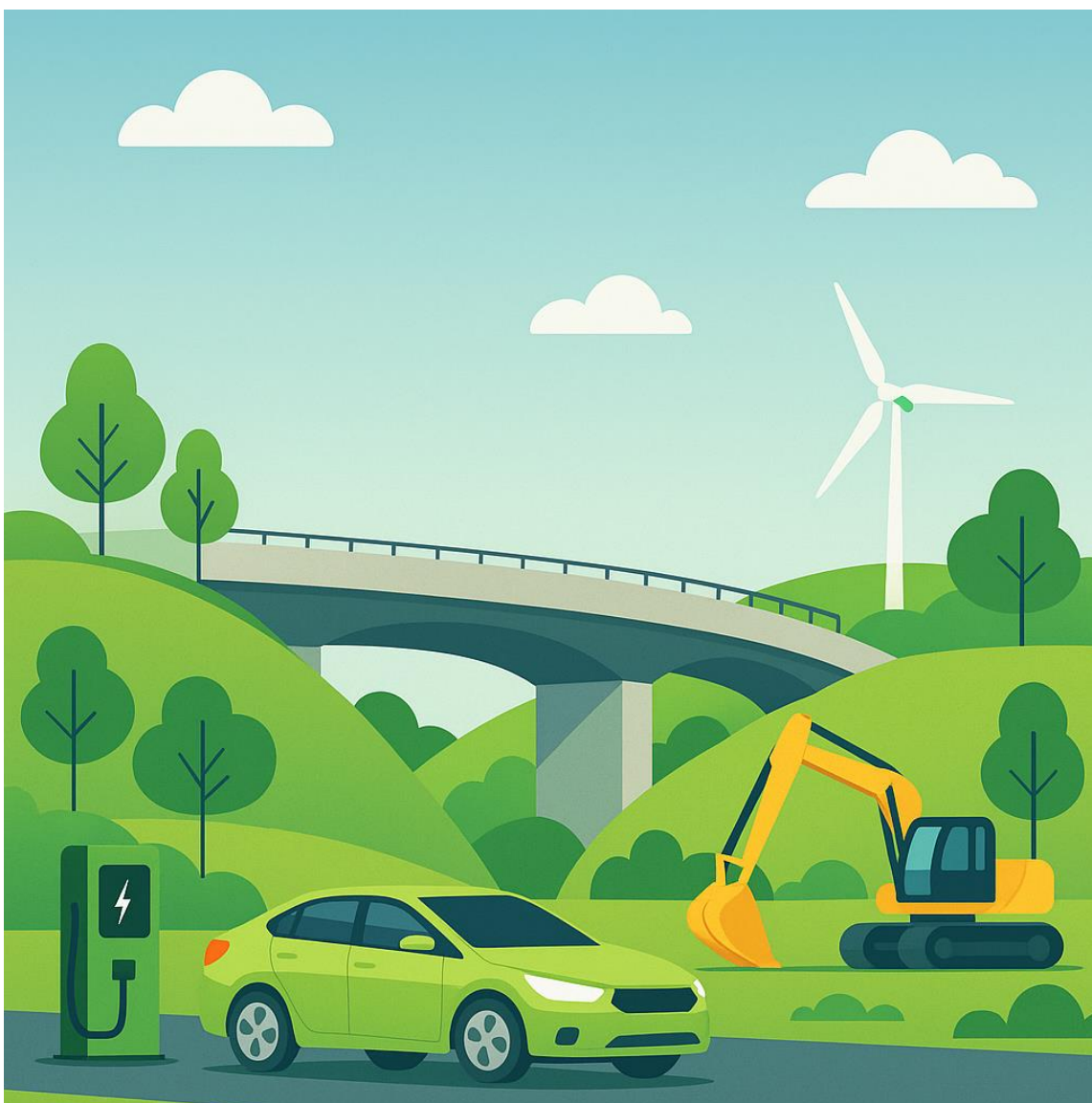


Currall Lewis & Martin Construction Ltd

Carbon Reduction Plan 2025 (V2)



1. Executive Summary

Currall Lewis & Martin Construction Ltd (CLM) is committed to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes by 2040, aligning with National Highways' Net Zero Construction 2040 ambition. This Carbon Reduction Plan has been prepared in accordance with PPN 06/21 and provides our quantified baseline, targets, and actions to decarbonise our operations and supply chain.

Our baseline year is 2023, verified via SME Climate Hub data. We are now strengthening our Scope 3 measurement in 2025 to include embodied carbon, supply chain, transport, and waste emissions within our projects.

