we recognise that water costs are likely to rise. This is due to increasing water demand and the need for infrastructure upgrades within the water industry. We will continue to monitor these factors and manage water usage and associated costs across our operations.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are prioritising other mechanisms, while continuing to monitor regulatory trends and best practice.

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

At present, we do not apply an internal price to environmental externalities. However, our environmental impacts are actively managed through established policies, initiatives and science-based targets (SBTs). Emission reductions are further incentivised through mechanisms such as our RCF facility and LTIP remuneration awards, which link performance to sustainability outcomes. While we continue to monitor the potential benefits of internal pricing, implementing such a system would require additional resources and operational capacity that are currently prioritised elsewhere. We take our environmental impacts seriously and continue to monitor developments in this area. We are maintaining a watching brief on internal pricing, particularly in relation to regulatory trends and industry best practice. As our organisation grows and capabilities expand, we will reassess whether internal pricing mechanisms can further support our sustainability goals and risk management processes.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

While we recognise the importance of smallholders, engaging with them on environmental issues is not an immediate strategic priority for our business at this time. Our current focus is on managing and mitigating environmental impacts within our direct operations and key supply chain relationships, where we can have the most impact.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers are classified as having potentially substantive forest-related impacts where they provide timber or timber products for our developments. Our Sustainable Timber Policy requires suppliers to provide sustainable certified timber (e.g. FSC and PEFC). Timber suppliers are audited annually to monitor compliance and manage risks of deforestation or ecosystem conversion.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 26-50%

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Regulatory compliance
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We focus on suppliers based on their potential climate-related impact. By reviewing procurement spend alongside the emissions they are responsible for, as informed by our embodied carbon assessments, we target suppliers with the largest potential environmental impact and those that pose the greatest risk in our transition to net zero. This approach ensures that we focus on suppliers whose carbon emissions are most significant to our business operations, helping us mitigate both business and environmental risks. For instance, we recently reviewed TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) responses from key suppliers who contribute significantly to our greenhouse gas emissions. Regulatory compliance is also crucial. As the UK housebuilding industry is heavily regulated, we work closely with our suppliers to ensure that our materials, home designs and technologies meet compliance requirements. This partnership helps ensure our homes remain high quality, comfortable and energy efficient, aligning with both legal standards and customer expectations. Additionally, we prioritise strategic suppliers we have Group Agreements with, requiring them to actively engage with the Supply Chain Sustainability School. This platform provides free resources and learning on a wide range of sustainability issues, and we encourage our suppliers to take advantage of these tools to continuously improve their sustainability performance.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritise engagement with timber suppliers based on the criteria set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which requires timber to be sourced from FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) certified forests. This policy helps ensure that our timber comes from sustainable sources and mitigates the risk of deforestation within our supply chain. To monitor compliance, we audit suppliers who procure timber to assess their adherence to our policy. The results of these audits guide us in prioritising further engagement with specific suppliers. Several factors can trigger further engagement, such as a break in the chain of custody due to lack of relevant certification, incorrect invoicing that does not meet FSC or PEFC requirements or a significant volume of timber sourced from high risk countries. When issues arise, we prioritise suppliers with the highest procurement spend, as they pose the greatest potential risk to the business and our sustainability objectives. By focusing on these suppliers, we can address compliance gaps and ensure that our supply chain continues to meet both environmental and business requirements.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For water, we prioritise engagement with suppliers of water fittings and appliances. This helps us understand the efficiency of current products on the market and anticipate future innovations, ensuring our homes remain water efficient and aligned with evolving standards and customer expectations.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Group maintains several policies and procedures that outline expectations for our supply chain partners, both to protect themselves and safeguard the Group's reputation and assets. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct establish clear environmental, ethical and social obligations for our partners. Adherence to the Group's Supply Chain Code of Conduct is a contractual requirement for all supply chain partners.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Group maintains several policies and procedures that outline expectations for our supply chain partners, both to protect themselves and safeguard the Group's reputation and assets. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy, Sustainable Timber Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct establish clear environmental, ethical and social obligations for our partners. Adherence to the Group's Supply Chain Code of Conduct is a contractual requirement for all supply chain partners.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Group maintains several policies and procedures that outline expectations for our supply chain partners, both to protect themselves and safeguard the Group's reputation and assets. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct establish clear environmental, ethical and social obligations for our partners. Adherence to the Group's Supply Chain Code of Conduct is a contractual requirement for all supply chain partners.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have a Supply Chain Code of Conduct (the Code) which all suppliers, subcontractors and consultants are required to adhere to. The Code explicitly references our expectation of our Supply Chain Partners to reduce energy, water and fuel consumption and to consider low carbon and renewable technologies where possible. The Code also requires that our supply chain partners fully comply with the ethos and objectives set out in our Climate Change Policy and sets out our expectation for them to monitor, quantify and report on GHG emissions. The Code also sets out expectations around reducing our impact on natural resources. Supply chain partners are required to consider: - How to minimise the use of materials and the production of waste - How to maximise the re-use, recycling and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation materials - The use of reclaimed products and materials, and those with a high-recycled content where feasible - The use of materials with lower embodied carbon. A requirement to adhere to, and act in accordance with, our Supply Chain Code of Conduct is included in our standard conditions for the purchase of goods, contracts, and framework agreements with suppliers and subcontractors. The Code is also publicly available on the Crest Nicholson corporate website.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

Other, please specify :Annual timber audit questionnaire

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have a Supply Chain Code of Conduct (the Code) which all suppliers, subcontractors and consultants are required to adhere to. The Code explicitly references the requirement for supply chain partners who supply timber products to comply with our Sustainable Timber Policy. This includes providing all required certification documents to prove timber legality and provenance. The Code also confirms that we undertake a detailed annual audit of our timber procurement and supply chain partners that supply timber products are required to participate. In our most recent audit, 99.4% of our timber was assessed as either FSC or PEFC certified, with the remainder compliant with UKTR.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Adherence to our Supply Chain Code of Conduct and compliance with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Fines and penalties
- Other, please specify :SHE team site visits to monitor compliance with environmental procedures

