Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

The Berkeley Group Holdings plc ('Berkeley', 'the Group') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Berkeley House, 19 Portsmouth Road, Cobham, Surrey, KT11 1JG. The Group is listed on the London Stock Exchange as a FTSE 100 company and is made up of six autonomous brands: Berkeley; St George; St James; St Edward (a joint venture with M&G Investments); St William; and St Joseph. The Group operates through autonomous divisions and operating companies, each with its own Board.

The Group is the only UK homebuilder delivering urban regeneration at scale, progressing 32 of the UK's most challenging regeneration projects. We believe that reviving brownfield land is the only sustainable way to solve the housing crisis, strengthen left behind communities and re-energise our towns and cities to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Our purpose is to build quality homes, strengthen communities and improve people's lives.

The Group and its subsidiaries are engaged in residential-led, mixed-use property development with a focus on creating beautiful, successful places in London, Birmingham and the South East of England. The developments we create range in size, with some of our complex mixed-use urban regeneration schemes delivering thousands of homes over several years. The types of homes we build primarily include modern apartments, with traditional family homes more prevalent across our out of London developments. Our mixed-use developments incorporate amenities such as senior living accommodation, community space, offices, retail units, leisure facilities, hotels and restaurants. We bring accessible green space and biodiverse habitats back into urban areas, supporting nature recovery.

As of 30 April 2023, we had 51 developments in construction, 16 offices and a modular factory. We have over 2,800 directly employed staff and on average more than 9,000 contractor operatives work across our sites. Our overseas operations are limited to sales and marketing suites in Bangkok, Beijing, Chengdu, Dubai, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Singapore. Carbon emissions data reported by the Group covers development site, permanent office, sales, modular factory and business travel activities across the divisions of the business, with

any exclusions to this reported annually within our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Energy Consumption Reporting Criteria document available on the Group's website.

The Group's business strategy is called Our Vision 2030 ('Our Vision'). Through Our Vision we aim to be a world-class business, trusted to transform the most challenging sites into exceptional places and to maximise our positive impact on society, the economy and the natural world. We have identified ten strategic priorities that will help us to transform tomorrow - through both what we create (Customers, Quality, Communities, Climate Action and Nature) and how we work (Employee Experience, Modernised Production, Future Skills, Supply Chain and Shared Value). The Climate Action priority of Our Vision includes a number of targeted focus areas, including both mitigation and adaptation measures within our own operations and the new homes and places that we create.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

May 1, 2022

End date

April 30, 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

China
Hong Kong SAR, China
Singapore
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

New construction or major renovation of buildings

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00BLJNXL82

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Director on board	An Executive Director on the Main Board has overall responsibility for sustainability, including climate action. As a Managing Director for one of the Group's divisions and with a background in Construction Management, the Executive Director has vast experience of the operational activities undertaken pre, during and post the development process, and how climate change impacts these both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. The Executive Director is responsible for using this in-depth operational experience to work with and advise the

	Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team in developing appropriate commitments and actions to address climate change risks and opportunities as part of the Berkeley Group's Our Vision 2030 business strategy and supporting Sustainability Strategy. As an example, the Executive Director implemented the business decision to complete detailed embodied carbon studies of our buildings to understand the impact of the materials used to construct the homes we build, enabling us to set out our baseline position and stringent reduction targets against this. The Executive Director is also responsible for advising and reporting on performance against climate change commitments to the Main Board. As a note, the Executive Director joined Berkeley in 1996 and the Group's Main Board on 10 September 2009. The Executive Director is currently the Managing Director of the Berkeley (East Thames) division, leading the delivery of some of the largest regeneration projects in the UK; Kidbrooke Village and Royal Arsenal Riverside and Chairman of Berkeley Modular, our off-site volumetric advanced manufacturing business.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on the Main Board is responsible for the Group's finance and investor relations functions and leads on strategic risk management. The CFO has climate-specific annual objectives including the delivery of reporting aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The in-depth Climate Scenario Analysis for the Berkeley Group undertaken in 2021/22 was overseen by the CFO and further informed our risk assessment processes. Reporting of future climate-related transitional and physical risks as detailed by the Climate Scenario Analysis and required under the TCFD framework is approved by the CFO and set out in the Annual Report. In preparing the financial statements and Annual Report, consideration is given to the Group's activities to address climate change as part of Our Vision 2030. The CFO is also responsible for approving publicly disclosed climate-related data (e.g. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption figures) and the high-level management of external assurance of these non-financial measures. Following disclosure of emissions, the CFO makes the business decision as to which verified carbon offsetting projects are to be supported on an annual basis to deliver carbon neutral operations. The CFO chairs the Green Finance Committee which meets at least semi-annually to review, approve and monitor eligible green assets to be included. The CFO also attends monthly meetings with the CEO, the Executive Director on the Main Board responsible for sustainability, the Responsible Business Executive and the Head of Sustainability. These meetings have climate action as a key topic on each agenda with a summary of progress against goals and targets provided. The CFO has oversight of development plans including the assessment of climate-related risks related to each site.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Main Board have ultimate responsibility for all sustainability matters, including climate change. The CEO is also a named Board-level sponsor for the Climate Action part of our business strategy, Our Vision 2030. He has a degree in Geology and a personal interest in climate action, together with an understanding of the business need to take action. There are monthly Our Vision 2030 and Sustainability meetings which are attended by the

	CEO, CFO, Executive Director on the Main Board responsible for sustainability, Responsible Business Executive and Head of Sustainability. These are used to discuss and agree action on sustainability topics with climate action a key agenda item. The CEO is responsible for reviewing climate-related commitments and actions proposed by the Executive Director and Responsible Business Executive under Our Vision 2030 and ensuring that they are ambitious and appropriate for the business. As an example, the CEO approved the development of science-based targets for carbon emissions reduction in 2020, as a major part of our Sustainability Strategy and one of 10 strategic priorities for the business within the Our Vision 2030 business strategy. More recently, the CEO has been briefed in detail on the output of the Berkeley Group's embodied carbon studies and approved the launch of new recommendations for our design teams, together with target values for embodied carbon and the requirement for all sites to complete an embodied carbon assessment moving forward.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	A report outlining progress against the commitments under Our Vision 2030 (the Berkeley Group's business strategy), including those addressing climate-related issues and our corporate science-based targets (SBTs), is provided to the Main Board at each meeting by the Executive Director on the Main Board with responsibility for sustainability including climate action. Monthly meetings are also held between the Responsible Business Executive, Head of Sustainability, CEO, CFO and Executive Director within which climate action is a key agenda item for discussion. A written update on progress against goals and targets is provided for each meeting.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets	The Executive Director on the Main Board with responsibility for sustainability (including climate action) works with the Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team to develop appropriate commitments and actions to address climate change risks and opportunities as part of the Berkeley Group's Our Vision 2030 business strategy. The CEO, CFO and all Executive Directors were

		involved in the development and agreement of our science-based targets (SBTs) in 2020 and in the approval of our responsible business strategy, Our Vision 2030, before it was launched. With 2023 marking the end of our short-term commitment period, the strategy now moves into the medium-term implementation phase; the CEO, CFO and Executive Directors will be involved in the process of refining our medium-term targets under our strategy, to come into force from 2023/24. Having achieved our scopes 1 and 2 SBT seven years early (seeing a 76% reduction in 2023 from our 2019 base year), in 2023/24 the CEO, CFO and Board will also oversee the setting of a revised corporate target for scopes 1 and 2. Monthly Our Vision meetings take place with the CEO, CFO, Executive Director with responsibility for sustainability, Responsible Business Executive and Head of Sustainability to provide an update on progress for each target and KPI. As climate change is a key priority within this strategy, a focus of these meetings is regularly to review performance against current commitments, discuss future commitments and guide actions (including innovation and R&D) to be taken by the business.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	The Audit Committee receives updates on the Berkeley Group's consideration of climate change. While the formal annual assessment of principal and emerging risks is ordinarily undertaken by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board, in 2022/23 the Board dedicated a meeting to the debate of the key principal and emerging risks facing the Berkeley Group. In preparing the financial statements, consideration is given to the Berkeley Group's activities to address climate change as part of Our Vision 2030 and its assessment and reporting of future climate-related transitional and physical risks under the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis	Overseen by the CFO and the Executive Director on the Board with responsibility for sustainability (including climate action), in-depth Climate Scenario Analysis was undertaken in 2021/22. The Berkeley Group's key transitional and physical climate-related risks identified from this analysis have subsequently been shared with

		the Board. The Berkeley Group's strategy has also been reviewed against the results, and processes have been improved to ensure there is enhanced Group oversight of project risks, such as subsidence, and mitigation measures implemented.
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan	The Berkeley Group has published an initial Net Zero Transition Plan highlighting key steps to 2040 within its 2023 Annual Report signed off by the Main Board. This will be evolved in line with the recommendations recently published by the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT). Development of the plan will include setting accountability structures for its delivery including the executive-level responsibility for ultimate sign-off on the transition plan; the performance objectives of the plan; investment in R&D and engagement with employees and other key stakeholders.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets	The rising cost of energy, as well as the cost to procure Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) and carbon offsets to remain carbon neutral are considered by the Chief Financial Officer in setting the budgets for divisions / operating companies of the Berkeley Group.
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives	This year, the Remuneration Committee updated the remuneration structure under the 2022 Directors' Remuneration Policy, including alignment with the Our Vision 2030 business strategy priorities which include Climate Action. The CFO separately reviews performance against commitments under Our Vision, such as the Berkeley Group's science-based targets (SBTs), as part of the remuneration appraisals of the Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Existing Board members are considered to be competent in the area of climate. With an increasing focus on climate change and recognising that our understanding needs to constantly evolve to meet our stringent targets in this area, we have undertaken a programme of upskilling our

		Executive Directors on key topics such as Climate Scenario Analysis and embodied carbon. The CEO has a degree in Geology, providing firm foundations for a knowledge and interest in the natural world and climate science. He has been briefed at length on climate change over a period of a number of years and has been heavily involved in the development of our strategy in this area, and is the nominated lead for the Climate Action strategic priority under our business strategy, Our Vision 2030. This year the internal briefings have focused on upskilling in the area of embodied carbon and the changes to the Building Regulations for energy in new homes. The CFO has been heavily involved in the completion of Climate Scenario Analysis which included briefings on transitional and physical risks from a specialist external consultancy. He also receives briefings annually from external parties on the emerging changes in corporate requirements and disclosure in this area. The Executive Director on the Main Board responsible for sustainability has been in post since 2009, amassing significant experience in the practical aspects of sustainability and climate change mitigation and adaptation at a project level. He has had external briefings from the specialist consultancy on Climate Scenario Analysis, together with specialist consultants in calculating embodied carbon. We plan to review the competency assessment procedure for Non-Executive Directors over the next two years in this area, and provide training to upskill the Main Board, if required.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is responsible for approving the Berkeley Group's business strategy, Our Vision 2030, which includes Climate Action as a priority theme. As the designated named sponsor accountable for the Climate Action strategic priority under Our Vision 2030, the CEO is responsible for reviewing climate-related commitments and actions proposed by the Executive Director and Responsible Business Executive and ensuring that they are ambitious and appropriate for the business. As an example, the CEO approved the development of science-based targets (SBTs) for carbon emissions reduction.

The CEO attends monthly meetings with the CFO, the Executive Director on the Main Board responsible for sustainability, the Responsible Business Executive and the Head of Sustainability. These meetings have climate action as a key topic on each agenda with a summary of progress against goals and targets provided.

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Providing climate-related employee incentives
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Risk Executive for the Berkeley Group directly reports to the CFO, including climate-related risks. The in-depth Climate Scenario Analysis for the Berkeley Group undertaken in 2021/22 was overseen by the CFO and further informed our risk assessment processes. The CFO has oversight of the assessment of climate-related risks related to each development site's plans and measures being implemented to

manage risks.

The CFO has climate-specific annual objectives including the delivery of reporting aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The CFO manages the risk of non-compliance with mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption reporting by approving our disclosures and providing high-level management of external assurance.

As part of the remuneration appraisals of the Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team the CFO reviews performance against commitments under Our Vision, such as the Berkeley Group's science-based targets (SBTs).

Position or committee

Environment/ Sustainability manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Responsible Business Executive oversees the Berkeley Group's Responsible Business Team, developing the Our Vision 2030 business strategy and integrating this into day-to-day activities. The Berkeley Group's science-based targets (SBTs) were set by the Responsible Business Executive as part of Our Vision 2030.The Responsible Business Executive has led on the publication of the Berkeley Group's initial Net Zero Transition Plan highlighting key steps to 2040 within the Berkeley Group's 2023 Annual Report. This will be evolved in line with the recommendations recently published by the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT).

The Responsible Business Executive, supported by the Group Responsible Business Team, identifies strategic climate change risks and opportunities facing the Group through the regular review of issues and trends. Active collaboration with external

experts, and representation at conferences, industry working groups and events help to ensure up-to date knowledge. To ensure climate change actions are incorporated into the Berkeley Group's daily activities, the Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team focus on identifying substantive strategic risks and opportunities, and ensuring these are managed through the Our Vision 2030 business strategy targets, including those which are climate-related.

The Responsible Business Executive monitors progress against Our Vision 2030 targets, including our SBTs. The Responsible Business Executive attends monthly meetings with the CEO, CFO, the Executive Director on the Main Board responsible for sustainability and the Head of Sustainability. These meetings have climate action as a key topic on each agenda with a summary of progress against goals and targets provided by the Responsible Business Executive.

The Responsible Business Executive also provides updates at the Executive Committee and department specific committees, e.g. Commercial Committee and Production Committee.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

A strategic underpin adjusts the Restricted Share Plan (RSP) vesting downwards by up to 20% in the event of unsatisfactory progress against strategic and ESG priorities under Our Vision 2030 (including the Climate Action priority area which includes our science-based targets).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive has encouraged increased oversight of the Berkeley Group's performance against its science-based targets and actions being taken to achieve these.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

A strategic underpin adjusts the Restricted Share Plan (RSP) vesting downwards by up to 20% in the event of unsatisfactory progress against strategic and ESG priorities under Our Vision 2030 (including the Climate Action priority area which includes our science-based targets).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive has encouraged increased oversight of the Berkeley Group's performance against its science-based targets and actions being taken to achieve these.

Entitled to incentive

Director on board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

A strategic underpin adjusts the Restricted Share Plan (RSP) vesting downwards by up to 20% in the event of unsatisfactory progress against strategic and ESG priorities under Our Vision 2030 (including the Climate Action priority area which includes our science-based targets).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive has encouraged increased oversight of the Berkeley Group's performance against its science-based targets and actions being taken to achieve these.

Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The Responsible Business Executive's discretionary annual bonus factors in the Berkeley Group's performance against its Our Vision 2030 business strategy, which the Responsible Business Executive is responsible for implementing and overseeing the delivery of. The Our Vision 2030 business strategy includes Climate Action as a priority area and includes progress against our science-based targets as a key performance metric.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive contributes to action as it encourages the Responsible Business Executive to continually promote change across the business in alignment with our Climate Action priority area, and to monitor and communicate progress against our targets including our science-based targets.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Other, please specify

Spot award

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

As part of an Energy Awareness campaign undertaken by the Berkeley Group in 2022/23, two cash prizes were awarded to teams; one for the project, office or sales suite that saw the greatest energy reduction in a set time period (and could evidence that this was due to energy efficiency measures) and a second to the team implementing the most innovative energy efficiency initiative.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The first cash prize incentive encouraged all to take action to reduce energy consumption through small changes, such as switching off screens and computers when leaving for the day, switching off lights when not needed, unplugging appliances or changing air conditioning settings. The second cash prize encouraged teams to go beyond best practice to identify and implement innovative initiatives. In addition to communicating the winner of the Group-wide energy reduction initiative competition, case studies from entries were shared on the Berkeley Group's internal intranet for all to gain inspiration from.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	Climate Action is a priority area under the Berkeley Group's Our Vision 2030 business strategy. We set our short-term targets over a two year timeframe to ensure we are addressing the latest and most relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and are meeting our longer term targets.
Medium-term	2	10	The Berkeley Group consider this period as our medium-term time horizon as it coincides with key discussions applicable to our industry (e.g. the call for net zero carbon buildings by 2030) and our science-based targets which have a target year of 2030 (considered best practice).
Long-term	10	30	The Berkeley Group consider this period as our long-term time horizon as it coincides with UK carbon targets and best practice scenario analysis (i.e. a year of 2050).