Carbon Emissions Baseline and Targets

Scope	2023 Baseline (tCO ₂ e)	2024 Data	Target Reduction	Target Year	Key Actions
Scope 1	476	185	50%	2030	Fleet electrification, HVO fuel, PV welfare cabins
Scope 2	16	16	100%	2030	Renewable energy tariff, LED upgrades
Scope 3	Not Measured	3965	25%	2040	Supply chain engagement, embodied carbon tracking
Total	492	4166	Net Zero	2040	Comprehensive decarbonisation across all scopes

The 2023 baseline represents total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 492 tCO₂e, based on energy and fleet data. Scope 3 measurement is underway for inclusion in the 2025 update.

2. Key Actions and Progress Tracker

CLM has established a phased programme of carbon reduction actions integrated within our UKAS-certified ISO 14001 environmental management system. These support both operational efficiency and National Highways' Net Zero Roadmap.

Timeframe	Key Actions	Examples / Measures
Short Term (0-2 yrs)	Fleet optimisation; eco welfare cabins; office energy savings	EV/hybrid vehicles, LED lighting, PV cabins
Medium Term (3-5 yrs)	50% fleet hybrid/electric; renewable installations; supplier engagement	Solar feasibility, sustainable procurement questionnaire

Long Term (6+ yrs)	Full fleet electrification; Net Zero operations; supply chain Net Zero	PAS 2080 alignment, embodied carbon reporting
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3. Governance and Reporting

Carbon performance is governed within CLM's Integrated Management System (ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001). The SHEQ Manager collates quarterly energy and fuel data, reviewed annually by the Directors. Results are published via management review and external frameworks, ensuring continual improvement.

4. Alignment with National Highways Net Zero 2040 Themes

National Highways Focus Area	CLM Supporting Actions
Zero-emission Plant & Fleet	EV rollout, HVO biofuels, hybrid plant trials
Low-Carbon Materials	Earth Friendly Concrete, recycled aggregates, CEM II/CEM III cements
Waste & Circular Economy	Segregated waste streams, reuse, and recycling targets
Supply Chain Collaboration	PAS 2080 alignment, supplier carbon questionnaires
Skills & Awareness	Carbon literacy training for all staff and supply chain partners

5. Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Science Based Targets (SBTi)

CLM Construction Ltd recognises that effective carbon management contributes directly to the global sustainability agenda. Our Net Zero pathway is therefore aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), ensuring our commitments reflect both environmental integrity and social responsibility.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

CLM supports the achievement of the following SDGs through our carbon-reduction strategy and day-to-day operations:

SDG	Contribution through CLM Activities
SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	Transitioning offices and site compounds to renewable electricity; trialing electric and hybrid vehicles and plant.
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Delivering resilient, low-carbon infrastructure projects and using innovative construction methods to minimise embodied carbon.
SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	Supporting regional infrastructure that enhances sustainable mobility and

	community connectivity (cycleways, bridges, public realm).
SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	Promoting responsible sourcing (CARES-approved steel, FSC timber), waste minimisation, and circular-economy practices.
SDG 13 - Climate Action	Measuring and reducing greenhouse-gas emissions across all scopes and engaging supply-chain partners to drive collective decarbonisation.

“CLM’s carbon reduction programme supports the delivery of SDG 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13 by embedding responsible procurement, innovation and low-carbon construction practices across our frameworks.”

Science Based Targets and Net Zero Pathway

CLM’s Net Zero strategy is aligned to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 1.5 °C trajectory and the UK Government’s Net Zero 2050 target. Our headline commitments are:

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030, from our 2023/24 baseline.

Achieve Net Zero (Scopes 1 & 2) by 2040, with progressive Scope 3 reductions through supplier engagement.

Expand Scope 3 coverage annually, embedding carbon data requirements into procurement and framework agreements.

Apply PAS 2080 principles of “whole-life carbon management” and continual improvement across all infrastructure projects.

6. Continuous Improvement and Reporting

Progress will be reviewed annually via the SME Climate Hub and CLM’s integrated ISO 14001 management system. Data accuracy and supplier participation will increase year-on-year, ensuring CLM’s carbon-reduction plan remains science-based, transparent, and aligned with international sustainability standards.

7. Declaration

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and the associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans. CLM Construction commits to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes by 2040.

Currall Lewis and Martin is a proud member of the SME Climate Hub, a global initiative that empowers small to medium sized companies to take climate action and build more resilient businesses. Through the SME Climate Hub, we commit to lowering our impact on the environment through authentic action, halving our emissions by 2030. In making the commitment, we have joined the United Nations Race to Zero campaign.



Signed:

Ron Pinfield,

Managing Director

Date: November 2025

Appendix A - Carbon Terminology Glossary

This appendix retains CLM's 2024 Carbon Terminology Glossary to support awareness and understanding across our workforce and supply chain partners. It includes definitions for Net Zero, Carbon Neutrality, Scope 1-3 emissions, PAS 2080, and other key terms.