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have a Supply Chain Code of Conduct (the Code) which all suppliers, subcontractors and consultants are required to adhere to. The Code explicitly references our expectation that Supply Chain Partners conduct their operations in an environmentally responsible manner and comply with all applicable environmental laws, including those relating to water protection. Partners must take all reasonable measures to mitigate adverse impacts that their products, services and operations may have on the environment, including risks of water pollution. On our sites, we maintain strict procedures to minimise and mitigate pollution risks, including controls to prevent contaminated runoff, appropriate storage of fuels and responsible waste management. All Supply Chain Partners working on or visiting our sites are required to comply with these best practices and site-specific risk mitigation measures. Compliance is monitored by our Safety, Health & Environment (SHE) team through regular site visits and inspections to ensure that environmental procedures are being followed. In addition, we monitor fines, penalties and enforcement action issued by regulators as an external check to confirm that serious pollution incidents have not occurred.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Other capacity building activity, please specify :Supplier engagement with the Supply Chain Sustainability School

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our engagement with suppliers addresses climate change by incorporating climate-related considerations into our annual timber audit. In addition to requesting data on timber volume, type, origin and certification status, we seek information on suppliers' perceptions of climate-related risks and how these may affect their timber procurement. This helps us understand potential vulnerabilities in our supply chain due to climate impacts, such as changes in timber availability or quality. By maintaining dialogue with suppliers, we aim to mitigate climate risks and enhance the resilience of our sourcing practices in response to climate change.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Mitigating climate risk

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Other information collection activity, please specify :Annual timber audit containing timber volume, timber type, location and certification information.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our engagement with suppliers focuses on mitigating the risk of deforestation by driving adherence to our Sustainable Timber Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct. We conduct an annual timber audit, requesting detailed information on the volume, type, origin and certification status of the timber they supply. This direct engagement enables us to verify that timber is sourced responsibly and supports our commitment to using deforestation-free materials.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Adherence to the Group's Sustainable Timber Policy and Supply Chain Code of Conduct, mitigating the risk of deforestation.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Approximately two thirds of the lifecycle emissions from our homes arise during the in-use phase, with significant variations in consumption depending on how the homes are used. Research indicates that energy efficiency is becoming increasingly important to prospective buyers, and as energy costs rise and awareness of climate change grows, these concerns are likely to remain a priority for our customers. Engaging with our customers is essential to ensure they fully understand the energy efficient features of their homes and how to use them effectively to minimise water and energy consumption, as well as associated emissions. We use several methods to engage with our customers on these issues. Our Sales teams are well-versed in the energy saving features of our homes and explain them to potential buyers during the purchasing journey. When customers move in, we offer home demonstrations where our teams explain how to use the home as efficiently as possible, helping them save on energy bills and reduce their carbon footprint. For example, we demonstrate how to optimise the heating system and set thermostats to recommended levels, alongside advice on other technical features of the home. Any additional questions can be addressed by our customer service teams, and we also provide information on the sustainable features of our homes on our corporate website.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A measure of success is our customer satisfaction scores and comments on our home demonstrations and the quality of the home. Customers are asked to complete a satisfaction survey, via a third party, approximately eight weeks after moving into their new home. Currently, over 94% of our customers were positive about their home demonstration experience.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with investors and shareholders to ensure they are informed about how we manage environmental risks, dependencies, impacts and opportunities, which includes responsible timber sourcing. Investors expect businesses to address these issues to manage financial and reputational risks effectively. Our engagement includes providing updates in our annual report and ESG Data Handbook, where we outline our commitments to responsible timber sourcing and report on our performance against these goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement is to give investors confidence that we are proactively managing environmental risks, including deforestation, in our supply chain. This helps them assess the sustainability and resilience of our business. While measuring success is challenging, one indicator includes the maintenance of our ESG ratings over time in various benchmarks.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Crest Nicholson's calculations and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions have been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, following the 'operational control' consolidation approach, whereby the company accounts for 100 percent of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Crest Nicholson's calculations and reporting of forests-related data have been prepared using the 'operational control' consolidation approach, whereby the company accounts for timber used within its operations over which it has control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Crest Nicholson's calculations and reporting of water-related data have been prepared using the 'operational control' consolidation approach, whereby the company accounts for water consumption and discharges from operations over which it has control.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Scope 2 emissions reported as both market-based and location-based in our Annual Report 2024 and in our ESG Data Handbook.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6721

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions arise from the combustion of natural gas, biogas, gas oil, biodiesel HVO and LPG, and the use of refrigerants. These fuels are consumed in the Head Office, divisional offices, construction sites and site offices for the purposes of space heating, operation of construction mobile plant, vehicles, and on-site generators. The UK Government conversion factors are used to convert the energy and fuel data to tCO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1737.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of grid electricity across construction sites, Head Office, divisional offices and site offices for the purposes of running operations. The UK Government conversion factors are used to convert the electricity and heat data to tCO2e.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1171.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of grid electricity across construction sites, Head Office, divisional offices and site offices for the purposes of running operations. Supplier specific fuel mix data is used to convert the kWh data to tCO₂e.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

122094.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions relating to purchased goods and services are currently calculated using a spend based approach. Spend data is broken down into product categories that align with the Quantis scope 3 evaluator tool. The relevant conversion factors are then applied. Purchased goods and services includes emissions associated with our supply chain that are not accounted for in our material bill of quantities for our homes.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