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Substantive strategic impacts when identifying or assessing climate-related risks are those that require fundamental changes to our business strategy and that apply to all (100%) of business units. This could include impacts to the Berkeley Group's business processes and/or our product (i.e. the homes and developments the Berkeley Group creates).

A substantive financial impact to the Berkeley Group is considered to be any impact that would be deemed to have a material change to the Berkeley Group's results for the year or the future earnings potential of the Berkeley Group. The Berkeley Group has not defined or quantified what would be material as this is considered to be a subjective amount based on the current business activities at any point in time. As an indicator of how this may be measured, in 2022/23 the external auditors (KPMG LLP) has used £27.0 million (4.5% of Berkeley Group profit before tax) as their assessment of what constitutes a material impact to the Berkeley Group results.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The Berkeley Group's risk and opportunity identification approach combines a top down strategic review and feedback, coupled with a bottom up review and reporting by each operating business. Risk assessment and management is carried out continuously throughout the year and is embedded within the Berkeley Group's procedures and debated at each Board meeting.

- TOP-DOWN STRATEGIC REVIEW
The Responsible Business Executive and Group Responsible Business Team identify strategic climate change risks and opportunities facing the Berkeley Group through the regular review of issues and trends. Active collaboration with external experts, and representation at conferences, industry working groups and events help to ensure up-to date knowledge. Risks and opportunities are identified for the short-term (e.g. increased energy costs and carbon pricing of emissions offsets), through to the medium-term (e.g. changes to Building Regulations and the Future Homes Standard) and long-term (e.g. the transition to net zero carbon homes and the adaptation measures required to mitigate climate-related risks to our developments, such as flooding). They include the upstream value chain (e.g. changes to regulations and the cost of materials through our supply chain), our direct operations (e.g. rising energy costs and impact of extreme weather events on our day-to-day operations), and our downstream value chain (e.g. impact on our customers of a changing climate, such as potential overheating of homes). Identified risks and opportunities are formally shared with the Berkeley Group's Risk Executive on a quarterly basis (i.e. more than once a year), or more frequently if necessary. Risks, in particular emerging risks, are considered at each Board meeting and are then fed down to the operating businesses for further review and consideration, if applicable.

- BOTTOM-UP OPERATIONAL REVIEW
A fundamental principle of the operating structure of the Berkeley Group is that the prime responsibility for assessing, managing and monitoring the majority of the risks rests with operational management, thus ensuring that risk management is embedded in our day-to-day operations. Prior to land purchase, an assessment is completed which seeks to identify all types of risks, including those related to climate change (e.g. overheating and flood risk). These assessments are site specific taking into account the unique characteristics of each development. During development works, operational sustainability practitioners identify climate change risks and opportunities facing their

business through regular contact with project teams and by keeping up-to-date with issues and trends. To ensure risk identification and management is embedded in our day-to-day operations, there is a formalised process whereby each operating business of the company produces quarterly risk and control reports that identify risks at an operating business and individual asset level, their potential impact and the actions being taken to mitigate these.

- COMPANY-WIDE ASSESMENT
Operational level risk registers (see 'Bottom-up operational review') are overlain by wider strategic risks facing the Berkeley Group (see ‘Top-down strategic review’), in order to provide a consolidated company-wide Group Risk Management Report. This is presented at each Board meeting for assessment, monitoring and management. Risks are assessed in terms of their likelihood of occurrence and impact to provide a gross risk rating. Controls and actions that have been applied to mitigate the risk are then taken into account to determine a net risk rating. Gross risk ratings are mapped against net risk ratings to prioritise identified risks. For instance, risks that are highly likely with significant impacts that can’t be easily mitigated will be of the highest priority for instigating additional management actions. Opportunities are prioritised based on their benefits, not only in terms of financial value but also across wider business areas such as customer satisfaction and brand reputation, along with benefit to our customers, local communities, the economy and the environment. In 2021/22, in response to the TCFD recommendations, we expanded this assessment to incorporate future climate scenarios. We selected climate scenarios drawing from widely used publicly available and peer reviewed sources and used probabilistic loss modelling to determine physical risks with substantive financial impact (see C3.2).

- RESPONDING TO IDENTIFIED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
The quarterly Group Risk Management Reports (see 'Company-wide assessment') and the results of the scenario analysis completed in 2021/22 are key elements in determining priority areas and actions under the Berkeley Group's business strategy, Our Vision 2030. Through the Our Vision 2030 target review and consultation process, the Berkeley Group formally makes key decisions on which climate-related risks and opportunities to address through mitigation or control measures under its Climate Action priority area and short-term (2 year), medium-term (10 year) and long-term (10+ years) targets. Actions required under Our Vision 2030 to manage climate-change risks are integrated within the Berkeley Group’s sustainability strategy, standards, procedures and processes. The autonomous companies of the Berkeley Group are accountable for implementing these on a day-to-day basis, with each company supported by a dedicated sustainability professional who provides advice and guidance.

For example, recognising the increased expectation for companies to reach net zero carbon by 2050 at the latest, and the risk of the Berkeley Group being unable to achieve this due to the embodied carbon of the materials incorporated within our homes (our most material source of emissions at present), in 2021/22 the Berkeley Group initiated work to increase our understanding of the impact of the materials we use and completed embodied carbon assessments for 15 projects with different building typologies. These

assessments enabled us to set out our baseline position. In July 2022 we launched new quantitative targets which will lead to a 40% reduction from this baseline by 2030 (in line with our SBT), with interim milestones set until this date. We have also focused on upskilling our teams through workshops and events on how to reduce embodied carbon during design and specification. This has included detailed information for project teams on how to meet the stringent 2030 targets through modelling one mid-rise development, Lea Bridge. Some measures, such as materials avoidance, concrete slab or balcony design were found to be feasible in the short-term, whilst others will require further development and testing of products before they can be implemented at scale.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Berkeley Group operates in a highly regulated industry in which we are required to comply with regulation both in terms of the running of our business and in terms of the homes and developments we build. For example, at a company level, the Berkeley Group's risk assessment considers the risks of non-compliance associated with current regulation which applies, such as mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting and Government's Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS). Risks of non-compliance with these include financial penalties and reputational damage. At an asset level, each of the Berkeley Group's development sites is required to comply with planning policy and Building Regulations during development works, including building energy efficiency requirements. Failure to address regulation could affect our ability to acquire land, gain planning permission and deliver homes to our customers without delay, with these considered as part of our asset level risk assessments.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	A key example of emerging regulation are the UK Building Regulations and local planning requirements which are regularly reviewed and evolved to ensure buildings increasingly mitigate and adapt to climate change. As a UK housebuilder, emerging Building Regulations and local planning requirements are applicable to the developments of the Berkeley Group. The risk assessments completed by the Berkeley Group consider such emerging regulation at both a company and asset level, particularly in terms of the potential for added costs, along with upskilling teams to ensure awareness and delivery of new requirements. Reporting requirements at a company level are also subject to change and are considered in the risk assessment. For example, the risk of implications to our processes and employee resources to meet the newly introduced Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Finally, the Berkeley Group considers the

		potential risk that aggressive climate mitigation could lead to the implementation of carbon tax regimes at a cost to the business, as well as an increase in the cost of emissions offsets.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technological improvements outside our industry that support the transition to a lower carbon economy may impact the product of the Berkeley Group. For example, infrastructure on Berkeley Group developments will need to be able to accommodate any future increase in availability and uptake of electric vehicles due to increased climate change mitigation awareness of consumers; there is a risk that the capacity of networks currently designed into our developments will not be sufficient for future demand. There is also the risk of over-designing and specifying electric vehicle networks on our developments at a cost to the business, if the appetite for electric vehicles does not increase as expected. Our developments will also need to efficiently optimise the benefits of a grid that is decarbonising as the replacement of systems that are dependent on fossil fuels could result in higher costs. There is also a risk that technologies selected at the outset of a planning process could become outdated and obsolete upon building completion as a result of the development of lower emission alternatives. Long-term trends and potential risks are assessed at a company level to help determine appropriate actions as part of our business strategy, with these applied at an asset level.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	The Berkeley Group could be exposed to legal risk (i.e. litigation claims) from our customers should our homes and developments not be adapted appropriately to combat the impacts of climate change, such as flooding events and overheating. Risks, including to the reputation of the Berkeley Group, are assessed at a company level based on asset level risk assessments predominantly in regards to physical (e.g. flooding) risks.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	There is a high demand for homes in the UK, with the key factors driving customers' selection of a home generally being cost, location and access to local facilities (e.g. schools). At a company level, the Berkeley Group undertakes brand research on an annual basis to determine any shifts in market demands, including for more sustainable homes that both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Although there has been a minimal shift identified to date, the market demand for more energy efficient homes may increase following recent energy price increases and widespread concerns around the cost of living. There may also be improved consumer awareness through media and initiatives such as green mortgages, with lenders offering lower rates or cashback for energy efficient new build homes such as those built by the Berkeley Group (93% of the homes we completed in 2022/23 had an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of A or B). Risks associated with such shifts are considered at a company level, to ensure that our business strategy suitably addresses these,

		with necessary actions applied at an asset level through evolved minimum standards related to our homes and developments.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	There is an increased level of interest in disclosures on climate change management. Failure of the Berkeley Group to report in line with regulations or key recommendations could expose the company to reputational damage, with this a consideration within the company level risk assessment. The Berkeley Group's reputation with its customers and local planning authorities is critical to its success. Our reputation with these key stakeholders would be at risk should our homes and developments not be adapted appropriately to combat the impacts of climate change, such as flooding events, with these risks considered at an asset level as part of our risk assessment and management processes.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute weather events (for example flooding as a result of extreme rainfall) are risk assessed at an asset level as part of the design process of every Berkeley Group development and mitigation measures incorporated as necessary. We also consider the potential impact to our day-to-day operations should extreme weather events result in the temporary closure of a construction site, e.g. due to high winds, flooding or extreme snowfall.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Changes in longer-term climate patterns could affect homes developed by the Berkeley Group, for example through overheating during chronic heat waves. Such risks are assessed at an asset level in relation to the Berkeley Group's product through the design process and mitigation measures implemented as necessary.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical
Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Company-specific description
The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) has identified that in present day conditions, 6% of the Berkeley Group's sites are deemed to be materially exposed to flooding (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 500 probability), given the predominance of the Berkeley Group's portfolio in London and the flood defences in place in London.

Under a 4°C scenario, it is projected that peak river flows in the South East of England will increase significantly (by 33%) in the 2050s leading to an increase in river flooding. There would also likely be increased exposure to coastal flooding from sea level rise, as well as surface and groundwater flooding from heavy rainfall.

By 2050, the Berkeley Group's scenario analysis indicates that there are no further sites exposed beyond the 6% of sites already at risk in the present day. However, the exposure to flooding may increase for these particular sites which could therefore flood more often.

The main implication from floods is physical damage to completed property and construction assets.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
27,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
60,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure
As part of the Berkeley Group's scenario analysis, we have undertaken a financial impact assessment of the acute physical risks through probabilistic loss modelling

calculations utilising insurance market recognised catastrophe risk models. This methodology is widely used in the insurance industry to price insurable catastrophic risk when considering insurance premiums. Using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools and an extensive database of building design characteristics for each site exposed to flooding in 2050, the potential unmitigated event losses were calculated. The benchmarks used to assess this are defined as a “severe year” and an “extreme year”, representing probability of 0.5% and 0.1% or a 1 in 200 year return period (a severe year) and a 1 in 1,000 year return period (an extreme year), respectively. The modelling estimates that by 2050 the physical damage of the Berkeley Group's portfolio from flooding under a 4°C scenario could exceed £27 million in a severe year (i.e. 1 in 200 year re- turn period) and £60 million in an extreme year (i.e. a 1 in a 1,000 year return period). These figures represent physical loss to the entirety of all sites in our land holdings at 31 October 2021 which comprised around 63,000 homes. It is before any mitigation or adaptation measures and irrespective of insurance or other recovery or consideration of financial responsibility for any such losses. As there have been no significant changes to our land holdings since 31 October 2021, the findings of the climate scenario analysis are still relevant.

The Berkeley Group already insures against potential losses from catastrophic events. Under a 4°C scenario the primary cost exposure for Berkeley could be an increase to insurance premiums for assets under construction.

Cost of response to risk

4,170,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

ACTION: For many years, flood risk assessments have been a standard part of the Berkeley Group's development planning, design and construction (short to medium-term action) if the developments fall within a flood zone. The flood risk assessments include allowances for the long-term effects of climate change. As a result of the assessment, our homes are designed to the flood risk that is identified. This includes designing to a 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year or 1 in 1,000 year flood. Design mitigation measures implemented within Berkeley Group developments can include raising the levels of the lower floors and designing sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to hold and store water in times of extreme rainfall.

EXAMPLE: Following a flood risk assessment of the Berkeley Group’s Kidbrooke Village development, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) were considered early in the development process and a SuDS corridor including drainage swales incorporated to reduce the risk of flooding on site, with an allowance for climate change included.

COST OF MANAGEMENT: Consideration of flooding during the design stages is undertaken at a typical cost ranging between £5,000 and £25,000 per development, depending on its complexity. As an indication of costs to manage flooding risks through the completion of flood risk assessments, the Berkeley Group submits in the region of 10 planning applications for new developments in a year. Assuming that a flood risk assessment costs £15,000 (the range mid-point), this would amount to a total cost of

£150,000 across the 10 developments. The cost of additional design measures to reduce the potential for flooding at a development site depends on the level of risk and the required solutions. Using a sample of four recent developments implementing flood risk abatement measures, on average the cost has been estimated at £670,000 per development to implement measures such as attenuation tanks, permeable paving and swales. On the basis that seven sites typically move into production each reporting year and roughly 90% of Berkeley Group sites implement sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), an indicative cost of management is £4,020,000 (6 development x £670,000) annually. Total indicative costs of our response to this risk therefore equal £4,170,000 annually (£150,000 + £4,020,000).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Heat stress

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) indicates that present day heat stress is very low throughout the UK such that all of the Berkeley Group's sites currently have very low exposure (less than five heatwave days in a given year). Under a 4°C scenario, heat stress increases gradually and becomes a moderate risk beyond 2050 towards the end of the current century. This could mean frequent heatwaves (more than 20 days annually), with the majority of England and Wales (in particular SE, SW and The Midlands) exposed to more material heat stress by mid-century. Correspondingly, scenario analysis predicts that 84% of the Berkeley Group’s homes will be exposed to heat stress in the decades beyond 2050.

The potential for overheating in our homes arises through heat stress from climate change and the urban heat island effect. The overheating of homes could result in remedial costs and impact negatively on the Berkeley Group’s brand reputation, potentially reducing revenue from sales.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

25,915,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

125,415,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The Berkeley Group has implemented management strategies to mitigate against any financial implications related to heat stress, including a minimum requirement for all developments to assess overheating risk and incorporate measures to reduce this risk since 2017 (note that overheating risk has since been incorporated within the 2021 Building Regulations, launched in 2022).

There is the potential of a financial risk if the Berkeley Group fails to meet the new Building Regulations or if the demand for the Berkeley Group's homes reduces as a result of not implementing management strategies, resulting in overheating in homes and affected brand reputation. The numerical value of this is difficult to define and was not quantifiable as part of our scenario analysis due to the number of variables, including the frequency and intensity of any climate change related weather events and potential impacts on our customers and reputation. However, an illustrative decrease in sales revenue of 5% would have a negative impact of £125,415,000 on the Berkeley Group were the impact purely on sales prices, based on 2022/23 residential sales revenue of £2,508,300,000. If there were to be a 5% reduction in volume, then the illustrative impact would be a £25,915,000 reduction in operating profit based on the company's operating margin.

Cost of response to risk

549,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

ACTION: The Berkeley Group has assessed the overheating risk to its individual developments through to the long-term, based on factors such as location and building type since 2017. As a result of the assessments, mitigation measures for implementation in the short to medium-term design and construction of homes and developments are identified. These measures can include thicker insulation to external walls, smaller windows with thermally efficient glass, integrating shading through the design such as brise soleil to reduce heat gain and enhanced ventilation. In addition, the Berkeley Group incorporates soft landscaping which can partially mitigate the heat

island effect.