Carbon Terminology Glossary

Weather

Is experienced day to day and fluctuates with the seasons. In the UK it is highly influenced by the Gulf Stream, which originates in the Caribbean and is the reason why we have winters that are milder than countries at the same latitude.

Climate

Is the average weather over a long period of time (normally over an average of 30 years), measured by temperature averages for a given region, country or the world. Climate change is both a description and measure of how much our climate is changing over time.

The Green House Effect

Is a natural phenomenon of the Earth's atmosphere and is what makes our planet hospitable. Without it, the world would be too cold for life. The sun's radiation comes through the Earth's atmosphere and warms up the Earth's surface. As the surface heats up it radiates heat back into the atmosphere. Whilst some of this heat escapes into space, some of it is absorbed back into the atmosphere, some of it is absorbed by gasses such as water vapour and CO₂ in the atmosphere, trapping the heat. These greenhouse gasses release some of that energy back towards the Earth, thus keeping the temperature high enough to be comfortable for life. When the concentration of these gasses increases it leads to more heat energy being trapped. Increases do happen due to natural processes such as volcanic eruptions and on a geological time-scale from changes to the Earth's orbit, leading to natural changes in the climate. However, scientific communities around the world agree that it is predominantly human activities that are leading to an increase in greenhouse gasses over and above what would naturally occur. This in turn leads to Global Warming, meaning that the planet's average surface temperature is rising. This has been measured and has been shown to be at a rate quicker than from natural cycles. And as a consequence, we see changes in the Earth's climate: human induced climate change.

According to the World Meteorological organisation. The Earth's average surface temperature has risen by 1.1°C between 1880 and 2019, due to the consumption of fossil fuels.

Water Vapour (clouds) have the biggest effect on temperature, but CO₂ accounts for the largest amount of green- house emissions from human activity. Therefore it is used as the best indicator of Climate Change mitigation.

Kyoto Protocol “Basket” of 6 Green House Gasses

These 6 Gasses are the most prevalent Green House Gasses.

1. Carbon Dioxide - CO₂:1
2. Methane - CH₄:25
3. Nitrous Oxide - N₂O:298
4. Sulphur Hexafluoride - SF₆:22,800
5. Hydrofluorocarbons - HFCs:12-14,800
6. Perfluorocarbons - PFCs: 7,390-12,200

We use the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gasses to convert them into Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent = tCO₂e. Using a common unit then allows us to compare emissions from different sources, facilities and organisations. e.g: 1 tonne of emitted Methane is the same as the emission of 25 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. This is written as 25 tonnes tCO₂e.

Carbon Footprint

It is commonly used to describe the total amount of Carbon Dioxide & other greenhouse emissions such as Methane that an organisation, product or project or event is responsible for.

Carbon Neutral

Making or resulting in no net release of Carbon Dioxide into the atmosphere, especially as a result of Carbon Offsetting. It is a phrase enshrined in the PAS 2060 Carbon Neutrality Standard and can be claimed for an organisation, a product or a project. To do so, you must include as a minimum:

- Your Scope 1 & 2 emissions within your boundary.
- Scope 3 emissions are not mandatory but are encouraged.
- Organisations tend to include their business travel but tend to leave out supply chain emissions from products and services as this involves a more detailed data analysis.

Some assessment bodies require scope 3 reporting for: Grid electricity transmissions & distribution losses; third party logistics and waste management operations.

Once you have your footprint, you need a Carbon reduction plan showing how and where you are going to reduce your emissions. There is no specific time-scale or ambition for reaching neutrality, it is at the discretion of your organisation.

To reach Neutrality you need to invest in Carbon offset schemes that result in less Carbon being emitted somewhere in the world, balancing out the Carbon that you are emitting. It is best

practice to do this after you have put your own reduction actions in place, but you can buy offsets as soon as you have your footprint. The type and quality of offsets you can buy do vary greatly.

Net Zero

The words net or Neutral refers to a balance between Green House Gasses emitted by an organisation and the same amount taken up and removed from the atmosphere. Net Zero is about truly reaching, on balance, no greenhouse gas emissions. It only applies to organisations, not products & projects and is applicable right across the value chain, not just your own organisation. To describe your business as Net Zero you need to include all global emissions across scope 1, 2 and 3. For the built environment this means the impacts generated on site in construction and the in-use emissions from the operations of buildings and assets. It also

includes the embodied Carbon in the materials used in construction, fit-out and maintenance. Net Zero has a wider scope compared to Carbon Neutrality and is more ambitious.

Whilst they are related Net Zero and Science based targets are separate approaches but if you're going to align your net zero ambition with science-based targets you need to develop a carbon reduction strategy that fits within their reduction trajectories.