100023.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods includes all material included in our bill of quantities. For example, this includes bricks, blocks, roof tiles, timber, steel etc. The OneClick LCA tool was used to convert material quantities to carbon emissions. The tool uses Environmental Product Declarations where available, and generic UK industry averages otherwise.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2193.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel and energy related activities includes emissions associated with well to tank and transmission and distribution losses. The data related to these emissions is associated with both meter readings and data provided directly by our suppliers. The UK Government conversion factors are used to convert the energy and fuel data to tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6168.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution related emissions were included in the OneClick LCA output based on material quantity data, and industry average modes of transport, loading factors, and average distances based on material type.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All waste data is provided by the waste management companies we use. UK Government carbon conversion factors were used to calculate the emissions associated with the relevant disposal methods of our office and site construction waste.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

756.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 business travel data is associated with employee owned vehicles and public transport. Mileage data is obtained from our expense claim system and multiplied by the relevant carbon conversion figure using the UK Government carbon conversion factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Commuting data is obtained via an annual employee survey to determine mode of transport and distance travelled. The data is then multiplied by the relevant emissions factor from the UK Government carbon conversion factors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crest Nicholson has no upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crest Nicholson does not have any downstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crest Nicholson does not have any downstream processing of sold products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

442223.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions arising from both regulated and unregulated energy consumed in the home over a 60-year period. The annual emissions associated with regulated energy of each completed home was calculated by multiplying the DER (dwelling emissions rate) of each completed home by its floor area. The DER is the annual CO2 emissions associated with regulated energy used within a home and is calculated in line with Building Regulations. The emissions from all homes was multiplied by 60 years, which is a hypothetical lifespan of a home. Decarbonisation of the grid was taken into account based on future energy projections from the BEIS Green Book. In the absence of actual unregulated energy data we followed the RICS professional statement for whole life carbon assessment for the built environment which states that unregulated energy demand should be equal to regulated energy demand, and modulated this to account for residential energy end-use, rather than commercial buildings at which the RICS guidance was aimed.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4004.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

End of life treatment of goods related emissions were included in the OneClick LCA output based on material quantity data.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crest Nicholson does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crest Nicholson does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No investments other than those already accounted for in scopes 1 and 2.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

10/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*No other downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2030

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Scope 1 covers fuel use in the following areas - site fuel related to generators and machinery used on site, fleet fuel, office and manufacturing mechanical system refrigerant volumes. The primary data is sourced from invoices from suppliers and fuel card data for company cars. Depending on the fuel type, the activity for energy consumed is multiplied by the appropriate emissions factors from DEFRA and divided by 1000 to calculate the carbon tonne equivalent.
[Fixed row]*

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1075

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We source our electricity from renewable sources backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) wherever possible. For calculating and reporting location-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply electricity consumption by the relevant UK BEIS emissions factor. For market-based reporting, we use the tariff-specific environmental impact (gCO₂e/kWh), which reflects the supplier's fuel mix, multiplied by the electricity consumption. Where supplier-specific data is not available, we apply the UK residual grid mix emissions factor, which represents the emissions and generation remaining once energy attribute certificates such as REGOs have been removed.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

78889

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions relating to purchased goods and services are currently calculated using a spend-based approach. Spend data is broken down into product categories that align with the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool. The relevant conversion factors are then applied. Purchased goods and services includes emissions associated with our supply chain that are not accounted for in our material bill of quantities for our homes.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

63627

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods includes all material included in our bill of quantities. For example, this includes bricks, blocks, roof tiles, timber, steel etc. The OneClick LCA tool was used to convert material quantities to carbon emissions. The tool uses Environmental Product Declarations where available, and generic UK industry averages otherwise.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1011

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel and energy related activities includes emissions associated with well to tank and transmission and distribution losses. The data related to these emissions is associated with both meter readings and data provided directly by our suppliers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3503

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution related emissions were included in the OneClick LCA output based on material quantity data, and industry average modes of transport, loading factors, and average distances based on material type.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

74

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

All waste data is provided by our waste management companies. UK government carbon conversion factors were used to calculate the emissions associated with the relevant disposal methods of our office and site construction waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

668

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 business travel data is associated with employee owned vehicles and public transport. Mileage data is obtained from our expense claim system and multiplied by the relevant carbon conversion figure using the UK government's carbon conversion factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

723

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Commuting data is obtained via an annual employee survey to determine mode of transport and distance travelled. The data is then multiplied by the relevant emissions factor from the UK government's carbon conversion factors.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Group has no upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Group has no downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Group has no old products as they sell homes.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

255415

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions arising from both regulated and unregulated energy consumed in the home over a 60-year period. The annual emissions associated with regulated energy of each completed home was calculated by multiplying the DER (dwelling emissions rate) of each completed home by its floor area. The DER is the annual CO2 emissions associated with regulated energy used within a home and is calculated in line with Building Regulations. The emissions from all homes was multiplied by 60 years, which is a hypothetical lifespan of a home. Decarbonisation of the grid was taken into account based on future energy projections from the BEIS Green Book. In the absence of actual unregulated energy data we followed the RICS professional statement for whole life carbon assessment for the built environment

which states that unregulated energy demand should be equal to regulated energy demand, and modulated this to account for residential energy end-use, rather than commercial buildings at which the RICS guidance was aimed.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2435

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

End of life treatment of goods related emissions were included in the OneClick LCA output based on material quantity data.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Group has no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream Scope 3 emissions are relevant to the Group.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream Scope 3 emissions are relevant to the Group.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Crest Nicholson Verification Report FY2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Crest Nicholson Verification Report FY2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Crest Nicholson Verification Report FY2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group maintained its procurement of renewable electricity, accounting for around 85% of total electricity in 2024. However, as this section reports location-based emissions, the increase does not impact our reported location-based emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

481

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions reduction activities included resource efficiency on site, utilising lower carbon HVO fuel and incorporating solar powered streetlights on some developments. The 481 tCO₂e aligns with the scope 1 and 2 initiatives detailed in section 7.55. This is a 13% reduction against our 2023 (prior year) scope 1 and 2 emissions figure of 3,803 tCO₂e.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

217

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The overall reduction in scope 1 and 2 is partly related to the number of home completions falling in 2024 (1,873 in 2024 compared to 2,020 in 2023).