EXAMPLE: Measures to control the risk of overheating range from reflective blinds at the Berkeley Group's The Arches development and solar control glazing at King's Road Park, to amended balcony design at Goodman's Fields and reducing solar gains through the use of green roofs at 9 Millbank.

COST OF MANAGEMENT: Where overheating studies through dynamic thermal modelling are required, the cost of these typically ranges from £10,000 to £20,000 per development, depending on complexity. As an indication of costs to manage overheating through dynamic thermal modelling, the Berkeley Group submits in the region of 10 planning applications for new developments in a year. Assuming that an overheating study costs £15,000 (the range mid-point), this would amount to a total cost of £150,000 across the 10 developments. The cost of additional design measures to reduce the potential for overheating of homes at a development site depends on the level of risk and the required solutions. Using a sample of two recent developments implementing overheating risk abatement measures, on average the cost has been estimated at £57,000 per development to implement measures such as reflective blinds and green roofs. On the basis that seven sites typically move into production each reporting year and that scenario analysis completed in 2021/22 indicates that all of the Berkeley Group's sites have some exposure to heat stress due to the areas in which we operate (i.e. London and the South of England), an indicative cost of management is £399,000 (7 developments x £57,000) annually. Total indicative costs of our response to this risk therefore equal £549,000 annually (£150,000 + £399,000).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) indicates that the Berkeley Group's direct emissions (scopes 1 and 2) could be subject to direct carbon pricing in the future, as aggressive climate mitigation could lead to implementation of carbon tax regimes. This could significantly impact the Berkeley Group's operating costs with uncertainty

around UK pricing and regulations (e.g. cap and trade schemes) making planning for future Berkeley Group operations difficult.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

40,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,321,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

As part of the Berkeley Group's scenario analysis, we have undertaken a financial impact assessment of this transitional risk based on UK carbon price projections from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Under the Below 2°C scenario, pricing of GHG emissions in the UK is expected to increase to reach $54 to $97 per tCO2 by 2030 (NGFS Below 2°C). Meanwhile under a 1.5°C scenario, pricing could reach between $155 to $454 per tCO2 (NGFS NZ2050). The Berkeley Group has committed to reduce absolute scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by FY2030 from a FY2019 base year. In 2019, these emissions were 3,808 tCO2e and in 2023 we achieved this target with emissions of 963 tCO2e. Applying the lowest carbon price of $54 per tCO2 from the NGFS, annual costs could be $52,002 by 2030 (equivalent to £39,662 based on 2023 scopes 1 and 2 emissions of 963 tCO2e and the exchange rate as of 18 July 2023). If the Berkeley Group failed to maintain its reduced emissions to 2030, it could be exposed to higher carbon pricing, where the worst case under a 1.5°C scenario ($454 per tCO2 from the NGFS) could present an annual cost to the Berkeley Group of $1,728,832 / £1,321,000 (based on 2019 scopes 1 and 2 emissions of 3,808 tCO2e and the exchange rate as of 18 July 2023). Based on the Berkeley Group maintaining the low carbon emissions achieved in 2023 through to 2030 and a low carbon tax regime, the minimum financial impact has been estimated to be £39,662 (rounded to £40,000), with the maximum financial impact should the Berkeley Group not maintain its reduced carbon emissions under a high carbon tax regime estimated to be £1,321,000.

Cost of response to risk

60,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

ACTION: The Berkeley Group has set a validated medium-term science-based target (SBT) to reduce scopes 1 and 2 emissions, which has been achieved seven years early in 2023; the result of lower emissions is a reduced impact of any future (medium to long-term) carbon pricing. Through employee engagement in the short-term and the use of an internal carbon price, the Berkeley Group encourages the implementation of carbon emission reduction initiatives based on both capital and operational expenditure, rather than capital expenditure alone.

EXAMPLE: Initiatives implemented in recent years to reduce carbon emissions include the increased use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) and the implementation of LED lighting, timer controls and master off switches as part of temporary electrics packages. This year, the Berkeley Group's Silkstream development site team is using ground-mounted solar panels with supplementary battery storage to see a resulting energy saving of approximately 75% across their site cabins.

COST OF MANAGEMENT: The cost of initiatives implemented to reduce carbon emissions depends on the type and extent of the initiative implemented. Based on average investment costs from recent years, the minimum annual cost is calculated to be in the region of £60,000.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) indicates that there is a risk of increased development costs if the Berkeley Group's suppliers pass the impact of carbon pricing for high carbon building materials onto the Berkeley Group. For example, widely used steel, concrete, cement and glass all have energy intensive production which could require increased energy input costs under a 1.5°C transition pathway and in the absence of alternative technological advances.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,810,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Against a 1.5°C scenario, it is assumed that energy intensive raw materials such as glass, concrete and steel will be particularly impacted by carbon driven cost increases. Scope 3 emissions can be used as a proxy to understand the relative scale of risk; Purchased Goods and Services contributed 321,314 tCO2e to Berkeley's Scope 3 emissions in 2022/23. Under a 1.5°C scenario, pricing of GHG emissions in the UK could rise by at least $155 per tCO2 (NGFS NZ2050). If 10% of cost increases are passed from suppliers to the Berkeley Group, this cost could be 321,314 * $155 * 0.1 = $4,980,367 = £3,805,498 based on the exchange rate on 18 July 2023. This figure has been rounded to £3,810,000.

Cost of response to risk

184,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

ACTION: The Berkeley Group has a diverse supply chain drawing material from a wide range of suppliers and we regularly assess material costs as part of development appraisals. In 2021/22, the Berkeley Group undertook 15 embodied carbon studies to better quantify the emissions within the materials of our developments to inform future design. With the support of specialist consultants, we calculated the 'upfront' embodied carbon of the materials and the supply chain used to construct our homes before they are legally completed (RICS Modules A1-A5). The assessments have demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content. Using the results of the initial assessments to obtain a baseline, in July 2022 we launched new quantitative medium-term embodied carbon targets for projects. We have also focused on upskilling teams through workshops and events on how to reduce embodied carbon during design and specification.

The Berkeley Group is also progressing with a Common Materials Strategy to engage with and set standards for our supply chain across a range of topics including sustainability, responsible procurement and quality. This covers 10 key material groups and involves the development of new Group-wide Technical Standards for each product group, supported by Manufacturer Framework Agreements. Climate action is a key topic being covered for each product with a focus on reducing embodied carbon in line with our science-based targets (SBTs).

EXAMPLE: The modelling of one of Berkeley Group's mid-rise developments, Lea Bridge, has provided information for project teams on how to meet the stringent 2030 targets. Some measures, such as materials avoidance, concrete slab or balcony design were found to be feasible in the short-term, whilst others will require further development and testing of products before they can be implemented at scale.

COST OF MANAGEMENT: The development of a Common Materials Strategy forms part of the Head of Group Supply Chain's job role and therefore incurs no additional cost. The embodied carbon assessments completed to date (23 no.) have ranged in cost from £6,000 to £10,000, with a total cost in the region of £184,000. The costs incurred to change designs and material specifications to reduce embodied carbon emissions have not yet been quantified.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) has identified that there is an inherent risk that by 2030, as energy prices increase, property buyers will favour lower carbon homes and expect greater energy operational efficiency. Conversely, strong sustainability related credentials evidenced through a proven delivery track record should improve the prospects of higher demand for the Berkeley Group's homes, with these differentiated from the market particularly existing UK housing stock. For example, the median Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) score for existing homes in England is D, whereas the median score for homes completed by the Berkeley Group is B; an indicator of the improved energy efficiency of new Berkeley Group homes.

With a growing number of mainstream lenders offering green mortgages, with either cash back or preferential rates for buyers purchasing a home with an EPC rating of A or B, this further encourages the purchase of more energy efficient homes. Of the Berkeley Group's homes completed in 2022/23, 93% had an EPC rating of B or above, making them eligible for a green mortgage.

Whilst in the short-term the scale of opportunity for higher demand of more sustainable homes is not necessarily significant, increasing climate awareness and the Berkeley Group's focus on climate action and wider sustainability initiatives are anticipated to influence customer demand positively over the next decade (the medium-term). For example, NatWest's January 2023 'Greener Homes Attitude Tracker' outlines that in the medium to long-term, consumers desire electric car charging points (stated by 39% of homeowners), with 98% of the Berkeley Group's live development sites providing such infrastructure.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

20,732,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

100,332,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Greater consumer awareness about more sustainable homes and concerns about rising utility costs may lead to greater demand for homes with a higher sustainability performance and therefore increased sales for the Berkeley Group. The numerical value of the opportunity is difficult to define and was not accurately quantifiable as part of our scenario analysis due to the number of variables involved.

However, based on NatWest's January 2023 'Greener Homes Attitude Tracker', there has been a 4% increase in surveyed households that consider a high EPC rating an 'essential' property feature in the last year. Should this sentiment lead to increased demand for Berkeley Group homes that provide an EPC of an A or B, an increase of 4% in sales volume provides an illustrative impact of £20,732,000 increase in operating profit based on the company's operating margin. Were the impact purely on sales prices, an illustrative increase in sales revenue of 4% would have a positive impact of £100,332,000, based on 2022/23 residential sales revenue of £2,508,300,000.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,947,600

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

ACTION AND EXAMPLES: The Berkeley Group continually works to improve the design and quality of our homes and developments. Climate-related features across our homes and developments include, but are not limited to, electric vehicle (EV) charging points and renewable or low carbon technologies. We actively communicate such features to customers throughout our sales process, providing accessible and home-specific information within marketing information. We provide customers with a home demonstration upon handover of their new home to help ensure that they are aware of the energy efficient measures integrated into their home and on the wider development. The result is that 97% customers in 2022/23 outlined they were 'Very Satisfied' or 'Satisfied' that the Berkeley Group development on which they purchased a home is a place to live where they can enjoy a good quality of life, with low environmental impact.

COST OF MANAGEMENT: The cost of implementing climate-related features varies significantly across developments, due to the range and scale of measures used. Using EV charging infrastructure and photovoltaic (PV) panels as examples and on the basis of seven sites typically moving into production each reporting year: EV infrastructure - this year 98% of Berkeley Group developments are providing EV infrastructure at an average of 260 charging points per development and at roughly £1,400 per point. An indicative annual cost based on seven sites typically going into production each year is £2,548,000 (7 developments x 260 x £1,400); PV panels - this year 57% of Berkeley Group developments installed PV panels at an average of 276 panels per development and at roughly £350 per panel. An indicative cost based on seven sites typically going into production each year and four (57%) of these having PV panels is £386,400 (4 developments x .57170 x £350) annually.

Increasing consumer awareness and highlighting the positive features of the homes and developments of the Berkeley Group will become increasingly important in the short to medium-term to realise the opportunity. An indicative cost for additional marketing material is approximately £2,200 per development. With around six new sales launches each year, evolved marketing of site-specific sustainability features is estimated to cost in the region of £13,200.

Total indicative costs of our response to this opportunity equal £2,947,600 annually (£2,548,000 + £386,400 + £13,200).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

The Berkeley Group's CEO, CFO and Responsible Business Executive regularly engage with investors and shareholders around ESG topics and the Berkeley Group's Our Vision 2030 strategy, including in relation to our Climate Action priority area and our journey to net zero. Our main routes of engagement are investor roadshows and presentations, as well as one-to-one meetings. The Board is kept informed of shareholder views as a result of such engagement.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Berkeley Group_Net Zero Transition Plan 2023.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		The Berkeley Group completed climate-related scenario analysis in 2022. The results are still considered to be relevant and we will continue to use them within our strategic planning processes. It is our intention to periodically update the analysis, as new information and modelling becomes available. For transition risks the representative scenarios assessed are a below 2°C scenario (using IEA SDS) and limiting global warming to 1.5°C (Net Zero 2050 scenario), used in conjunction with SSP1 Sustainability – Taking the Green Road. Where it is possible to differentiate across the two scenarios the assessment focused on the Net Zero 2050 scenario, in line with the Paris Agreement targets. Transition risks were assessed in relation to aggressive climate mitigation measures in both short-term (to 2023) and medium-term (to 2030) time horizons. Transition risks occur in response to aggressive climate mitigation to move to a less polluting and lower carbon economy. The Berkeley Group has identified 14 transition risk drivers under the recommended TCFD categories of Policy & Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation against a 2023 and 2030 time horizon. We assessed these qualitatively, and where possible, quantified potential impacts. Risks were assessed in terms of impact and likelihood via a series of subject matter expert interviews from Berkeley Group. Where the risks allowed for quantification, financial impacts were estimated and likelihoods assessed and aligned to an adapted version of Berkeley Group's Enterprise Risk

			Management rating criteria. The financial scenarios were identified to understand the potential magnitude of risks and were quantified based on data from external and internal sources. A number of assumptions had to be made, for example the use of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) as a primary source for carbon price estimates; in reality the UK government will pursue a range of fiscal and regulatory policies, which will have varying costs and benefits.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		The Berkeley Group completed climate-related scenario analysis in 2022. The results are still considered to be relevant and we will continue to use them within our strategic planning processes. It is our intention to periodically update the analysis, as new information and modelling becomes available. For transition risks the representative scenarios assessed are a below 2°C scenario (using IEA SDS) and limiting global warming to 1.5°C (Net Zero 2050 scenario), used in conjunction with SSP1 Sustainability – Taking the Green Road. Where it is possible to differentiate across the two scenarios the assessment focused on the Net Zero 2050 scenario, in line with the Paris Agreement targets. Transition risks were assessed in relation to aggressive climate mitigation measures in both short-term (to 2023) and medium-term (to 2030) time horizons. Transition risks occur in response to aggressive climate mitigation to move to a less polluting and lower carbon economy. The Berkeley Group has identified 14 transition risk drivers under the recommended TCFD categories of Policy & Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation against a 2023 and 2030 time horizon. We assessed these qualitatively, and where possible, quantified potential impacts. Risks were assessed in terms of impact and likelihood via a series of subject matter expert interviews from Berkeley Group. Where the risks allowed for quantification, financial impacts were estimated and likelihoods assessed and aligned to an adapted version of Berkeley Group's Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria. The financial scenarios were identified to understand the potential magnitude of risks and were quantified based on data from external and internal sources. A number of assumptions had to be made, for example the use of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) as a primary source for carbon price estimates; in reality the UK

			government will pursue a range of fiscal and regulatory policies, which will have varying costs and benefits.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		The Berkeley Group completed climate-related scenario analysis in 2022. The results are still considered to be relevant and we will continue to use them within our strategic planning processes. It is our intention to periodically update the analysis, as new information and modelling becomes available and as changes are made to our land holdings. Our scenario analysis on the physical risks selected two plausible climate scenarios in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); a high emissions 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5), in addition to a 1.5°C scenario (RCP 2.6) and involved quantitative analysis. These were used in conjunction with SSP5 Fossil-fuelled Development – Taking the Highway and SSP1 Sustainability – Taking the Green Road respectively. Physical risks were assessed over the long-term to 2050 and beyond, compared to the current exposure as a baseline position. The impacts of climate change were broken down into chronic climate risks and acute climate risks. For each risk category we have undertaken an assessment of exposure (i.e. the proportion of homes in our land holdings that will experience the effects of climate change, primarily due to climatic shifts that will impact the whole of our primary operating region in the South East of the UK). The degree of that exposure is defined by the frequency and/or severity (intensity) of that particular hazard. To identify potentially material unmitigated exposure, well recognised models from the insurance industry and UK specific climate data were used. The Berkeley Group's developments were considered exposed in 2050 if they are located in a geographic area where a climate hazard may occur. In addition to the exposure analysis, another view of risk was incorporated that explores the probable losses (damages) from the extreme weather risks of windstorm and flood but without taking insurance cover into account. This was carried out using probabilistic loss models that forecast the likely financial impact for average and bad years when losses occur. An initial review was undertaken to identify which climate hazard (flood or windstorm) prevails at each site and for shortlisted assets an extensive and development-specific data collection exercise was carried out. The

			data was then fed into Risk Management Solutions (RMS) models with the latest high definition information available. These models are widely used in the insurance industry to forecast the financial impact of natural catastrophes.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		The Berkeley Group completed climate-related scenario analysis in 2022. The results are still considered to be relevant and we will continue to use them within our strategic planning processes. It is our intention to periodically update the analysis, as new information and modelling becomes available and as changes are made to our land holdings. Our scenario analysis on the physical risks selected two plausible climate scenarios in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); a high emissions 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5), in addition to a 1.5°C scenario (RCP 2.6) and involved quantitative analysis. These were used in conjunction with SSP5 Fossil-fuelled Development – Taking the Highway and SSP1 Sustainability – Taking the Green Road respectively. Physical risks were assessed over the long-term to 2050 and beyond, compared to the current exposure as a baseline position. The impacts of climate change were broken down into chronic climate risks and acute climate risks. For each risk category we have undertaken an assessment of exposure (i.e. the proportion of homes in our land holdings that will experience the effects of climate change, primarily due to climatic shifts that will impact the whole of our primary operating region in the South East of the UK). The degree of that exposure is defined by the frequency and/or severity (intensity) of that particular hazard. To identify potentially material unmitigated exposure, well recognised models from the insurance industry and UK specific climate data were used. The Berkeley Group's developments were considered exposed in 2050 if they are located in a geographic area where a climate hazard may occur. In addition to the exposure analysis, another view of risk was incorporated that explores the probable losses (damages) from the extreme weather risks of windstorm and flood but without taking insurance cover into account. This was carried out using probabilistic loss models that forecast the likely financial impact for average and bad years when losses occur. An initial review was undertaken to identify which climate hazard

			(flood or windstorm) prevails at each site and for shortlisted assets an extensive and development-specific data collection exercise was carried out. The data was then fed into Risk Management Solutions (RMS) models with the latest high definition information available. These models are widely used in the insurance industry to forecast the financial impact of natural catastrophes.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

As part of our scenario analysis, the Berkeley Group focused on assessing the following two workstreams:

1. TRANSITIONAL IMPACTS: Risks and opportunities relating to the transition to a lower-carbon economy; and
2. PHYSICAL ASSET EXPOSURE: Risks relating to the physical impacts of climate change in relation to the Berkeley Group's land holdings as at 31 October 2021.