Scope 1 Emissions

Direct Green House Gas emissions from sources that are owned and controlled by the reporting business. Examples: Burning fossil fuels like gas or diesel in your facilities, buildings, plant or vehicle; Chemical Processes i.e.: the calcification of lime in the cement industry; Biological Processes i.e. Composting; Fugitive emissions of refrigerant gasses. Scope 1 emissions are the easiest to control as you make decisions as to what equipment you buy and how you use it.

Scope 2 Emissions

Are indirect Green House Gas emissions where someone else has created energy by burning fossil fuels. Examples: grid electricity. How to reduce use: buy energy efficient equipment; switch to a renewable provider; install & generate your own renewable power, such as from solar panels.

Scope 3 Emissions

Indirect Green House Gas emissions that come from your value chain. Examples: Logistics Providers; Suppliers of materials and products; service providers for waste collection; Business Travel; Downstream Impacts.

Scope 3 emissions outweigh Scope 1 & 2 for many construction firms. Scope 1 & 2 = 1-2%. Scope 3= 98-99%. If your organisation is serious about reducing its Carbon emissions, you must consider supply chain Scope 3 to become "Net Zero".

Mitigation

Is about reducing the amount of human induced emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases in absolute terms into the atmosphere. It essentially means using less fossil fuels to power the buildings, machinery, vehicles and equipment we all use in our daily lives. It also means addressing other sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

Mitigation Measures Include:

- Sustainable Transportation
- Energy Conservation
- Thermal Mass/ Sinks for temperature regulation
- Insulation & heat recovery systems
- Renewable energy
- Energy & Carbon efficient materials and products
- Improve vehicle fuel efficiency
- Capture & Use landfill and digester gas

Adaptation

Refers to the fact that there is a certain amount of human induced climate change already in the system as well as pre-existing natural fluctuations. We need to manage as well as mitigate and reduce all of our carbon emissions. It is also sometimes referred to as resilience. Examples include erecting defensive barriers and designing our buildings to counter rising sea levels and an increased frequency of storms and flood events. Likewise, investing in materials that can withstand more extreme fluctuations in temperature and extreme weather events. We therefore need to take both mitigation and adaptation into consideration in the way we plan and run our businesses and live our lives.

Adaptation Measures Include:

- Infrastructure upgrades: SUDs, sewers & Culverts
- Residential Programs: Sewer backflow and downspout connection
- Health programs and help for vulnerable people
- Emergency & business continuity planning
- Coastal and river bank protection and flood plain maintenance

Offsetting

Is when you compensate for your Greenhouse Gas emissions by avoiding, reducing or removing Green House Gasses elsewhere. Offsetting involves investing in programmes that are working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from a particular product or activity. You buy Carbon offsets. Offsetting is about reducing emissions compared to a business-as-usual scenario. You are contributing something additional.

Green House Gas Removal

GGR goes further than most offsetting schemes which are often about reducing emissions compared to a business-as-usual scenario. GGR is about absolute Carbon Removal from the atmosphere, sequestering it away permanently.

The GHG Protocol

This provides a framework in which you can allocate & report your scope 1, 2 & 3 Green House Gas emissions, allowing you to assess the emissions of your entire value chain.

Embodied Carbon/ Capital Carbon/ Cap Carb

Relates to all the Green House Gases emitted during the manufacture, transport, construction and installation or fit out of an asset or building. These impacts are usually in the supply chain. Your Supplies: materials, goods and services; capital goods; delivery; utilities; electricity; waste & water; business travel.

“Operational” Carbon - OpCarb

Covers the running of the building or asset, such as direct energy consumption. Your Business: Fuel & Energy in company facilities; vehicles & plant; chemical/biological processes & fugitive emissions.

“End User” Carbon - Use Carb

Relates to the energy consumed and Green House Gases emitted by the ultimate user or client of a building, asset or product. Whilst this is the Carbon emitted by the end user this term is used to make the distinction about who is responsible for emissions. Your client: In-use emissions from running the building/asset; End of life treatment; Downstream distribution.

ISO 14064

An international standard which provides organisations with the tools to quantify, monitor, report and verify greenhouse gas emissions.

PAS 2080

Is a standard for the management, measurement and reporting of Carbon emissions in infrastructure. The purpose of PAS2080 is to establish a consistent approach to the management of Carbon over the lifetime of a project, from design through to delivery.

PAS 2050

A standard which can be used by all businesses to calculate the Carbon footprint of the goods and services

they use.

ISO 14040

A standard which describes the principles for lifestyle assessment including the consideration of Carbon emissions.

ISO16745

Standard for determining the Carbon footprint of an existing building. The standard refers to building operation and sets out a methodology for the calculation, reporting, communication and verification of the Carbon emissions arising from energy use and other greenhouse gas emissions.