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations in 2024.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	798.6	<i>The Group's biogenic emissions are calculated from HVO Biodiesel used as on-site fuel.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2011.79

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

16.08

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2030	1075	354

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Construction sites	1624
Row 2	Offices	49
Row 3	Business travel	357.2

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Construction sites	1001.19	19.63
Row 2	Offices	73.4	0
Row 3	Business Travel	0	334.2

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2030

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1075

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

100% of the Group's emissions fall into the 'Consolidated accounting group' as there are no other entities.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3263.83

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9938.19

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

13202.02

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4385.62

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

845.86

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5231.48

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7649.45

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10784.05

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

18433.50

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3263.83

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1990.94

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1272.89

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biodiesel HVO on construction sites. All biodiesel is certified as 100% HVO based of the renewable Fuel Declaration provided by a renewable fuel assurance scheme (Speedy Hire Ltd). The Feedstock holds ISCC certification.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson's operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson's operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson's operations.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6306.96

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

3847.25

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2459.72

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Motor gasoline used in vehicles, diesel used for plant and equipment on site and in vehicles, and LPG.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3631.23

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of natural gas used in offices and on site.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant to Crest Nicholson's operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13202.03

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5838.19

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7363.82

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuels consumed by Crest Nicholson in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable electricity associated with tariffs for our offices are sourced from wind, solar and tidal. Renewable electricity associated with tariffs for our sites are based on a mix on supplier generated electricity and partnering with wind farms.

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4385.62

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The 4,385.62 MWh is electricity sourced from green tariffs via our energy suppliers. The renewable consumption is backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) and has been assured by our assurance provider. The information on the commissioning year of generation facilities is not available for us to disclose. [Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5231.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5838.19

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7363.84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18433.52
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

5.02

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3105

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

618.2

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

The revenue and the Group level emissions fell in 2024 compared to 2023.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CRES-UNI-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

10/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6720.6

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1737.2

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8457.800

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

10/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3383.120

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2164

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1083

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3247.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

102.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. The breakdown of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are as follows: Scope 1: Crest Nicholson's scope 1 emissions arise from the combustion of natural gas, biogas, gas oil, biodiesel HVO, LPG, the use of refrigerants and group operated fleet. These fuels are consumed in the Head Office, divisional offices, construction sites and site offices for the purposes of space heating, operation of construction mobile plant, vehicles, and on-site generators. Scope 2: Crest Nicholson's scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of grid electricity across its construction sites, Head Office, divisional offices and site offices for the purposes of running operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with limiting temperature rise to 1.5C. The target guides our strategy on emissions reduction activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Crest Nicholson are taking many steps to reduce emissions in line with the Group's science-based targets: - Short term: - The Group aims to procure 100% renewable energy by 2025 - Reduce waste intensity by 15% in 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline. - Medium term: - Reduce scope 3 GHG emissions intensity by 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. - Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 60% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. - Increase proportion of homes with an Environmental Impact Rating A and B (90% A rated by 2027). - Long term: - Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2019 base year. - Reduce scope 3 GHG emissions intensity 97% by 2045 from a 2019 base year. - Reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2045.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CRES-UNI-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :per sq. m completed floor area

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

10/31/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.462494

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.378889

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.008307

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.023366

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.000174

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.002864

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.002896

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

1.675143

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.015168

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

2.5693010000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

2.5693010000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

10/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

1.1561854500

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

23

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.464872

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.374937

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.005957

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.020641

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.000436

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.003934

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.004261

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

1.50509

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.014346

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

2.3944740000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

2.3944740000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.37

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of scope 3 emission, which include: 1. Purchased goods and services, 2. Capital goods, 3. Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2), 4. Upstream transportation and distribution, 5. Waste generated in operations, 6. Business travel, 7. Employee commuting, 11. Use of sold products, and 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity in line with a well below 2C scenario.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 3 emissions: Use of sold products is the largest contributor to the Group's scope 3 emissions, being the emissions arising from the energy consumed by the occupants of the house over a 60-year calculation period. Energy consumption is split between regulated and unregulated consumption. Upcoming changes to UK Building Regulations (Part L uplift, and the Future Homes Standard) are expected to reduce the emissions from regulated energy consumption by over 75%% in new homes from 2026/27. Unregulated energy consumption arises from plug in appliances in the home during the 60-year calculation period so these will reduce in line with the UK electricity grid. The business is contributing to reducing unregulated energy consumption through effective customer communication. Lower carbon alternatives for particularly carbon-intensive materials such as concrete blocks, bricks, roof tiles, concrete foundations are discussed and investigated with our suppliers. We are engaging with suppliers and the wider industry regarding the provision of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) to improve accuracy of embodied carbon calculations, and to gain a better understanding of supplier carbon commitments and targets. The Group is also an active participant in the Future Homes Hub (FHH). The FHH brings the industry together to explore opportunities to achieve positive environmental and social outcomes, including reducing embodied and whole life carbon across the housebuilding sector. Further opportunities to reduce scope 3 emissions include increasing the proportion of timber frame homes to reduce embodied carbon and utilising offsite manufactured components that generate less waste onsite and encouraging contractors on site to use lower carbon alternative fuels, likely to be HVO in the short term.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero targets
- Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