The focal questions under these workstreams were:
- How resilient is the Berkeley Group to the anticipated transitional impacts of climate change?
- Which of our physical assets (development sites) are exposed to climate hazards?
- In which areas will we need to develop resiliency plans to manage threats, or plan to exploit opportunities?
-Identify potential opportunities and challenges in meeting our existing strategy for Climate Action, including SBTs.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. TRANSITIONAL IMPACTS: Overall transitional risk exposure to the Berkeley Group in the short-term is low, although carbon pricing (e.g. REGO costs) and increased cost of raw materials present moderate risk. In the medium term (2030), the Berkeley Group is more moderately exposed. This is driven by the risk of carbon pricing on scope 3 emissions for new developments enforced by London's planning authorities. Uncertainty surrounding the availability of skilled labour to install low emission technology also generates risk out to 2030.

2. PHYSICAL ASSET EXPOSURE: A mix of acute and chronic climate risks were

identified. Windstorm hazards could pose a moderate risk to all assets, whereas flood has a relatively small contribution to the risk profile. Drought stress will become more material by the 2050s, together with heat stress. Physical risk exposure in 2050 and beyond under a 4°C scenario is as follows:
- Windstorm: The typical windstorm hazard could pose a moderate risk for 100% of the Berkeley Group's sites. This does not reflect a change to the present day levels of exposure or probability of such risk.
- Flood: By 2050 there are no further sites exposed beyond the 6% of sites already at risk in the present day. However, the exposure to flooding may increase for these particular sites which could therefore flood more often.
- Heat stress: The majority of England and Wales (in particular SE, SW and The Midlands) will be exposed to more material heat stress by mid-century. Correspondingly, 84% of the Berkeley Group's homes will be exposed to heat stress in the decades beyond 2050.
- Drought stress: Similar to heat stress, the majority of England and Wales (in particular SE, SW and The Midlands) will be exposed to more material drought conditions by mid-century. Correspondingly, 92% of the Berkeley Group's homes will be exposed to drought conditions of 3 to 4 months annually in the decades beyond 2050. A significantly smaller proportion (5%) of homes could see drought conditions for 6 months of the year.
- Subsidence: Large areas in the South East and Eastern England are exposed to increasing subsidence conditions, including Greater London and the Thames Estuary due to the clay soils. The soil conditions to 90% of the Berkeley Group's current homes could potentially be impacted beyond 2050.

RESILIENCY PLANS, STRATEGY AND EXAMPLE ACTION: Having completed the scenario analysis in 2022, this year we have reviewed our strategy against the results, confirming that it remained relevant in the most part. The analysis has however informed a business decision to implement a minor adjustment to our internal processes in 2022/23 to ensure that there is enhanced Group level oversight of project-level risks such as subsidence and the mitigation measures being put into place to address such risks.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The Berkeley Group has identified that extreme weather events (Risk 1) and chronic changes in temperatures (Risk 2) pose a risk to the homes and places we create.

		Overheating is a growing risk for the industry and in particular the Berkeley Group, with the majority of the homes we build located in the south of England; a region that is particularly susceptible to this risk due to expected temperature increases in all seasons, as well as more extreme temperatures. In 2016, the Berkeley Group made the substantial strategic business decision to work with an external expert to further research overheating risk and develop a thermal comfort risk assessment which was applied to all developments during the early design stages from May 2017. Overheating risk is now incorporated within the 2021 Building Regulations, launched in 2022. This ensures that all project teams are assessing and mitigating against this risk. Specific mitigation measures are determined on a site-by-site basis, depending on the outputs of assessments, to ensure a bespoke design solution is applied to each individual development as necessary to address overheating risk throughout the development lifetime (i.e. from short-term through to long-term time horizons). The Berkeley Group is also evolving its product (i.e. the homes and places we create) to reduce carbon emissions during use and to position our product to capitalise on future demands for more efficient homes (Opp 1). In December 2020, our science-based targets (SBTs) were validated, setting us ambitious targets to reduce the impact of our product. By 2030 we are committed to reduce the carbon intensity of the homes we build by 40% on an intensity basis normalised by floor area. This will require the evolvement of our designs and processes in the short to medium-term, focusing on further improvements to the building fabric, coupled with incorporating appropriate energy infrastructure and technologies, such as heat pumps as an alternative to gas boilers. This year we have reviewed our strategy against the results of the Berkeley Group's climate scenario analysis, confirming that it remained relevant, whilst improving our processes to ensure there is enhanced Berkeley Group oversight of project-level risks.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	The Berkeley Group is evolving its approach to carbon within the supply chain to reduce our indirect impacts and to ensure future resilience to climate change, including against

		the potential risk for material costs to increase as carbon pricing is applied to our suppliers' operations (Risk 4). To meet our scope 3 science-based target (SBT) we require a focus on understanding and then reducing the carbon content of the materials and services we use, minimising embodied carbon through design and collaborating with our supply chain to procure lower carbon products. At a strategic level, in 2021/22 the Berkeley Group undertook embodied carbon studies to better quantify the emissions within the materials of our developments to inform future design. 15 assessments were initially completed across a range of building typologies. With the support of specialist consultants, we calculated the 'upfront' embodied carbon of the materials and the supply chain used to construct our homes before they are legally completed (RICS Modules A1-A5). The assessments demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content. Following this work, we have set strategic embodied carbon targets for the business for each different building typology and moving forward, every project team is required to calculate embodied carbon within the design and work with designers and the supply chain to drive down the carbon impact across our portfolio. The work completed on embodied carbon has already led to increased engagement with several supply chain partners and manufacturers in key areas such as concrete and steel. The Berkeley Group is also progressing with a Common Materials Strategy to engage with and set standards for our supply chain across a range of topics including sustainability, quality and responsible procurement. The Strategy covers 10 key product groups and involves the development of new Group-wide Technical Standards for each, supported by Manufacturer Framework Agreements. Climate action is a key topic being covered for each product with a focus on reducing embodied carbon in line with our science-based targets. In some cases, this work has led to manufacturers enhancing their working practices.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Recognising the climate change risks and opportunities facing the business, the Berkeley Group has, and will continue to, invest substantially in research and

		development on a regular basis, with time horizons dependent on the topic. Given the potential direction of travel for future carbon pricing policy (Risk 3) and the impact this may have on material costs (Risk 4), in 2020 the Berkeley Group made its most substantial strategic business decision in this area to date and committed to science-based targets (SBTs) for emissions reduction. We have formed working groups focused on key workstreams and there will be a period of research and development to identify the most appropriate action to take to reduce emissions. As an example, in 2021/22 the Berkeley Group completed research on the embodied carbon of 15 buildings to set out our baseline position. In July 2022 we launched new quantitative targets which apply to all new Berkeley Group developments and will lead to a 40% reduction from this baseline by 2030, with interim milestones set until this date. The initial embodied carbon assessments demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content. To provide further insight, in 2022/23 the Berkeley Group modelled one mid-rise development, Lea Bridge, to obtain detailed information on how to meet the stringent 2030 targets. Some measures, such as materials avoidance, concrete slab or balcony design were found to be feasible in the short-term, whilst others will require further development and testing of products before they can be implemented at scale. In recent years, the Berkeley Group has undertaken R&D to understand the potential implications and changes required of future policy, for example through the Future Homes Standard. Our construction teams are also investing in R&D, trialling lower carbon emitting plant and machinery (e.g. solar hybrid generators) and using biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) as an alternative to traditional fuels.
Operations	Yes	In December 2020, the Berkeley Group set a science-based target (SBT) for our operational carbon emissions; to reduce absolute scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This strategic commitment has required energy efficiency improvements

		across our business and the early adoption of hybrid and electric construction plant and machinery. As an example, in 2022/23 our Silkstream development site has used ground-mounted solar panels with supplementary battery storage to see an energy saving of approximately 75% across their site cabins. Replacement of traditional fuels with lower emission alternatives has also been key, with the Berkeley Group having proactively increased its use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) in the year to reach 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuels in 2022/23 having used this fuel. To drive action, the Berkeley Group has set carbon budgets for each operating company, determining the maximum level of emissions allowed based on the number of projects and stage of development activities being undertaken. Performance against the carbon budgets is monitored on a quarterly basis, encouraging emissions reduction initiatives. We are pleased to confirm that as a result of these initiatives, we have achieved our scopes 1 and 2 SBT seven years early, having seen a 76% reduction since 2019. The Berkeley Group has also made the strategic business decision to ensure 100% of UK electricity used for direct operations is backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) since 2017/18 and to offset more than our remaining annual emissions from site, office, sales, modular factory and business travel activities on an annual basis to be carbon neutral. The opportunity to evolve our product and to build our homes more efficiently has led to the most substantial strategic business decision in this area to date; to found a new company, Berkeley Modular, to produce a volumetric modular housing solution specifically for the Berkeley Group. Our volumetric modular methodology minimises environmental impact primarily by standardising production within a controlled environment, reducing material waste and by reducing vehicle movements to and from construction sites. In 2022/23, the first modules from the facility have been delivered and installed at our Kidbrooke Village development.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets	DIRECT COSTS: The integration of sustainability measures across homes and developments, including climate change adaptation measures (e.g. sustainable drainage systems for flood risk management) across our developments to address Risks 1 and 2 and optimise Opp 1, generally increases design and construction costs. This impacts our financial planning processes in the short to medium-term as these additional costs need to be factored into viability assessments for new development and into development cost planning. In 2022/23, the Berkeley Group has progressed its Common Materials Strategy to engage with and set standards for our supply chain across a range of topics including sustainability and embodied carbon, responsible procurement and quality. This covers 10 key material groups and involves the development of new Group-wide Technical Standards for each product group, supported by Manufacturer Framework Agreements. The Manufacturer Framework Agreements provide increased certainty around raw material costs (Risk 4) in the short to medium-term. INDIRECT COSTS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: The implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions of the Berkeley Group's operational activities and to minimise the risk of future carbon pricing policies (Risk 3) reduces operational costs through reduced energy consumption and has a positive impact (note that this can be minimal on an annual basis with this accumulating over the lifetime of an initiative). This has impacted our financial planning process in the short-term as costs need to be increasingly reviewed based on a capital and operational basis, rather than capital alone. As an example case study, in 2022/23 our Silkstream development site team has used ground-mounted solar panels with supplementary battery storage. This initiative led to immediate additional costs to the set up of the site. However, due to the estimated efficiency resulting from this measure (an energy saving of approximately 75% across the site's cabins), operating costs are to be lower. This highlights the importance of reviewing actions on both a capital and operational expenditure basis. ACCESS TO CAPITAL: Under its Green Finance Framework, the Berkeley Group has raised £660m, including a £400m Green Bond with a maturity in August 2031 and a £260m Green Term Loan with a maturity in February 2028. The net proceeds from these Green Finance Instruments have been allocated to the Berkeley Group's ongoing development activities in accordance with our Green Finance Framework (available on the Berkeley Group's website). This allocation is in

		connection with the development of green buildings; energy efficient homes with an EPC rating of A or B developed on brownfield regeneration sites. This helps enable the Berkeley Group to realise Opp 1 in the short to medium-term. ASSETS: A key asset for the Berkeley Group is the land we purchase for development, with changes in climate potentially affecting the ability of the Berkeley Group to deliver successful and sustainable homes and places (Risks 1 and 2), if these aren't considered at the earliest stages. Prior to land purchase, the Berkeley Group completes an assessment which seeks to identify all types of risks, including those related to climate change (e.g. flood risk). This impacts our financial planning processes as the outcomes of the land purchase risk assessment influence the decision on whether to progress with the purchase of land (short-term time horizon) affecting the assets that we hold, along with measures that are to be implemented during development (short to medium-term time horizon) to minimise any risk of flooding and retain the value of the land and its associated buildings (long-term time horizon).

C3.5

(C3.5) 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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

3,808

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

172

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

3,980

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1,990

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

713

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

250

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

963

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

151.608040201

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, the Berkeley Group worked with an external party to develop a science-based target (SBT) for scopes 1 and 2 emissions, based on modelling aligned to a 1.5°C pathway using the Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA). The Berkeley Group submitted the science-based target, along with one for scope 3 emissions (see C4.1b) to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) in Autumn 2020 with validation received in December 2020.

Our validated SBT is: The Berkeley Group commits to reduce absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2030 from a FY2019 base year.

The scopes 1 and 2 elements of the target relate to our direct emissions from our development sites, permanent offices, sales suites, modular factory and business travel activities (in company owned or company leased vehicles).

The SBT is company-wide and covers 100% of emissions from our St Edward joint venture. Scopes 1 and 2 emissions of each financial reporting year are offset as part of a wider target to remain carbon neutral since May 2017.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

A range of actions have been implemented in the year to reduce emissions. The initiative that has contributed the most to achieving our target has been a continued emphasis on the use of biodiesel HVO; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuel utilised biodiesel HVO as an alternative to diesel. This has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e in the year compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

3,808

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

172

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

3,980

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

398

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

713

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

250

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

963

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

84.2266890006

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Berkeley Group is committed to being net zero by 2040. In line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) definition of net zero, a minimum 90% reduction level should be achieved before offsetting residual emissions.

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

A range of actions have been implemented in the year to reduce emissions, including a Group-wide energy awareness campaign. The initiative that has contributed the most to progressing towards our target has been a continued emphasis on the use of biodiesel HVO; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuel utilised biodiesel HVO as an alternative to diesel. This has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e in the year compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 11: Use of sold products

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per square foot

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0956912187

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0634892724

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1591804911

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1591804911

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% 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

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

% 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

% 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

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% 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

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

93

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

93

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0955082947

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0835997889

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0659286097

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1495283986

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1495283986

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

15.1590380726

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, the Berkeley Group worked with an external party to develop a science-based target (SBT) for scope 3 emissions based on physical intensity. The Berkeley Group submitted the science-based target, along with one for scopes 1 and 2 emissions (see C4.1a) to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) in Autumn 2020 with validation received in December 2020.

Our validated SBT is: The Berkeley Group commits to reduce scope 3 purchased goods and services and use of sold products GHG emissions 40% per square foot of legally completed floor area by FY2030 from a FY2019 base year.

The SBT is company-wide and covers 100% of emissions from our joint ventures.

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

In 2021, the Berkeley Group published its Climate Action Programme outlining five action areas to drive progress against our SBTs. The action areas of 'Embodied Carbon' and 'Low Carbon Homes' are the most relevant to our scope 3 SBT.

The Embodied Carbon area focuses on understanding and then reducing the carbon content of the materials and services we use. We look to minimise embodied carbon through design and then collaborate with our supply chain to procure lower carbon products. We will also partner with companies that are reducing emissions within their own operations.