10/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2139.755

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

32

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

10/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

85

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

77.94

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our carbon emissions target is location-based, so this target does not count towards our combined scope 1 and 2 emissions target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The business is targeting procurement of 100% renewable electricity by 2025 and covers all the electricity we directly procure. The % renewable electricity in the reporting year was 84.5%.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To increase our procurement of renewable electricity to 100%, supporting a reduction in our scope 2 market based emissions.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group is working towards increasing the amount of energy purchased on low carbon tariffs year on year, specifically using REGOs. The total energy consumed on low carbon tariffs increased by ~300,000 kWh in 2024 but overall electricity increased at a higher rate. The increase of ~700,000 kWh of total energy consumption in 2024 compared to 2023 made the % share of low carbon tariffs lower.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

metric tons of waste generated

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :per 100m2 completed floor area

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

10/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

9.64

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

10/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

8.19

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

7.15

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

171.7241379310

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is not part of a current emissions target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target relates to construction waste from our sites and does not include office waste. Almost all waste is generated on our sites, so this target covers the vast majority of waste produced across the business. The target aims to achieve a 15% reduction in tonnes/100m2 completed floor area by 2025, from a base year of 2019.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reduce waste across our operations.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

- Prioritised waste reduction and material use efficiency - Maintained strong waste segregation practices, diverting 98% of waste from landfill. - Utilise a pallet return scheme saw 23,763 pallets collected for repair, re-use or recycling. - Implement waste management training for sites.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

10/31/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Crest Nicholson Net Zero Certificate.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and includes all emissions associated with our value chain. Scope 1 emissions: Combustion of natural gas, biogas, gas oil, biodiesel HVO and LPG, the use of refrigerants and group operated fleet. These fuels are consumed in the Head Office, divisional offices, construction sites and site offices for the purposes of space heating, operation of construction mobile plant, vehicles, and on-site generators. Scope 2 emissions: Consumption of grid electricity across its construction sites, Head Office, divisional offices and site offices for the purposes of running operations. Scope 3 emissions: 1. Purchased goods and services, 2. Capital goods, 3. Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2), 4. Upstream transportation and distribution, 5. Waste generated in operations, 6. Business travel, 7. Employee commuting, 11. Use of sold products, and 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To achieve net zero across the Group's value chain by 2045.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are researching opportunities for neutralising emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

GHG emissions across our value chain are calculated on an annual basis, with progress against our net zero target monitored each year. We continuously review opportunities to enhance data quality and improve calculation methodologies. A full review of the target will be completed within the 5 year time frame set out by the SBTi.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	4	266
Implementation commenced	1	1071
Implemented	4	704
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

During the reporting year, we installed solar-powered streetlights across two developments. Each unit incorporates a photovoltaic panel and battery storage, enabling the lights to operate entirely off grid. Based on the manufacturer's stated wattage and expected operating hours, we estimated the annual power consumption of the lights and compared this with equivalent grid-supplied electricity. The analysis indicates an avoidance of over 6,000 kWh of grid electricity, corresponding to just over 1 tCO₂e using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2025). By substituting grid electricity with on site renewable generation, the initiative delivers a measurable reduction in Scope 2 emissions associated with external lighting across our developments.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

480

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

130000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, we achieved a significant reduction in diesel consumption across our construction sites compared to 2023. While lower completions contributed in part, the primary drivers were: Fuel substitution: Transition from white diesel to lower carbon hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), which accounted for 46% of total site fuel consumption. Reduced reliance on generators: Increased efficiency through regular fuel and plant reporting, which provided good visibility of fuel use and costs, enabling site teams to identify and implement fuel saving practices. As a result, total emissions from site fuel use decreased by 33% year-on-year, equivalent to a saving of 480 tCO₂e. On an intensity basis, emissions fell by 28% per home completed. The emissions reduction was calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2024), applying separate emission factors for diesel and HVO to reflect the carbon benefit of fuel substitution. The investment associated with this initiative is reported as the additional cost incurred from purchasing HVO compared to white diesel.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

885000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, we achieved a significant reduction in construction waste generation compared to 2023. This was delivered through enhanced on site practices guided by our Waste Management Policy, alongside increased engagement with site teams to improve segregation, handling, and disposal efficiency. On an intensity basis, waste per 100m² of completed homes fell from 10.15 tonnes in 2023 to 7.15 tonnes in 2024. Applying UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2024) to the change in waste volumes, this reduction corresponds to an avoided 41 tCO₂e. This outcome reflects both operational efficiencies and stronger site level awareness of waste impacts, supporting improved environmental performance across developments.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Building fabric and technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

355000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, a growing proportion of our completed homes were delivered in line with the updated interim Part L 2021 Building Regulations. These regulations require improved fabric efficiency and low carbon technologies, resulting in a lower Dwelling Emission Rate (DER, expressed in kgCO₂/m²/year) compared with homes built under the previous standard. By applying the DER improvement to the floor area of homes completed in 2024, we estimate an annual operational emissions saving of 183 tCO₂e for customers occupying these homes. This calculation is based on the difference in modelled emissions between homes delivered under the prior

regulations and those delivered under Part L 2021, multiplied by the actual number of homes completed to Part L 2021 in the reporting year. Using the industry convention of a 60-year design life for new homes, the cumulative avoided emissions are equivalent to over 10,000 tCO₂e. As more homes are completed under Part L 2021, and subsequently the Future Homes Standard, these annual and lifetime savings will continue to increase.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with, and where possible exceeding, current Building Regulations which are designed to drive down carbon emissions of new homes. Crest Nicholson also meets, and where possible exceeds, local planning requirements which means that many of our developments exceed Building Regulations. The business is investing in research and development into cost-effective, consumer-friendly solutions to achieve homes that are zero carbon ready and meet the Future Homes Standard.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Executive Leadership Team are incentivised to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions through the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). Group and divisional colleagues are incentivised to reduce waste through the annual bonus scheme. Employees who receive a car benefit are incentivised to reduce their vehicle emissions through a financial bonus for driving a lower-emission vehicle.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees are engaged on sustainability through the Group intranet, emails, meetings and site visits. Divisional business units receive regular data on energy, fuel and waste to monitor performance and identify opportunities for improvement. Ongoing engagement includes sharing waste and GHG emissions performance updates, along with good practice examples of energy and fuel reduction initiatives, helping to build support for further efficiency gains.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects identified as having potential for yielding cost and carbon savings are assigned specific budgets and resources. Budget is also provided for R&D into new heating technologies and compliance with future Building Regulations and the Future Homes Standard.