The Low Carbon Homes area requires a reduction in the in-use lifetime carbon emissions of our homes by focusing on efficient building fabric in line with the Future Homes Standard and incorporating the right low carbon technologies for each site.

In 2022 we undertook detailed embodied carbon assessments for 15 projects to understand the impact of the materials used to construct the homes we build. This information enabled us to set out our baseline position. In July 2022 we launched new quantitative targets which will lead to a 40% reduction from this baseline by 2030, with interim milestones set until this date. We have also focused on upskilling our teams through workshops and events on how to reduce embodied carbon during design and

specification. This has included detailed information for project teams on how to meet the stringent 2030 targets through modelling one mid-rise development, Lea Bridge. Some measures, such as materials avoidance, concrete slab or balcony design were found to be feasible in the short-term, whilst others will require further development and testing of products before they can be implemented at scale.

In relation to Low Carbon Homes, the Berkeley Group has continued to apply a fabric-first design approach, in combination with the most appropriate technology and infrastructure solution for each site. We have also continued to prepare for the emerging Future Homes Standard.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Berkeley Group is committed to being net zero by 2040. In line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) definition of net zero, a minimum 90% reduction level should be achieved before offsetting residual emissions.

The target is company-wide and covers 100% of emissions from our St Edward joint venture.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

The Berkeley Group has offset its residual scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions since May 2017. During this time, a selection of the projects supported have included nature-based carbon removal projects, such as reforestation and mangrove restoration. This has helped inform our understanding around current neutralisation options; few projects and verified offset credits are currently available and the cost of these are rising. To further evolve and share our knowledge of carbon offset approaches, the Berkeley Group was a project partner aiding in the development of the UKGBC's Carbon Offsetting and Pricing Guidance for the built environment industry launched in June 2023.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	4	1,644
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Liquid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,328

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

158,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The Berkeley Group has increasingly used biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) as an alternative to traditional fuels across its development sites; in 2022/23, 89% of sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO compared to 38% of sites in 2021/22.

Scope 1 emissions resulting from biodiesel HVO consumption in 2022/23 were 19 tCO2e. If the equivalent volume of diesel had been used instead of biodiesel HVO, the emissions would have been 1,347 tCO2e, providing estimated annual savings of 1,328 tCO2e. Based on a sample of invoices for biodiesel HVO and diesel in the reporting year, on average biodiesel HVO was £0.30/litre more expensive.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
11,000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
One development site has installed ground-mounted solar panels with supplementary battery storage units, in order to supply the site cabins and welfare area with electricity as opposed to using purchased grid electricity. This was initially a three month trial that is now to be made permanent following its success, for use until the end of the project in 2031. Once this project is complete the equipment will be used on other projects or made part of the long-term development.

Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
18

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
26,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

This year one of our office teams worked with their heating and hot water supplier to trial a decrease in the set temperature of the Heat Interface Units (HIUs) to the office to see if they could make savings. An initial trial showed that the heating demands of the office could be met by using significantly less energy, and there were no complaints about comfort, therefore the changes were made permanent. The system changes have seen an 18 tCO2e saving compared to the previous year. The system is able to read the outside temperature via the Met Office and communicate the amount of weather compensation required to all units. This meant that any changes to the outdoor temperature were accounted for.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
Resource efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

286

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

596,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

This year, the Berkeley Group ran a Group-wide energy awareness campaign including two weeks of engagement with our workforce on ways to reduce energy consumption at work, in their own homes and how to spread this knowledge to our customers and contractor supply chain. The campaign has inspired our teams to challenge themselves and share lessons learnt. We have witnessed numerous success stories, with 19 of our

site and office locations achieving significant reductions in energy usage.

One of our operating companies ran an additional local energy awareness campaign and approached it as an 'energy game' with races completed to reduce energy consumption, bringing awareness to the reality of energy consumption and how this contributes to climate change. The campaign included three daily focus areas including 'attitude shift', 'office/site action' and 'knowledge gain', along with personalised tips and tasks from carbon audits performed by the Sustainability Team. After reviewing baseline readings, and readings following the campaign, the team were able to see a drastic difference in consumption. Effective ideas were then shared with the rest of the Berkeley Group.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Initiatives that have been implemented and have led to energy consumption, emissions and cost reductions are recognised and highlighted as best practice case studies within Group-wide employee communications. Acknowledgement of the benefits realised from initiatives has led to increased investment in these across the Berkeley Group.
Internal price on carbon	The Berkeley Group recharges business units the cost of offsetting their emissions to incentivise reductions and encourage emissions reduction investment decisions based on both capital and operational expenditure, rather than capital expenditure alone.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

Other, please specify

Homes with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) of A or B

Description of product(s) or service(s)

A home's energy performance is calculated using Government's Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) methodology, which underpins the rating achieved on an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). Each legally completed home has an EPC with an energy efficiency rating from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient). As part of the Berkeley Group's Green Finance Framework, prepared in accordance with the ICMA Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021 and LMA Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2021, homes which are EPC A or B rated and delivered on brownfield land have been determined to be low-carbon products. This classification is aligned with green mortgages which are increasingly being used by lenders to offer customers cashback or preferential interest rates when purchasing new energy efficient homes with an EPC rating of A or B.

Of the homes completed by the Berkeley Group in 2022/23, 80% were constructed on previously developed brownfield land and achieved an EPC rating of A or B. Of total Berkeley Group revenue in 2022/23, 85% related to low-carbon homes in line with our Green Finance Framework definition.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

85

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Change in boundary (Scope 1): fugitive emissions resulting from air conditioning leakages are newly included in scope 1 emissions figures from 2022/23. Change in methodology (Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased goods and services): during the year, the updated CEDA Global database was launched which provides multi-regional input-output (MRIO) information, including UK-specific conversion factors for the first time. Compared to CEDA v5.0 which had a 2014 base year, emission factors in CEDA Global have a 2018 base year. The new factors take into account the effect of global decarbonisation activities since 2014 and are based on additional region-specific data sources, such as emission factors published by the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Together with

		macroeconomic changes, improvements in global GHG emissions understanding and calculations, and efficiencies in technologies along with an improved use of renewable energy sources, there has been a significant drop in the conversion factors from CEDA v5.0 to CEDA Global. CEDA Global factors have been used for 2023 reporting. Base year data in line with the CEDA Global factor set has also been recalculated and is presented in C5.2.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	The Berkeley Group's base year recalculation policy is to revise values if the latest reporting year's applied methodology significantly affects base and prior year emissions and therefore year-on-year comparisons. Our significance threshold is a change of 5% in emissions reported. Base year scope 3 category 1 emissions have seen a 59% decrease when recalculated using CEDA Global factors.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,808

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,246

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352,087

Comment

This is the recalculated value as described in C5.1.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Capital expenditure is immaterial for the Berkeley Group due to the nature of its operations and business model. Any minimal emissions arising from capital goods have therefore been accounted for within category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and not separated for reporting.

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

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,342

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Upstream transportation and distribution is included within the Berkeley Group's category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) reporting as the cost and therefore emissions of this are generally included within the overall cost of contractor fees (if procuring materials as part of their works package as is the case in most instances) or direct material supply.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,488

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
May 1, 2018

Base year end
April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2,630

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
May 1, 2018

Base year end
April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,984

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
May 1, 2018

Base year end
April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not relevant - the Berkeley Group calculate and report all operational emissions for properties they are the lessee within scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
May 1, 2018

Base year end
April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant - the Berkeley Group's product (i.e. homes) remain in situ in the place of construction and do not require transportation or distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant - no further processing is required of the Berkeley Group's product (i.e. homes) before use.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233,603

Comment

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

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,215

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10,993

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant - the Berkeley Group does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,824

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

May 1, 2018

Base year end

April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
May 1, 2018

Base year end
April 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
713

Comment
This figure newly includes fugitive emissions resulting from air conditioning leakages from 2022/23.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4,510

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

250

Comment

The Berkeley Group has reported both location-based and market-based emissions for scope 2, with the market-based emissions taking into account the Berkeley Group's purchase of Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) to certify that 100% of UK electricity is from a renewable source (i.e. solar, wind or hydro power). Remaining scope 2 market-based emissions result from electricity use in the Berkeley Group's international offices, purchased heat and business vehicle travel.

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

321,314

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Fuel-based method

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

2

Please explain

The majority (98% in 2022/23) of category 1 emissions have been estimated using a spend-based methodology, by applying conversion factors originating from the cradle-to-gate emissions model Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Global to financial spend in the reporting year for procured goods and services. This is an economic input-output database, including UK-specific conversion factors with a 2018 base year. Spend data (i.e. invoices paid) in £GBP is extracted from Berkeley's finance system for the reporting period, with CEDA category conversion factors applied using a hierarchy of actions (see the Berkeley Group's 2023 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Energy Consumption Reporting Criteria on our website for details on this hierarchy of actions).

An element (2% in 2022/23) of category 1 emissions is calculated using contractor purchased fuel data. Raw data for sites has been collected on a monthly basis including biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil), diesel and petrol measured in litres and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) measured in litres or kilogrammes, based on declarations from contractors on the amount purchased, supported by delivery notes received by the contractor from the fuel supplier where available. Emissions, including well-to-tank (WTT) have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Capital expenditure is immaterial for the Berkeley Group due to the nature of its operations and business model. Any minimal emissions arising from capital goods have

therefore been accounted for within category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and not separated for reporting.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,891

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

This immaterial category is calculated on an annual basis and includes emissions from four distinct activities: (1) Upstream emissions of purchased fuels (both stationary and mobile sources); (2) Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses from purchased electricity and heat; (3) Upstream emissions from generation of purchased electricity and heat; (4) Upstream emissions from T&D losses from purchased electricity and heat.

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022 have been applied to 2023 data (covering 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023), as 2022 is the calendar year in which the greatest portion of our data falls. The exception is T&D losses from overseas electricity for which International Energy Agency (IEA) 2022 factors have been applied.

2022/23 emissions have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, or the IEA factor for international electricity consumption in relation to emissions from international offices. 'Average biofuel blend' factors for diesel and petrol conversions have been applied. For business vehicle travel, emissions and energy consumption have been calculated using the raw mileage data multiplied by the corresponding factor for the vehicle fuel type and engine size. The 'average car' factors provided individually for hybrid, plug-in hybrid electric and battery electric vehicles have been used, whilst 'average van' factors have been used for all van vehicles. For plug-in hybrid vehicles, emissions and energy consumption include the conventional fuel use and electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution is included within the Berkeley Group's category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) reporting as the cost and therefore emissions of this are generally included within the overall cost of contractor fees (if procuring materials as part of their works package as is the case in most instances) or direct material supply.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,061

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

93

Please explain

This immaterial category is calculated on an annual basis, with reported figures including emissions from wastes generated in 2022/23 across the Berkeley Group’s demolition, excavation and construction activities. Primary data is extracted from waste transfer notes (WTNs), with container, waste type and end destination type recorded. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022 have been applied to 2023 data (covering 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023), as 2022 is the calendar year in which the greatest portion of our data falls. Emissions have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government’s GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

As contractors working on behalf of the Berkeley Group to complete works (e.g. RC Frame) are usually responsible for the removal of wastes resulting from their works, a high percentage of waste data is obtained from our contractors. In 2022/23, this accounted for 93% emissions from this scope 3 category.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,630

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Immaterial scope 3 categories are not calculated by the Berkeley Group on an annual basis, unless calculated as a matter of course as part of wider business reporting processes. As such, 2022/23 emissions for category 6 have been estimated based on baseline year reported figures (2018/19) as there have been no organisational changes that would significantly alter this figure.

Distance-based method: 2018/19 emissions from road and air travel were calculated based on data stored internally. Emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or controlled by third parties were included in this category. For the calculation of road travel emissions, UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 were applied to raw mileage data based on type of fuel and vehicle size used. Emissions from air travel were broken down into domestic, short haul, long haul and international flights by class type and factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 applied based on the distance between airport locations.

Spend-based method: Using the Berkeley Group's 2018/19 spend with companies providing taxi and rail services, the emissions from this category have been calculated using the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) economic input-output database. CEDA's cost-based emissions factors were applied to relevant spend to calculate embodied emissions of rail and taxi travel.

It is planned that the materiality of all scope 3 categories will be reviewed in the next two years in line with the SBTi requirement for scope 3 targets to be reviewed, and if necessary, recalculated and revalidated, at a minimum every 5 years.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,984

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Immaterial scope 3 categories are not calculated by the Berkeley Group on an annual basis, unless calculated as a matter of course as part of wider business reporting processes. As such, 2022/23 emissions for category 7 have been estimated based on baseline year reported figures (2018/19) as there have been no organisational changes that would significantly alter this figure.

2018/19 emissions from employee commuting were estimated through the use of a commuting model developed by our consultancy partners, EcoAct. Inputs to the model included using average commuting times, commuting distances and breakdowns of mode of transport by country from reputable sources such as the EU Transport Data Hub and the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute. The number of FTEs by country were input to the commuting model to estimate the commuting distances of the Berkeley Group's employees. The output of this model provided the Berkeley Group with an estimated cumulative commuting distance broken down by mode of transport (private vehicle, train, bus and metro). UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 emission factors were applied to the distance travelled by each mode of transport to calculate the total emissions associated with commuting.

It is planned that the materiality of all scope 3 categories will be reviewed in the next two years in line with the SBTi requirement for scope 3 targets to be reviewed, and if necessary, recalculated and revalidated, at a minimum every 5 years.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Berkeley Group calculate and report all operational emissions for properties they are the lessee within scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Berkeley Group's product (i.e. homes) remain in situ in the place of construction and do not require transportation or distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No further processing is required of the Berkeley Group's product (i.e. homes) before use.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

253,395

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

To calculate annual scope 3 emissions related to the use of sold products (i.e. our homes), the Berkeley Group uses details obtained from the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) which is the methodology used by the UK government to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of dwellings.

For each home legally completed during 2022/23, the Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) (kgCO2/m2/yr) has been extracted from the SAP calculation spreadsheet produced by the development's specialist energy consultant. This value has then been multiplied by the floor area of the home and a lifetime period of 60 years.

Full DER and floor area data was available for 99.6% of the homes that legally completed in 2022/23. The average DER for these homes was used to estimate emissions for remaining homes missing this information to provide 100% coverage.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,215

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Immaterial scope 3 categories are not calculated by the Berkeley Group on an annual basis, unless calculated as a matter of course as part of wider business reporting processes. As such, 2022/23 emissions for category 12 have been estimated based on baseline year reported figures (2018/19) as there have been no organisational changes that would significantly alter this figure.

The Berkeley Group is not responsible for the demolition of our sold homes once they come to the end of their useful life. To estimate the emissions associated with the demolition of sold houses, a study produced by the Construction Resources & Waste Platform (CRWP) was used to determine the demolition material breakdown by tonne for every 100 m2 floor area of demolition. For the demolition of sold apartment blocks, we were able to obtain waste data for the demolition of a mid-20th century purpose built apartment block by tonnes per square meter. The demolition waste per square metre breakdown available from the CRWP study and the demolition sample were applied respectively to the floor area of houses and apartments sold within the reporting year, with the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 emission factors applied to the tonnage of waste estimated to calculate the emissions associated with the demolition of our sold products.

It is planned that the materiality of all scope 3 categories will be reviewed in the next two years in line with the SBTi requirement for scope 3 targets to be reviewed, and if necessary, recalculated and revalidated, at a minimum every 5 years.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10,993

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Immaterial scope 3 categories are not calculated by the Berkeley Group on an annual basis, unless calculated as a matter of course as part of wider business reporting processes. As such, 2022/23 emissions for category 13 have been estimated based on baseline year reported figures (2018/19) as there have been no organisational changes

that would significantly alter this figure.

The Berkeley Group leases commercial space within our developments to a diverse range of clients. To estimate the 2018/19 emissions associated with our leased assets, the Planning Permission Use Class was used to determine the nature of the business that occupied each of our leased commercial spaces. Once this was established, the most relevant CIBSE (Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers) Building Type was applied to each unit and the associated CIBSE benchmark for energy consumption per m2 was applied to the floor area of each commercial lease. The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 emission factors were used to calculate the emissions associated with the electricity and heating demand for all our commercial leased assets.