[Add row]

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

(7.72.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

- Yes, quantitative assessment

(7.72.2) Comment

We conducted life cycle emissions assessment on a benchmark house type as part of our scope 3 emissions inventory in 2021 and conducted further emissions analysis during 2023. We are also members of a Future Homes Hub (FHH) workstream on whole life carbon and utilised the whole life carbon calculator created by the FHH to undertake further life cycle analysis in 2024. The FHH brings together representatives across the construction sector designed to refine the methodology for assessing the life cycle emissions associated with home building together with the ongoing development of a tool to calculate whole life cycle emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

- On a case by case basis

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

- Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

(7.72.1.5) Comment

Scope 3 GHG emissions account for around 99% of our overall carbon footprint. Approximately two-thirds of these emissions are associated with the operational use of the home (downstream emissions), while a third relates to the upstream emissions (embodied carbon of the materials we use to build homes). Downstream

emissions are expected to fall significantly with the implementation of the Future Homes Standard. However, this may have an impact on the upstream emissions. For example, increasing insulation to improve energy efficiency reduces downstream emissions but may raise upstream emissions due to the materials used. As operational emissions decrease, upstream emissions will form a larger proportion of our carbon footprint. To address this, we conduct Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) to evaluate the full emissions impact. LCAs are an important tool in both quantifying GHG emissions and identifying opportunities for emissions reductions across the value chain. We have completed LCAs on a selection of house types and the findings can help refine future design and material choices.

[Fixed row]

(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization’s new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

(7.72.2.1) Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions

Select from:

Yes

(7.72.2.2) Comment

An embodied carbon assessment was completed on a selection of standard house types. The assessment included substructure, superstructure and finishes for the modules A1-A5 and C1-C4. The analysis used material quantities for the selected house type, which were run through the embodied carbon calculator, OneClick LCA. Other building elements are accounted for under purchased goods and services using a spend-based carbon conversion approach.

[Fixed row]

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2023

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

2023 assessment

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 2 – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

449

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

(7.72.3.11) Comment

An embodied carbon assessment was completed on one of our most popular detached house types. The assessment included substructure, superstructure and finishes for the modules A1-A5 and C1-C4. The analysis used material quantities for the selected house type, which were run through the embodied carbon calculator, OneClick LCA. Other building elements are accounted for under purchased goods and services using a spend-based carbon conversion approach.

Row 2

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

- Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

- New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

2022 assessment

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

- Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 2 – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

349

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

(7.72.3.11) Comment

An embodied carbon assessment was completed on our benchmark standard house type. The assessment included substructure, superstructure and finishes for the modules A1-A5 and C1-C4. The analysis used material quantities for the selected house type, which were run through the embodied carbon calculator, OneClick LCA. Other building elements are accounted for under purchased goods and services using a spend-based carbon conversion approach.

Row 3

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2024

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

2024 Assessment

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 2 – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO₂e per the denominator unit)

444

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

(7.72.3.11) Comment

An embodied carbon assessment was completed on a detached standard house type. The assessment included substructure, superstructure and finishes for the modules A1-A5. The analysis used the Future Homes Hub's embodied carbon calculator.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Internal reporting of home completions based on the UK Government's Standard Assessment Procedure

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Homes with Environmental Impact Rating of A and B as assessed by the Government's Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP).

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

All our homes are designed and built to promote sustainable lifestyle choices and help reduce our customers' carbon footprints. This is achieved through a combination of energy efficient design features and low carbon technologies. Homes are equipped with water efficient fittings and high levels of insulation to minimise both energy and water usage. Additionally, many homes incorporate renewable and low carbon technologies, such as solar photovoltaic panels and waste water heat recovery, further reducing operational carbon emissions. Every home we construct is required to have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), which rates both energy efficiency and environmental impact (carbon emissions) on a scale from A (most efficient, lowest carbon) to G. In 2024, 80% of our homes (including houses and apartments) achieved an EPC energy efficiency rating of A or B, and 95% received an A or B environmental impact rating. Our homes are also eligible for green mortgage products, which typically require an EPC rating of A or B. We are committed to continuously improving the sustainability of our homes and developments to align with evolving low carbon standards and stakeholder expectations.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

95

[Add row]

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Row 1

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local government standard, please specify :Planning Policy Statement 1: Eco Towns defines net zero as "over a year the net carbon dioxide emissions from all energy sources within the buildings on the development as a whole are zero or below".

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

1

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

No

(7.77.1.7) Comment

All homes completed in 2024 achieved a negative Dwelling Emission Rate (DER), meaning they produce more regulated energy from on site renewables than they are designed to consume. The site has achieved the highest rating using the CEEQUAL sustainability assessment tool.