The Berkeley Group is additionally responsible for communal areas in residential buildings. It is estimated that where the Berkeley Group is the landlord of an apartment block, communal areas make up circa 20-25% of the building. By obtaining the total floor area in 2018/19 where the Berkeley Group is the landlord of residential buildings, the total communal area was estimated and then consumption calculated across the portfolio using a kWh/sqft metric based on a sample of buildings which for which the Berkeley Group had access to energy data for.

It is planned that the materiality of all scope 3 categories will be reviewed in the next two years in line with the SBTi requirement for scope 3 targets to be reviewed, and if necessary, recalculated and revalidated, at a minimum every 5 years.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Berkeley Group does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,824

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Immaterial scope 3 categories are not calculated by the Berkeley Group on an annual basis, unless calculated as a matter of course as part of wider business reporting processes. As such, 2022/23 emissions for category 15 have been estimated based on baseline year reported figures (2018/19) as there have been no organisational changes that would significantly alter this figure.

During 2018/19, £7m was paid into the Berkeley Group pension pot. To determine the emissions associated with our pensions, we broke down the £7m spend by the proportional market share of each supersector within the FTSE 100 companies. The emissions from this spend were calculated using the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) economic input-output database. The most appropriate CEDA emission factor was applied to the spend of each supersector within the FTSE 100 to determine the emissions associated with our investments.

It is planned that the materiality of all scope 3 categories will be reviewed in the next two years in line with the SBTi requirement for scope 3 targets to be reviewed, and if necessary, recalculated and revalidated, at a minimum every 5 years.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes, quantitative assessment	In 2021/22, the Berkeley Group undertook 15 embodied carbon assessments across a range of building typologies, from houses to mid-rise apartments and tall buildings, together with homes built using modular construction to set a baseline for our projects. Assessments were completed on projects at a variety of stages, from early design through to

		construction. In 2022/23, the Berkeley Group committed to undertake embodied carbon assessments on all new planning applications and we are also undertaking them for all existing construction projects that will have legal completions after 2025/26. To date we have completed 23 embodied carbon assessments in total.

C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a

(C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

	Projects assessed	Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	All new construction and major renovation projects	Pre-design phase	Cradle-to-grave	One Click LCA Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)	In 2021/22, the Berkeley Group undertook 15 embodied carbon assessments across a range of building typologies, from houses to mid-rise apartments and tall buildings, together with homes built using modular construction. Assessments were completed on projects at a variety of stages, from early design through to construction. The One Click LCA tool was selected due to its large data sets and established use within the

					industry. The assessments covered the whole life carbon with a focus on the embodied carbon of the buildings until the point of legal completion (RICS Modules A1-A5); covering the product stage (raw material extraction and manufacture) together with construction (emissions from transport to site and contractor works). All new assessments that are undertaken in London by the Berkeley Group complete a Whole Life-Cycle Carbon (WLC) assessment as set out by the London Plan policy. Following the completion of the first 15 embodied carbon assessments, in 2022/23 the Berkeley Group has introduced a requirement that all developments with homes that are completing from 2025/26

					have an embodied carbon assessment to calculate and understand the life-cycle emissions of the project. The initial assessment is required at the early pre-design stage and continues to be reviewed through the design and construction phases to reduce embodied carbon where possible and meet target values aligned to our science-based target (SBT). In 2022/23 we have completed an additional eight assessments. At the Berkeley Group, we take a bespoke approach to designing our developments, to ensure they maximise the long-term value of each project. This approach means that the assessments are unique to each development, however common themes have

					been identified; the majority of embodied carbon in our developments arises from the façade, floors, substructure, frame and mechanical and electrical services. In particular, concrete, steel, glass and brick are significant contributors. By floor area, houses were found to have the lowest embodied carbon followed by mid-rise and taller buildings. The assessments have demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content.

C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b

(C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b) 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?

	Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CN6.6c/C-RE6.6c

(C-CN6.6c/C-RE6.6c) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Year of completion

2022

Property sector

Residential

Type of project

New construction

Project name/ID (optional)

Housing

Life cycle stage(s) covered

Cradle-to-grave

Normalization factor (denominator)

IPMS 2 – Residential

Denominator unit

square meter

Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

749

% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

1

Methodologies/standards/tools applied

One Click LCA

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

Comment

The presented figures are for housing projects that have had an embodied carbon assessment undertaken and that have completed in the last three years, with the embodied carbon reported as a weighted average across the projects. With support of specialist consultants, embodied carbon over the life cycle has been calculated in line with the RICS professional standards and guidance 'Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment'. This includes modules A1-A5, B1-B5 and C1-C4.

The majority of embodied carbon in our developments arises from the façade, floors, substructure, frame and mechanical and electrical services. In particular, concrete, steel, glass and brick are significant contributors.

By floor area, houses have the lowest embodied carbon, followed by mid-rise and taller buildings. This is largely due to the low impact materials used, like brick and timber, compared to more carbon intense materials such as steel and concrete used in higher rise buildings, together with the incorporation of cladding systems and more complex mechanical and electrical systems.

The assessments have demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content.

Year of completion

2022

Property sector

Residential

Type of project

New construction

Project name/ID (optional)

Mid-Rise Buildings

Life cycle stage(s) covered

Cradle-to-grave

Normalization factor (denominator)

IPMS 2 – Residential

Denominator unit

square meter

Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

845

% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

4

Methodologies/standards/tools applied

One Click LCA

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

Comment

The presented figures are for mid-rise apartment building projects that have had an embodied carbon assessment undertaken and that have completed in the last three years, with the embodied carbon reported as a weighted average across the projects. With support of specialist consultants, embodied carbon over the life cycle has been calculated in line with the RICS professional standards and guidance 'Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment'. This includes modules A1-A5, B1-B5 and C1-C4.

The majority of embodied carbon in our developments arises from the façade, floors, substructure, frame and mechanical and electrical services. In particular, concrete, steel, glass and brick are significant contributors.

By floor area, houses have the lowest embodied carbon, followed by mid-rise and taller buildings. This is largely due to the low impact materials used, like brick and timber, compared to more carbon intense materials such as steel and concrete used in higher rise buildings, together with the incorporation of cladding systems and more complex mechanical and electrical systems.

The assessments have demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content.

Year of completion

2022

Property sector

Mixed use

Type of project

New construction

Project name/ID (optional)

Tall Buildings

Life cycle stage(s) covered

Cradle-to-grave

Normalization factor (denominator)

IPMS 2 – Residential

Denominator unit

square meter

Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

984

% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

4

Methodologies/standards/tools applied

One Click LCA
Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

Comment

The presented figures are for tall apartment building projects that have had an embodied carbon assessment undertaken and that have completed in the last three years, with the embodied carbon reported as a weighted average across the projects. With support of specialist consultants, embodied carbon over the life cycle has been calculated in line with the RICS professional standards and guidance 'Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment'. This includes modules A1-A5, B1-B5 and C1-C4.

The majority of embodied carbon in our developments arises from the façade, floors, substructure, frame and mechanical and electrical services. In particular, concrete, steel, glass and brick are significant contributors.

By floor area, houses have the lowest embodied carbon, followed by mid-rise and taller buildings. This is largely due to the low impact materials used, like brick and timber, compared to more carbon intense materials such as steel and concrete used in higher rise buildings, together with the incorporation of cladding systems and more complex mechanical and electrical systems.

The assessments have demonstrated that we should first focus on the design of our buildings to reduce the quantities of material used and then specify materials with lower carbon impact including materials with an increased percentage of recycled content.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	3,808	To ensure complete reporting, the biogenic CO2 of the following energy sources has been accounted for by the Berkeley Group: directly purchased biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil), average biofuel blend diesel and petrol; and electricity.

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.0000020481

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

5,223

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,550,200,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

39

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Emissions intensity has reduced due to a combination of absolute scopes 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions reducing by 33% and total revenue having increased by 9%. The most significant change to business operations resulting in the emissions reduction has been the continued increase in the use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) on our construction sites; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO. The use of this alternative fuel has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

Intensity figure

0.0000003776

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

963

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,550,200,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

60

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Emissions intensity has reduced due to a combination of absolute scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions reducing by 56% and total revenue having increased by 9%. The most significant change to business operations resulting in the emissions reduction has been the continued increase in the use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) on our construction sites; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO. The use of this alternative fuel has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

Intensity figure

1.46

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

5,223

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

100 sqm of legally completed floor area

Metric denominator: Unit total

3,571

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

33

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Emissions intensity has reduced due to absolute scopes 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions reducing by 33% (note legally completed floor area has seen a 1% decrease). The most significant change to business operations resulting in the emissions reduction has been the continued increase in the use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) on our construction sites; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO. The use of this alternative fuel has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

Intensity figure

0.27

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

963

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

100 sqm of legally completed floor area

Metric denominator: Unit total

3,571

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

56

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Emissions intensity has reduced due to absolute scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions reducing by 56% (note legally completed floor area has seen a 1% decrease). The most significant change to business operations resulting in the emissions reduction has been the continued increase in the use of biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) on our construction sites; in 2023, 89% (2022: 38%) of construction sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO. The use of this alternative fuel has reduced scope 1 emissions by 1,328 tCO2e compared to an equivalent use of diesel.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	592	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	22	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	98	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	713
China	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	0
Singapore	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Thailand	0

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Berkeley Group (central offices and business travel in company owned and company leased vehicles)	503
Berkeley	164
Berkeley Modular	6
St Edward	21
St George	0
St James	2
St Joseph	17
St William	0

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Divisional office activities	109
Development site activities	69

Sales suite activities (including show homes)	62
Modular factory activities	6
Business travel (company owned and company leased vehicles)	369
Fugitive emissions	98

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,352	92
China	85	85
Hong Kong SAR, China	29	29
Singapore	19	19
Thailand	6	6
United Arab Emirates	19	19

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Berkeley Group (central offices and business travel in company owned and company leased vehicles)	282	164
Berkeley	2,116	61
Berkeley Modular	74	0
St Edward	339	1
St George	776	0
St James	281	23

St Joseph	67	1
St William	575	0

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Divisional office activities	452	27
Development site activities	3,527	32
Sales suite activities (including show homes)	450	184
Modular factory activities	74	0
Business travel (company owned and company leased vehicles)	7	7

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1,328	Decreased	60.1	The Berkeley Group has increasingly used biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) as an alternative to traditional fuels across its development sites; in 2022/23, 89% of sites directly procuring fuels utilised biodiesel HVO

				compared to 38% of sites in 2021/22. Emissions resulting from biodiesel HVO consumption in 2022/23 were 19 tCO2e. If an equivalent volume of diesel had been used instead of biodiesel HVO, the emissions would have been 1,347 tCO2e. The change in emissions attributed to switching to biodiesel HVO as a renewable energy source = 19 - 1,347 = -1,328 tCO2e. Our total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions last year were 2,211 tCO2e. The percentage change value resulting from a change in renewable energy consumption has therefore been calculated as follows: (-1,328 / 2,211)*100 = -60.1%.
Other emissions reduction activities	18	Decreased	0.8	Emission reduction initiatives (other than renewable energy consumption) implemented during this reporting year (2022/23) have been calculated to have reduced carbon emissions by 18 tCO2e (note that this is lower than the figure reported in C4.3b as initiatives related to electricity consumption are not included in our market-based reporting figures). The change in emissions due to emission reduction activities = 18 tCO2e (note that this figure would be higher in reality as we have prioritised the reporting of new initiative types and those that provide a meaningful contribution to emission reductions in C4.3b). Our total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions last year were 2,211 tCO2e. The percentage change value resulting from emissions reduction activities has therefore been calculated as follows: (-18 / 2,211)*100 = - 0.8%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	

Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	81	Increased	3.7	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and International Energy Agency (IEA) conversion factors are updated annually. We apply these as applicable to each of our reporting years; for example UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022 have been applied to this reporting year (1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023) and UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 have been applied to the previous year (1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022). Emission conversion factors between data sets can vary significantly. For example, UK average diesel van factors (scope 1) have decreased by 4%. To calculate the change to our emissions resulting from a change in methodology, UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (i.e. the prior year's factors) have been applied to this reporting year's raw data. Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions for 2022/23 total 882 tCO2e when applying the prior year's conversion factors. The change in emissions attributed to the difference between emissions resulting from application of this year's factors to those resulting from application of prior year's factors = 865 - 882 = -17 tCO2e. In addition to a change in the conversion factors used in the period, we have newly included emissions from refrigerant losses in our 2022/23 reporting. This has increased emissions by 98 tCO2e.

				The total change in emissions attributed to a methodology change (i.e. both conversion factor differences and the new reporting of refrigerant losses) = 98 - 17 = 81 tCO2e. Our total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions last year were 2,211 tCO2e. The percentage change value resulting from a change in methodology has therefore been calculated as follows: (81 / 2,211)*100 = 3.7%.
Change in boundary	94	Decreased	4.3	Due to the cyclical nature of the Berkeley Group's business, each year we have development sites that begin development works (i.e. demolition, excavation and construction works) and development sites that complete development works. The sites for which we report emissions, and the type and extent of development work being undertaken on sites, change year-on-year. Our scopes 1 and 2 emissions will be affected by these changes. They will also be affected by the new or cessation of use of sales and marketing suites associated with the developments. We have calculated the difference in emissions this year compared to last year for those sites, sales and marketing suites and divisional offices starting in the reporting year (i.e. new emissions sources) and those completing in the reporting year (i.e. historic emission sources that reduce to zero emissions during the reporting year). Note that the same conversion factors have been applied to raw data for both years as part of this calculation to remove methodology impacts already addressed in the above row. The scopes 1 and 2 (market-based)

				emissions increase in the reporting year from new sites, sales and marketing suites and divisional offices equals 6 tCO2e. The scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions decrease in the reporting year from completed sites and newly inactive sales and marketing suites equals 100 tCO2e. The change in emissions attributed to a change in boundary (i.e. the difference between new emissions and ceased emissions) = 6 - 100 = -94 tCO2e. Our total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions last year were 2,211 tCO2e. The percentage change value resulting from a change in boundary has therefore been calculated as follows: (-94 / 2,211)*100 = -4.3%.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	111	Increased	5	Emission changes attributed to renewable energy consumption, the implementation of initiatives, the change in methodology and the change in boundary would have led to a reduction of emissions of 1,359 tCO2e. However, emissions have reduced by 1,248 tCO2e compared to the previous year. There is therefore an increase in emissions of 111 tCO2e. The exact reason for this is unidentified, but is likely to be due to day-to-day changes in activities on sites, with these being fluid and regularly changing due to the stages of work in progress. Our total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions last year were 2,211 tCO2e. The percentage change value resulting from unidentified reasons has therefore been calculated as follows: (111 / 2,211)*100 = 5.0%.
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	5,020	2,552	7,572
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		22,027	313	22,340
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	507	507
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1		1
Total energy consumption		27,048	3,372	30,420

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,020

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

901

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4,119

Comment

This includes energy from biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) used across the Berkeley Group's construction sites. The Berkeley Group requires all HVO purchased to be produced from waste or by-products (e.g. used cooking oil, animal fat residue or 'tall oil' from wood pulp manufacture). Additionally, we require HVO to be certified via a recognised sustainability scheme. The main certification is the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC).

Note that it is difficult to accurately calculate biodiesel HVO used to generate electricity versus heat on construction sites due to this fuel generally being delivered to a central storage location. The breakdown has therefore been estimated by project teams, based on their knowledge of activities, plant and machinery on site in the reporting period.

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,631

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,623

Comment

This includes diesel and petrol used across the Berkeley Group's construction sites. It also includes the diesel and petrol used in company owned or company leased vehicles for business travel.

Note that it is difficult to accurately calculate diesel and petrol used to generate electricity versus heat on construction sites due to these fuels generally being delivered to a central storage location. The breakdown has therefore been estimated by project teams, based on their knowledge of activities, plant and machinery on site in the reporting period.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

921

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

921

Comment

This includes natural gas used across the Berkeley Group's offices, construction sites and sales suites, along with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used on our construction sites and at our modular factory.