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

In our reporting, we aim to be as comprehensive as possible in capturing forests-related data from our direct operations and upstream value chain. However, there are some exclusions. We do not include timber products related to stationary and marketing materials, as these represent a very small volume of our overall timber use so are deemed immaterial. Additionally, we exclude data from suppliers and subcontractors who use only negligible quantities of timber in their operations. Our timber audit focuses on capturing data from key suppliers and subcontractors where timber is a significant component of their work on our developments. This approach ensures that we maintain a representative assessment of our timber use, concentrating on areas with the most material impact.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The data has been excluded because the volumes of timber associated with stationary, marketing materials and suppliers or subcontractors using minimal quantities of timber are not significant enough to materially impact the overall forests-related data we report. Including these minimal volumes would add complexity without providing meaningful insights into our key timber consumption or sustainability performance. It is worth noting that we specify FSC certified paper within our operations. By focusing on suppliers and subcontractors where timber is a significant part of their operations, we ensure that our data remains both relevant and representative of the most material sources of timber use in our developments.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	12201	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	12201

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

95.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

335.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

264.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

177.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

402.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

850

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

140.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Paraguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

192.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

104.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4242.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5305.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber per country by engaging directly with our supply chain via our timber audit questionnaire. This element was from an unknown origin and we are working with our suppliers to enhance traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the tonnes of timber sourced from each country by engaging directly with our supply chain through our timber audit questionnaire. This process allows us to understand the origin of the timber and ensure that it meets the requirements set out in our Sustainable Timber Policy, which includes compliance with forest management certifications.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Our Sustainable Timber Policy and existing certification requirements already encompass the critical aspects of responsible sourcing. The focus has been on ensuring compliance with these established standards rather than setting additional targets.

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

We did not establish other timber-related targets because our Sustainable Timber Policy sets clear guidelines for sustainable timber sourcing. Through annual audits of our timber supply chain and our emphasis on FSC and PEFC certifications, we aim to only use responsibly sourced timber in our developments. While these measures function as de facto targets, they have not been formalised into separate, explicit targets with quantifiable metrics.

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Aligned with the FSC and the Accountability Framework Initiative, we define deforestation as the conversion of natural forests to other land uses. This excludes harvesting within responsibly managed production forests, where forest cover, biodiversity and ecosystem functions are maintained. Our no deforestation commitment applies to all timber and wood-based products in our supply chain, and we require credible certification to demonstrate compliance.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

No cutoff date

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Our Sustainable Timber Policy outlines our commitment to sourcing only timber from sustainable and certified sources. We have implemented an annual timber audit as part of our traceability system to monitor compliance with these requirements. The audit is distributed to suppliers and subcontractors who procure timber for use

on our developments. It collects detailed information on the volume of timber supplied, chain of custody certification (such as FSC or PEFC), the type and origin of the timber and the policies and procedures suppliers have in place to minimise the risk of contributing to deforestation. This system allows us to track the source of our timber, assess its sustainability credentials and ensure compliance with both our internal policies and external regulations. By obtaining chain of custody certification information and gathering data on timber origin, we can review and improve traceability within our supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

99.9

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0.1

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99.9

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

53

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

53

(8.9.1.3) Comment

For the purposes of this disclosure, we report only volumes certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) as providing assurance of being deforestation and conversion-free. While PEFC also has strong sustainability standards, we have taken a conservative approach and excluded PEFC-certified volumes from this metric at this time

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Our Sustainable Timber Policy recognises PEFC as a sustainable timber certification. The policy sets out our commitments and supplier requirements to mitigate the risk of deforestation.

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We do not currently monitor or estimate our deforestation or conversion footprint. However, we recognise the importance of this issue and will review opportunities to incorporate estimates into our future reporting.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

Environmental protection

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

Certification

Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

We actively assess the compliance of our suppliers with forest regulations and mandatory standards. Our Sustainable Timber Policy clearly outlines our commitment to procuring timber exclusively from sustainable and certified sources. This policy requires all suppliers to adhere to the UK Timber Regulation (UKTR) and other relevant legal obligations. To monitor compliance, we conduct an annual timber audit across our supply chain. This audit gathers detailed information from suppliers and subcontractors regarding their sourcing practices, including chain of custody certification (e.g. FSC or PEFC), Compliance with forest laws and regulations, such as UKTR and the origin of the timber used on our sites. There is a question within the audit that addresses timber from Brazil, requesting confirmation from suppliers that any timber from Brazil meets the requirements of the Brazilian Forest Code. This audit helps to ensure that our suppliers meet both legal and sustainability standards, reducing the risk of non-compliance and helping us promote responsible sourcing practices across our value chain.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We do not currently engage in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals as this is not an immediate strategic priority for our business. At present, our focus is on addressing more direct environmental and operational challenges within our core activities.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :Unmetered water consumption

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Exclusions include: - Water delivered to site for use in water bowsers - Cases where we have not received metered data for licenced standpipes.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water delivered to site for use in water bowsers and cases where metered data for licensed standpipes has not been received are excluded from our water-related data disclosure. These exclusions occur due to the challenge of tracking and accurately measuring water usage in these specific cases.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter readings are collated and reported on quarterly by our utilities management partner.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Group monitors all metered water withdrawals from construction sites and offices. In cases where consumption is not recorded on meters, data is taken from invoices. Where invoices have yet to be produced by the supplier, an estimate is generated by our utility management partner.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter readings are collated and reported on quarterly by our utilities management partner.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Group monitors all metered water withdrawals from construction sites and offices. In cases where consumption is not recorded on meters, data is taken from invoices. Where invoices have yet to be produced by the supplier, an estimate is generated by our utility management partner.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our construction activities do not require water of a specific quality, as the water used on site is primarily for non-potable purposes, such as dust suppression, watering gardens and concrete mixing, which do not demand high quality water. Water supplied to our offices is sourced from utilities companies and will comply with relevant drinking water standards.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