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

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7,572

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

909

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6,663

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,045	910	1,037	902
Heat	6,663	6,663	4,119	4,119
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, wind and hydro power

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

21,196

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

The Berkeley Group procures REGOs from a mix of solar, wind and hydro technologies for its UK electricity consumption in instances where this has not demonstrably been sourced via a retail supply contract (see below).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, wind and hydro power

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

832

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

In 2022/23, one of the Berkeley Group's subsidiaries has been able to demonstrate that it has retail supply contracts backed by REGOs from a mix of solar, wind and hydro technologies.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22,060

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

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

507

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22,568

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

138

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

45

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

48

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

36

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) 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
Row 1	No	The Berkeley Group completes research and development on a project-by-project basis, including investment into climate-related R&D. However, it is difficult to disaggregate such investment from overall financial figures. As an example of R&D in 2022/23, the Berkeley Group completed research

		into understanding how we can meet our 2030 embodied carbon target through modelling one mid-rise development, Lea Bridge. The research looked into how embodied carbon can be reduced through design, as well as identifying different low-carbon products presently on the market and what might be available in the future. Some measures, such as materials avoidance, concrete slab or balcony design were found to be feasible in the short-term, whilst others will require further development and testing of products before they can be implemented at scale. Project teams also regularly research and implement viable site-level energy saving measures. For example, after an initial three month trial of ground-mounted solar panels with supplementary battery storage at our Silkstream development in 2022/23, the project team has deemed the initiative a success and made it a permanent fixture for the duration of the construction works.

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

The Berkeley Group's aim is to create highly efficient, low energy homes which can draw the power they need from clean and renewable sources. We have a science-based target (SBT) for the scope 3 emissions resulting from the use of the homes we sell. However questions remain in the industry around the right long-term solutions for homes due to changing energy policies and uncertainty around carbon emissions from grid electricity and gas in the future. The second consultation of the Future Homes Standard is awaited to provide further details and updates in the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) methodology (used to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of dwellings).

To support the journey to net zero carbon buildings, we have co-chaired the housing group for the Net Zero Buildings Standard. The Standard is being developed to enable industry to robustly prove their built assets are net zero carbon and in line with our nation's climate targets.

In 2021, with the support of specialist external consultants, we undertook further research to understand how we could reduce the carbon emissions of our homes to deliver homes which can operate at net zero carbon. Our research and analysis were undertaken to understand what measure we would have to implement to meet Building Regulations Part L 2021, the Future Homes Standard and our internal science-based

target. The research demonstrated that there are a number of solutions depending on the house type and that it is achievable through a combination of design and future proofing measures, and taking into consideration the required energy infrastructure, available technologies and sustainable operating costs for our customers. With evolving legislation the new homes we design and build are set to become more energy efficient as there is a transition from gas heating towards clean sources of energy which will enable our homes to be net zero carbon buildings.

We are committed to becoming a net zero carbon business by 2040 and this includes our scope 3 emissions relating to the homes we develop.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 to 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 to 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 to 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1 to 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1 to 4

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	Energy consumption (in MWh) in relation to scopes 1 and 2 emissions has been reported by the Berkeley Group and verified by external parties on an annual basis since 2019/20. The verified figures for scopes 1 and 2 energy consumption align to those reported as part of question C8.2a; scope 1 (total consumption of fuel) is equal to 7,572 MWh and scope 2 (consumption of purchased electricity, purchased heat and self-generated non-fuel renewable energy) is equal to 22,848 MWh. Energy consumption from office, sales,

			development site, modular factory and business travel activities of the Berkeley Group has been captured. Further details on the methodology used to report energy consumption can be found in the Berkeley Group's Reporting Criteria and Assurance Report available on our website from 7 August 2023: https://www.berkeleygroup.co.uk/about-us/sustainability/governance-and-management/reports-and-case-studies. 1

[1]Berkeley Group_Limited Assurance Report 2023.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Energy efficiency: households

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The RetrofitCredits project, developed by HACT and Arctica Partners, has an overarching purpose to apply decarbonisation measures to existing single-family dwellings in the United Kingdom. These measures include: adding insulation that increases the resistance to conductive heat loss and reduces air infiltration either singularly or in aggregate within the building envelope (e.g. loft insulation, cavity wall insulation, external wall insulation, draught-proofing, floor insulation, replacement of

window glazing); improving the efficiency of, or replacing, central heating components (e.g. cylinder insulation, thermostat or other controls, boiler upgrade or replacement with a heat pump); reducing fossil fuel consumption of appliances (e.g. replacement of ventilation units). By application of these measures, the energy consumption (natural gas and/or electricity) for heating and cooling purposes will be reduced as compared to the baseline consumption, which will ultimately result in the saving of energy and reduction of carbon emissions.

The project incorporates social value, measuring the positive impact retrofit measures have on residents' lives. Access to affordable heat has a profound impact on the health, comfort, wellbeing, and productivity, of people in their homes. With rising energy costs, the risk of fuel poverty is only increasing. Retrofit can increase energy efficiency, meaning both warm homes and lower energy bills.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

250

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements
Positive lists

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Applied methodology VM0008, version 1.1 which requires that additionality be demonstrated through the performance method which uses a performance benchmark

to demark the decrease in consumption of fossil fuel and electricity that is unlikely to occur in the absence of the project activity. In addition, 16 points of inclusion criteria are applied including that the project activity is not mandated or required by law or regulation.

There is no non-permanence risk identified for the project activity, i.e. the enhancement of a building's envelope (e.g. air infiltration, insulation), improving the efficiency of the central heating and/or cooling system, and reducing fossil fuel consumption of appliances.

If any appliance or boiler is not disposed according to applicable laws, then there can be leakage emissions from continued operation, and these will be accounted for by their exclusion from the total emissions reduction. To control the risk of leakage, all boilers that are replaced as part of the project activity are disposed of properly and in accordance with applicable laws.

Comment

Project type

Reforestation

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The Neema Forestry project, located in the Tsavo National Park in Kenya, has the main objective of preserving biodiversity whilst developing a local sustainable economy. The various activities put in place within the scope of the project promote the creation of sustainable companies (five to date) and support the extension of agriculture in arid zones that rely so heavily on the area. As well as protecting forest area, many jojoba trees have been planted by the project. Jojoba culture has a high business value as its oil is used in the cosmetic industry. For example, the Neema Forestry program has developed a soap company; soap is made with jojoba oil and sold within the country (and internationally). Therefore, local biodiversity is preserved while ensuring economic development.

Over 200,000 hectares of forest is preserved within the Tsavo National Park with 55,000 indigenous trees planted on communal and private lands through the organic tree nursery initiative. The project has over 330 employees, including security guards and rangers that complete patrols and protect more than 370 species such as the African elephant and the cheetah.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

761

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2021

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Alternative land-use scenario assessment

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

In addition to investment analysis, to assess additionality for the project an alternative land-use scenario assessment has been completed.

Comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Internal fee

How the price is determined

Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The Berkeley Group has seen a 22% increase in its internal fee from £27 per tCO2e in 2022 to £33 per tCO2e in 2023, in line with market conditions and as a result of evolving the offset projects that we support, including a UK-based housing decarbonisation project.

The Berkeley Group's scenario analysis (see C3.2) indicates that carbon pricing and emissions offsets are a medium risk in the medium-term (to 2030) as costs continue to rise; demand for both Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) and carbon offset credits is increasing whilst a limited supply of high quality offsets remains. Prices are set to stabilise by 2030 as availability improves and as electricity shifts away from fossil fuel sources.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

33

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

33

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations
Procurement
Product and R&D

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Berkeley Group has an internal carbon fee levied on each operating company based on their contribution to total emissions and the cost to purchase REGOs and carbon offsets; the aim of the carbon price is to incentivise initiatives that lead to energy and/or emissions reductions. We look to encourage decisions based on both capital and operational expenditure, rather than capital expenditure alone. Each year the price is determined based on the average cost of procuring REGOs and certified offsets to account for our emissions across scopes 1 and 2.

The introduction of an internal carbon price across the Berkeley Group has impacted some business decisions, with project teams noting this cost when determining plant and equipment to be trialled or implemented, as the internal carbon price helps to incentivise low-carbon alternatives which may have a greater capital cost. It also encourages efficient behaviours in our day-to-day operations and procurement of bundled REGOs as part of energy sourcing.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

% of suppliers by number

19

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

63

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

2

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The Berkeley Group aims to work with contractors that are taking climate action. As such, the Berkeley Group's Sustainability Standard for Contractors sets a requirement for all (100%) contractors on site to take reasonable measures to reduce the climate change impacts of their activities, including their construction works, welfare and office activities. It also outlines that opportunities to be early adopters of new low-carbon or zero-carbon plant and machinery should be sought, and that energy use from electricity, diesel, petrol, LPG and other fuels must be minimised through actions such as raising awareness of staff, the use of efficient plant and equipment, and/or the use of more energy efficient construction techniques and practices to fulfil the scope of works. Note that to be 'Approved' to work on a Berkeley Group site, a contractor has to sign to accept the requirements of our 'Management Rules' and supporting documents, which include the Sustainability Standard for Contractors. Any specific measures to be implemented are requested to be raised and discussed with the Berkeley Group's project team throughout the tender and site meetings.

Approximately 19% of suppliers in 2022/23 were contractors working across Berkeley Group sites, accounting for roughly 63% of procurement spend in the year. Remaining suppliers are vendors that are not required to sign up to the Berkeley Group's Management Rules or supporting documents (e.g. insurance providers, consultants, utilities companies etc.).

Of the supplier-related scope 3 emissions reported under category 1 in 2022/23, 2% are calculated using contractor purchased fuel data related to this engagement.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

A measure of success of our engagement with contractors is the number and scale of initiatives being implemented. Examples from the year are detailed below:

- By working with our contractors to encourage the procurement of alternatives to traditional fuels, the Berkeley Group has seen a significant increase in the number of contractors using biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) on our sites; in 2020/21, contractors on 3 sites used this fuel source, increasing to 46 sites in 2021/22 and 62 sites in 2022/23. This action has led to avoided scope 3 emissions of 3,334 tCO2e in the reporting year. Increasing the number of contractors using biodiesel HVO and therefore reducing the emissions associated with contractor purchased fuel is a key measure of success in the reporting year.

- At the Berkeley Group's King's Road Park development, our remediation contractor Soilfix has used a hybrid excavator. The new hydraulic hybrid harvests ‘free’ energy generated by the down motion of the excavator’s boom and uses it to supercharge the engine system. Energy is stored until it is required and then is delivered to the hydraulic assist motor that helps power the engine system. By using the boom down motion, the excavator can lower fuel consumption and resulting emissions by up to 15% whilst still achieving the power and performance required for the excavation works.

As a threshold to measure success, we compare performance against our SBT related to scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services). To be on track to meet our SBT, in 2022/23 our threshold for success was a 15% reduction in emissions intensity compared to our 2018/19 baseline year. When reviewing our contractor purchased fuels only, in 2022/23 this element of our scope 3 category 1 emissions saw a 64% reduction in emissions intensity compared to our 2018/19 baseline year, far exceeding our target and demonstrating the success of contractor initiatives implemented in the year. On an absolute emissions basis, 2022/23 saw a 62% reduction compared to the 2018/19 baseline year.

Comment

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

19

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

63

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

2

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The Berkeley Group aims to accurately report the emissions associated with contractor works on our construction sites. As such, the Berkeley Group's Sustainability Standard for Contractors sets a requirement for all (100%) contractors on site to disclose their consumption of all energy sources to the Berkeley Group at least monthly for the duration of their works. This data is reported via an online data management system, with assurance of emissions resulting from contractor purchased fuels being undertaken by an external party on an annual basis as part of our reported figures for scope 3 category 1 emissions. Note that to be 'Approved' to work on a Berkeley Group site, a contractor has to sign to accept the requirements of our 'Management Rules' and supporting documents, which include the Sustainability Standard for Contractors.

Approximately 19% of suppliers in 2022/23 were contractors working across Berkeley Group sites, accounting for roughly 63% of procurement spend in the year. Remaining suppliers are vendors that are not required to sign up to the Berkeley Group's Management Rules or supporting documents (e.g. insurance providers, consultants, utilities companies etc.).

Of the supplier-related scope 3 emissions reported under category 1 in 2022/23, 2% are calculated using contractor purchased fuel data related to this engagement.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a result of our monthly information collection in relation to fuel purchases made by contractors working on our sites, we are able to regularly review and compare performance. This encourages change and the implementation of initiatives to be a preferred contractor, with resulting emissions reductions considered to be a measure of success. For example, to demonstrate their commitment to work with the Berkeley Group and to assist us in meeting our science-based targets (SBTs), a number of contractors have moved to using biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) as an alternative to traditional fuel. In 2020/21, contractors on 3 sites used this fuel source, increasing to 46 sites in 2021/22 and 62 sites in 2022/23; this action has led to avoided scope 3 emissions of 3,334 tCO2e in the reporting year.

As a threshold to measure success, we compare performance against our SBT related to scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services). To be on track to meet our SBT, in 2022/23 our threshold for success was a 15% reduction in emissions intensity compared to our 2018/19 baseline year. When reviewing our contractor purchased fuels only, in 2022/23 this element of our scope 3 category 1 emissions saw a 64% reduction in emissions intensity compared to our 2018/19 baseline year, far exceeding our target and demonstrating the success of contractor initiatives implemented in the year. On an absolute emissions basis, 2022/23 saw a 62% reduction compared to the 2018/19 baseline year.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

% of suppliers by number

0

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The Berkeley Group recognises that targeted engagement with key manufacturers and suppliers of construction products is key in delivering against our scope 3 science-based

target (SBT).

To actively work with key companies to initiate change involves more in-depth discussions and a higher level of engagement from all parties. Therefore, engagement as a proportion of our total number of suppliers is low but this is counteracted by the quality of engagement being much improved.

Our engagement with key manufacturers and suppliers of materials also does not directly correlate with our procurement spend; due to the nature of our business the majority of materials are procured via contractors as part of their works packages. For example, a RC Frame contractor would provide both the labour and materials (such as steel and concrete) required to complete the works.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The Berkeley Group is increasingly engaging with key manufacturers and suppliers on climate-related issues, with key examples detailed below.

- We have progressed with our Common Materials Strategy covering 10 key material groups to support requirements regarding topics such as technical compliance, quality, sustainability and embodied carbon. Group-wide Technical Standards are being developed for each product group, supported by Manufacturer Framework Agreements. Climate action is a key topic being covered for each product with a focus on reducing embodied carbon in line with our science-based targets.

- This year we have been engaging directly with our suppliers of steel as we see this as a big impact area for us as a result of the research that we have completed to inform our embodied carbon work. To measure the success of this engagement, we have baselined the use of steel across 15 of our current buildings and within the Berkeley Modular factory and have agreed to work with suppliers such as Tata Steel to reduce the amount of carbon emissions associated with steel over our agreed SBT target year of 2030.

- The Berkeley Group is pleased that its Group Head of Sustainability sits on Saint-Gobain's CRS Advisory Panel, providing the opportunity to actively discuss and be involved in the delivery of Saint-Gobain's sustainability roadmap and zero carbon commitment.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

All (100%) customers purchasing a new home from the Berkeley Group are provided with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), rating their individual home in terms of energy performance from 'A' (Very Efficient) to 'G' (Inefficient).

The Berkeley Group further seeks to engage with all customers so that they are equipped with the knowledge and facilities to live a sustainable lifestyle. We engage with customers on sustainability, including climate change, throughout the customer journey by providing accessible and home-specific information.

Sales staff receive sustainability training and relevant site-specific information is contained within marketing information, including brochures and webpages. Where relevant, this includes identifying whether a home is supplied with energy from renewable technologies and whether it is fitted with energy efficient fittings (e.g. LED lighting and white goods with high efficiency ratings). We also outline any climate change adaptation measures included in the wider development, e.g. sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

Once a home sale has been completed, a priority is to ensure that our customers are informed of the actions they can take to reduce their energy use and live a low carbon lifestyle. To do this, we provide customers with a home demonstration upon handover of their new home to help ensure that they are aware of the energy efficient measures integrated into their home and on the wider development.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a measure of success, the Berkeley Group tracks customer opinions on their ability to live a life with a low environmental impact on our developments. The Berkeley Group does this by requesting all (100%) customers to complete a survey via an independent third party upon completing their home purchase. This includes the question: “How do you rate [development] as a place to live where you can enjoy a good quality of life, with low environmental impact?”. In 2022/23, 78% of customers responding to this survey question outlined that they were ‘Very Satisfied’ and 19% highlighted that they were ‘Satisfied’ in response to this question, showing high levels of customer engagement and satisfaction in relation to the sustainability features provided, which includes those which are climate-related (e.g. solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and sustainable drainage

systems (SuDS)) as applicable to each individual home and development. Each response is allocated a score; 'Very Satisfied' = 1 decreasing incrementally down to 'Very Dissatisfied' = 0. Our threshold for success is a weighted average score of 0.85. Based on our 2022/23 survey responses, our weighted average score was 0.93, demonstrating a high level of successful engagement.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We have a number of strategic partners that we continually work with, including the UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) and the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). An example of our engagement in the reporting year includes our continued support as a programme partner of the UKGBC's Advancing Net Zero work, which aims to help drive the transition to a net zero carbon built environment in the UK and deliver the emissions reductions required from the built environment sector.

We are a sector lead playing an active part of the UK Net Zero Carbon Building Standard Homes Group. Our Group Head of Sustainability co-chairs the housing working group which is looking to set the new standard for the industry on zero carbon buildings and to ultimately influence policy.

In 2022/23 the Berkeley Group became active participants of the Future Homes Hub, helping us to work with industry to understand and shape the future for new homes.

We have also further engaged with organisations that are influencing standards and policy by being an active member of the UK Net Zero Building Standard (UK NZBS). The Berkeley Group's Head of Sustainability is also on the Programme Board (i.e. the steering committee) for the Construction Leadership Council's CO2nstructZero zero carbon change programme, aimed at driving change by helping to share innovative solutions and setting transparent goals and clear actions that everyone in the construction industry can help to achieve.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

The Berkeley Group's Sustainability Standard for Contractors sets a requirement for all contractors to disclose their consumption of all energy sources at least monthly for the duration of their works. This data is reported via an online data management system, with assurance of emissions resulting from contractor purchased fuels being undertaken by an external party on an annual basis as part of our reported figures for scope 3 category 1 emissions. Note that to be 'Approved' to work on a Berkeley Group site, a contractor has to sign to accept the requirements of our 'Management Rules' and supporting documents, which include the Sustainability Standard for Contractors.

Approximately 63% of procurement spend in 2022/23 was with contractors working on Berkeley Group sites. Remaining spend is generally with vendors that are not required to sign up to the Berkeley Group's Management Rules or supporting documents, e.g. insurance providers, consultants, utilities companies etc.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

63

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

63

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

The Berkeley Group's Sustainability Standard for Contractors sets a requirement for contractors to undertake their works in compliance with all applicable legislation and regulation. Note that to be 'Approved' to work on a Berkeley Group site, a contractor has to sign to accept the requirements of our 'Management Rules' and supporting documents, which include the Sustainability Standard for Contractors.

To help ensure compliance with regulation, the Berkeley Group's team of sustainability professionals undertake regular (at least quarterly) sustainability assessments on each construction site. During the assessment, checks are made on contractors' compliance with relevant environmental legislation. Contractors are expected to give full cooperation

during a sustainability assessment, providing the Berkeley Group with information as required and providing a named contact responsible for the contractor's sustainability management on site and/or across the wider business. Any corrective actions identified and communicated to the contractor are to be carried out within a timeframe specified by the Berkeley Group's sustainability professional.

Approximately 63% of procurement spend in 2022/23 was with contractors working on Berkeley Group sites. Remaining spend is generally with vendors that are not required to sign up to the Berkeley Group's Management Rules or supporting documents, e.g. insurance providers, consultants, utilities companies etc.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

63

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

63

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Our publicly available commitment to conduct engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement is as follows on our Climate Action webpage

(www.berkeleygroup.co.uk/our-vision/climate-action): "We are committed to supporting public policy and regulation in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. We engage with key stakeholders, such as government and others across the built environment, to actively collaborate and help ensure that we are aligned with global goals, putting us on the pathway to be a net zero carbon business by 2040."

Berkeley Group_Climate Action Web Page.pdf

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

Our publicly available commitment to conduct engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement is as follows on our Climate Action webpage (www.berkeleygroup.co.uk/our-vision/climate-action): "We are committed to supporting public policy and regulation in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. We engage with key stakeholders, such as government and others across the built environment, to actively collaborate and help ensure that we are aligned with global goals, putting us on the pathway to be a net zero carbon business by 2040."

The Berkeley Group's main process for engaging directly with policy makers is through the response to Government consultations on proposed regulation. To ensure that our approach is consistent with the Berkeley Group's climate strategy, our Group Head of Sustainability works with our Technical Committee and Land and Planning Committee to respond to the consultations on behalf of the company.

We actively work with organisations engaging with the UK Government on the low carbon home agenda. This includes being a Gold Leaf member of the UKGBC and funding their climate change programme, 'Advancing Net Zero'. This work is consistent with the Berkeley Group's overall climate change strategy as they are focusing on how to decarbonise the UK built environment. As a Programme Partner, the Berkeley Group's Head of Sustainability contributes to UKGBC research and outputs, further ensuring consistency with our climate strategy.

In 2022/23 we have further engaged with organisations that are influencing standards and policy by being an active member of the UK Net Zero Carbon Buildings Standard. Our Group Head of Sustainability co-chairs the housing working group which is looking to set the new standard for the industry on zero carbon buildings and to ultimately influence policy.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

Building Regulations Part L and the Future Homes Standard

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Energy efficiency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

The Berkeley Group has engaged with the UK Government on the updates to Part L of the Building Regulations and the Future Homes Standard. We provided a response to both their initial and follow-up consultations, with the new Building Regulations in force from June 2022.

In addition to engaging directly, the Berkeley Group also participated in industry workshops and meetings which were seeking to gain feedback from across industry for consultation responses including the CIBSE Homes for the Future Group.

In 2022/23, the Berkeley Group participated in the Future Homes Hub consultation working group which fed in to the UK Government's Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to inform the consultation on the Future Homes Standard 2025 which will require mandatory compliance for new homes built from 2025.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

The Berkeley Group is in agreement that improved energy efficiency of homes is fundamental to delivering a net zero built environment.

The Berkeley Group's exceptions were in response to what buildings the regulation should apply to; the regulations introduce new transitional arrangements for buildings and we suggested that depending on the type of building or if situated on a phased development, consistency of design should be considered.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

As detailed in our initial net zero transition plan, 'Our Route to Net Zero', complying with the forthcoming Future Homes Standard is a fundamental step to reducing emissions to 2030 as the mandatory requirements under this are expected to drive reductions beyond our validated science-based target.

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

Environment Act 2021

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Biodiversity net gain

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

The Berkeley Group has engaged directly with Defra and Natural England in relation to the consultation on regulation to make the achievement of a biodiversity net gain mandatory for new development planning permissions from autumn 2023.

The Berkeley Group has had a commitment to biodiversity net gain since May 2017 for all our new sites. We provided input into the consultation document in January 2022 outlining our experience and approach to biodiversity net gain. We have also been involved in meetings to discuss the policy with Natural England; our Group Head of Sustainability has met with the Natural England lead for Biodiversity Net Gain on a number of occasions to input our experience and to help shape the policy.

As the first homebuilder to commit to biodiversity net gain across all sites, we were delighted to co-host a Biodiversity Conference with Natural England and the Local Government Association in March 2023. More than 500 delegates attended this major event which aimed to prepare development and local authority professionals for the forthcoming mandatory biodiversity net gain requirements and to generate debate around the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

The Berkeley Group recognises that nature provides both climate resilience and mitigation opportunities, so restoration is an increasing priority. We are in agreement that biodiversity net gain should be regulated, having been committed to this outcome on our own developments since 2017.

Therefore, although the Berkeley Group is supportive of the overall policy we do not think that temporary applications should be included; we have proposed that they should be exempt because temporary applications can be part of a wider masterplan solution. The proposal placed undue focus on the temporary application which is part of a wider longer term masterplan, discounting any biodiversity being delivered elsewhere on the site. We suggested that a more holistic site-wide approach should be taken.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Although not central to the achievement of our transition plan, nature provides both climate resilience and mitigation opportunities.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

UK Green Building Council (UKGBC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Berkeley's position is consistent with the UKGBC as they seek to be at the forefront of positively influencing policy, identifying the pathways to propel the sector forward sustainably and driving the solutions to transform our buildings, communities, cities and infrastructure so that people and nature thrive. We are Gold Leaf members of UKGBC and actively engage in their work. For example, we are a project partner of their Advancing Net Zero Programme.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

47,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The Berkeley Group is a Gold Leaf member of the UKGBC and we fund their main climate change programme, 'Advancing Net Zero'.

The aim of our funding is to demonstrate our leadership in the industry and commitment to climate change. To be a Gold Leaf member it is a requirement to sign up to the #RaceToZero Campaign.

The aim of the Advancing Net Zero work is to help drive the transition to a net zero carbon built environment in the UK. Our funding helps to provide research and guidance for the industry. In the reporting year, the UKGBC has worked on publications related to carbon pricing and offsetting approaches, and the accurate reporting of embodied carbon emissions; the Berkeley Group has been directly involved with the development of these publications working alongside other industry experts.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Future Homes Hub

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Future Homes Hub brings together the partnership needed to deliver on the new homes sector's climate and environmental plan. The Berkeley Group is a member of the Future Homes Hub and actively participates in their core working groups and task groups, including feeding into the consultation for the Future Homes Standard.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

As a member and active participant of the Future Homes Hub, we are working with industry to understand and shape the future for new homes. We support the Future Homes Hub in providing research and guidance for the industry on key topics and to influence policy on zero carbon, water efficiency and biodiversity net gain.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

5,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Berkeley Group is a member of the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) Blue Leaders Group and support this through a membership contribution. WWT look to influence policy on nature recovery, highlighting the benefits of blue infrastructure to help store carbon and to adapt to future climate change.

As part of the Blue Leaders Group, the Berkeley Group provides strategic advice and direction and supports WWT's campaigns including World Wetlands Day, a global celebration of wetlands.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Berkeley Group_Annual Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

42; 56-57; 58-70; 159-161

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

The Berkeley Group's 2023 Annual Report highlights our performance for our latest financial reporting year, 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023. This will be publicly available on our website from 7 August 2023 and includes: a progress update on our Climate Action focus area under our business strategy Our Vision 2030 (pages 44 to 45); details of our transition to net zero (pages 46 to 47); reporting in line with the TCFD recommendations, detailing climate scenario analysis and progress made against our SBTs (pages 62 to 77); disclosure against SASB criteria (pages 60-61); and energy consumption and emissions data in line with SECR requirements (pages 159-161).

Our 2022 Annual Report includes similar information for the previous reporting year and

is attached for reference, with pages highlighted in the 'Page/section reference' section.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Berkeley Group_Sustainability Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

12-25

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Climate Action is one of the ten priorities under the Berkeley Group's business strategy, Our Vision 2030, and one of the five key focus areas under the Berkeley Group's Sustainability Strategy.

The Berkeley Group's 2022 Sustainability Report covered progress made during 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022. It provided an overview of our Climate Action goal and targets, our approach under the five action areas of our climate action programme and our 2021/22 performance data.

The Berkeley Group's 2023 Sustainability Report covering progress and performance in the latest financial reporting year, 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023, is due for publication in autumn 2023.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Berkeley Group_Climate Action Programme.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Strategy

Emission targets

Comment

In 2021 the Berkeley Group developed and launched a climate action programme identifying five key action areas which are driving progress towards our SBTs and ensuring that our homes, places and business operations are resilient to the impacts of climate change. This integrated climate action programme targets the most carbon intensive activities throughout our full supply chain, identifying mitigations and adaption solutions. They chart a course for the Berkeley Group to become a net zero carbon business by 2040.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign	The Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign was an urgent call to action from a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, in partnership with the Race to Zero. The Berkeley Group committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign in December 2020, developing a validated near-term science-based target aligned with 1.5°C scenarios and explicitly committing to net zero, in line with the campaign's requirements. Race to Zero is a UN-backed global campaign to take rigorous and immediate action to halve emissions by 2030. The Berkeley Group signed up to the Race to Zero through its commitment to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign. As a participant in the Race to Zero campaign, the Berkeley Group is required to meet minimum criteria, including: Pledge - reach net zero emissions as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest; Plan - disclose a transition plan; Proceed - take action to achieve net zero; Publish - report progress against targets at least annually; Persuade - align policy and engagement to the goal of reaching net zero by 2050.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Ultimate responsibility for all sustainability topics lies with the Berkeley Group's Main Board. An Executive Director has specific responsibility for sustainability at Board level, including our response to nature and biodiversity net gain. The Managing Director of one of our operating companies supports the Executive Director on the Main Board by being the lead responsible for the Nature priority area under our business strategy, Our Vision 2030; they work with the Group's Head of Sustainability to drive action and track performance.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to Net Positive Gain

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Natural England's Biodiversity Metric

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Natural England's Biodiversity Metric is a biodiversity accounting tool that can be used for the purposes of calculating biodiversity net gain.

The tool is used by the Berkeley Group at the earliest stages (i.e. during the development of a planning application), to determine existing biodiversity levels and to identify how a net gain is to be created.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Brent Reservoir (Welsh Harp)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

One of the Berkeley Group's development sites is adjacent to the Silk Stream and Brent Reservoir (Welsh Harp); a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to the diversity of breeding water birds that it supports. The development site has been undergoing excavation and construction works in the reporting period.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

An impact assessment has been undertaken by an independent ecologist on behalf of the Berkeley Group. Mitigations identified and implemented include: potentially harmful activities (e.g. hazardous substance storage and concrete washout) located away from the site boundary and watercourse; silt fence and haybales installed adjacent to stream; spacing, height and intensity of light considered to minimise bat disturbance.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Brent Reservoir (Welsh Harp)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

One of the Berkeley Group's development sites sits alongside the Grand Union Canal and 3km away from Brent Reservoir (Welsh Harp); a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to the diversity of breeding water birds that it supports. The development site has been undergoing excavation and construction works in the reporting period.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

An impact assessment has been undertaken by an independent consultant on behalf of the Berkeley Group. Mitigations identified and implemented include: lighting along the canal is minimised to avoid disturbance to animals; no trenches or pits left open overnight to prevent otters taking residence; and buffer protection zones implemented along Grand Union Canal.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Windsor Forest and The Great Park

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Four of the Berkeley Group's development sites sit 2-10km of Windsor Forest and The Great Park; a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) due to the ecologically important habitats such as ancient woodlands, and ancient and veteran oak and beech trees. The development sites have been undergoing construction works in the reporting period.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

To reduce recreational pressure on Windsor Forest and The Great Park as a result of residents moving into the new developments, bespoke Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) are being provided within two of the development sites. The SANGs have been designed in accordance with Natural England guidelines and meet all the essential and desirable criteria for SANG provision. It is considered that the SANGs will provide a viable alternative for informal recreation to use of Windsor Forest and The Great Park.

No mitigation measures required on two of the development sites as no significant impact anticipated.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Thames Basin Heaths

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Five of the Berkeley Group's development sites sit 2-10km of Thames Basin Heaths; a Special Protection Area (SPA) due to the ecologically important heathland habitat home to native reptile species, rare birds, butterflies and dragonflies. The development sites have been undergoing construction works in the reporting period.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design

Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

To reduce recreational pressure on Thames Basin Heaths as a result of residents moving into the new developments, bespoke Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) are being provided within two of the development sites. The SANGs have been designed in accordance with Natural England guidelines and meet all the essential and desirable criteria for SANG provision. It is considered that the SANGs will provide a viable alternative for informal recreation to use of Thames Basin Heaths.

One development has provision for a financial contribution towards the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) project overseen by Natural England implementing monitoring, warden arrangements and public education messages across the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.

No mitigation measures required on two of the development sites as no significant impact anticipated.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	The 2022 Annual Report includes a progress update on our Nature focus area (pages 46 and 54) under our business strategy Our Vision 2030. Our 2023 Annual Report (pages 48-49 and 58) will be publicly available on our website from 7 August 2023. 1
In voluntary sustainability report or	Content of biodiversity-related	The 2022 Sustainability Performance Report (pages 36-45) sets out our approach and progress against

other voluntary communications	policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators	our targets. Our 2022/23 report detailing performance for 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023 is due for publication on our website in autumn 2023. 2
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Published in 2021/22, the Berkeley Group's Making Space For Nature booklet outlines our approach to nature and our commitment to biodiversity net gain on our sites. 3

[1]Berkeley Group_Annual Report 2022.pdf

[2]Berkeley Group_Sustainability Report 2022.pdf

[3]Berkeley Group_Making Space For Nature booklet.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

N/a

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Finance Director	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below