While we monitor water withdrawals through meter readings and invoices, we do not currently monitor water discharges. This is because our construction activities typically do not involve significant discharge processes that require regular tracking. However, we will review how water discharge can be estimated, with a view to incorporating this into our future reporting practices.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

While we monitor water withdrawals through meter readings and invoices, we do not currently monitor water discharges by destination. Water from our operations is predominantly discharged to the drainage and sewerage systems and we have limited visibility of the discharge destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water treatment is not directly relevant to our business operations. The majority of water discharged from our sites enters local drainage and sewerage systems, for which we have limited visibility regarding the specific treatment methods used. Additionally, we implement surface water drainage strategies, including sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), to manage rainfall. These systems help slow runoff before it enters watercourses, supporting effective water management. Therefore, we do not currently monitor discharges by treatment method.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :When necessary

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Group has a pollution incident response plan and associated environmental specification to record and manage pollution incidents. Water quality testing will depend on the type of incident.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In the event of a potential pollution incident, we monitor water discharge quality through standard effluent parameters where there is a risk of pollution to a watercourse, for example from silt runoff, fuel spills or concrete washout. In such cases, our Group Pollution Incident Response Plan is implemented, ensuring incidents are recorded, managed and escalated appropriately. Water quality testing is undertaken where necessary, based on the nature and severity of the incident, to assess impacts and inform remedial actions.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently measure emissions to water. However, we have a series of Environmental Specifications in place to help mitigate the risk of pollutant discharges.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring water discharge temperature is not relevant to our operations, as we do not generate or release water at significantly high temperatures.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

While we monitor water withdrawals through meter readings and invoices, we do not currently estimate water consumption. However, we will review how water consumption and discharge can be apportioned, with the aim of incorporating this into our future reporting practices.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor recycled or reused water. This does not relate to our primary operations.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Regular inspections conducted by site teams and Safety, Health and Environment team.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our Health and Safety Specification for Welfare and Compound Set Up sets out the Group's requirements for the provision of fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. This is inspected daily by site teams.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

38.82

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals reduced between 2023 and 2024, primarily due to the handover of a high consuming meter. Additionally, there were fewer home completions in 2024 versus 2023. While business activity is forecast to increase slightly over the next 5 years, it is anticipated that a focus on resource efficiency will maintain consumption at about the same level.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

11.6

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

29.88

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The calculated volume of water withdrawn from areas of water stress is based on 2024 water data from the sites located within areas of high water stress. No homes were completed in areas classified as having extremely high water stress. This assessment is informed by data from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool (<https://www.wri.org/aqueduct>), which provides an evaluation of water risk levels. The primary reason for the forecast remaining stable over the next five years is due to the uncertainty in predicting future site locations and their proximity to areas of water stress. As our developments are spread across various

regions in the UK, the level of water stress is influenced by both regional factors and potential changes in local water resource management. Variations are dependent on specific site locations and evolving water stress levels in those regions.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group does not measure water withdrawal from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes as this accounts for a negligible amount of water withdrawals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group does not use brackish or seawater in its direct operations and it is therefore not measured.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group may occasionally withdraw limited volumes of groundwater during construction processes but the volume is not measured.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group may occasionally withdraw limited volumes of groundwater but seeks to avoid non renewable sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced water is not relevant as it is not used within the Group's operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

38.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Total water withdrawals include water used in offices, homes prior to customer handover, show homes, construction site offices and construction activities. Total water withdrawals reduced between 2023 and 2024 primarily due to the closure of a high consuming water meter.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Developments impacted by a requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality or water neutrality.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

In our direct operations, we monitor and manage our water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. We recognise the importance of understanding water-related risks, impacts, dependencies and opportunities throughout our supply chain. While we haven't conducted a detailed assessment of individual supplier facilities, we work closely with our supply chain partners to identify and mitigate risks. We maintain ongoing dialogue to monitor environmental risks and opportunities, ensuring that we keep track of challenges within our supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site not yet operational

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Avon Hampshire

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.77

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Development impacted by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site not yet operational

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Somerset South and West

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.02

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.15

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Development impacted by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site not yet operational

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Other, please specify :Mole (Operational Catchment)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.09

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.24

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Development impacted by the requirement to demonstrate water neutrality.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We do not currently verify this data point.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We do not currently verify this data point.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not a focus of our business operations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We do not currently verify this data point.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We do not currently verify this data point.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not a focus of our business operations.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not a focus of our business operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We do not currently verify this data point.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

618200000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

15924781.04

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve as we implement practices and technologies to reduce water consumption in our operations and the homes in use.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

No

(9.13.2) Comment

Mastics and aerosols used in the construction of our homes may contain substances classified as hazardous by regulatory authorities, but these are present at negligible concentrations. We ensure that all products used comply with relevant safety regulations and are handled according to best practices to mitigate any potential risks.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Our homes are designed to consume no more than 105 litres of water per person per day, which is 16% lower than current regulatory standards. At the development scale, we implement Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to enhance resilience against water scarcity and manage flood risk. SuDS, including swales and attenuation ponds, are nature-based methods that help to reduce surface water runoff and promote water conservation.

(9.14.4) Please explain

To minimise water usage, our homes incorporate water-saving features such as dual-flush toilets, low-flow taps and showers and water meters. These measures contribute to reductions in household water consumption.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

While we do not currently have formal water-related targets, all of our homes are designed to consume no more than 105 litres of water per person per day, which exceeds current regulatory requirements. This minimum standard is more of a requirement than a target, and it reflects our commitment to water efficiency. We plan to evaluate the potential for setting formal water-related targets within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :DEFRA Biodiversity metric

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Other data point in module 7, please specify :Energy and fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Energy and fuel consumption data was verified during the Limited Assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Crest Nicholson GHG emissions_FY24 Limited Assurance Statement.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

