



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Planning for future resilience

Our sustainability framework is integral to our strategy and embedded across all operations. We assess issues impacting the sustainability of our business model and operating environments as part of our risk management process, capturing them within our principal risks.

Through stakeholder engagement and collaboration, we aim to mitigate sustainability-related risks and seize opportunities that create lasting value for nature, places and people. Our integrated approach ensures our commitment to sustainability is reflected throughout our risk management framework, driving long-term value and resilience across the organisation. Following the acquisition of Redrow, this framework has been implemented throughout the combined business. These disclosures reflect the governance, management and potential impact of sustainability-related risks and opportunities across the new group.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

In accordance with UK Listing Rule 6.6.6R and the Climate-related Financial Disclosure Regulations (CFD) 2022, this Annual Report and Accounts includes climate-related financial disclosures consistent with all eleven TCFD recommendations and all eight CFD requirements.

Deloitte has provided independent limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) and Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements (ISAE 3410) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) over the TCFD disclosures on pages 74 to 82 and selected metrics on page 81. This excludes any references made to TNFD, including the nature-related risk assessment section on page 76.

Deloitte's full unqualified assurance opinion, which includes details of the selected assured metrics, is available on our website.

Find out more

- Read more about our governance on pages 74 and 75
- Read more about our strategy on pages 77
- Read more about our risk management on pages 76 and 78 to 80
- Read more about our metrics and targets on pages 81 and 82
- Read more about our transition plan on page 11
- 📄 www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability

Upcoming reporting frameworks

We recognise the growing importance of global sustainability reporting frameworks in shaping effective risk management and disclosure. In FY24, we initiated our alignment with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), building on our established TCFD reporting. We are also preparing for the adoption of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards, with work underway to integrate these into our broader sustainability risk framework. Our goal is to transition towards a holistic assessment of sustainability-related risks across climate, nature and other material themes.

Governance

The Board oversees the Group's sustainability strategy, delivery, and related risks, with the CEO accountable for execution. The Board Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO, reviews the strategy and its implementation, approving plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. Supporting Committees, including Audit and Risk, SHE, and Remuneration, embed sustainability into risk management, operations and colleague incentives.

The Executive drives delivery via the SHE Operations, Risk, and Land Committees, each considering sustainability in core decision making. Cross-functional management working groups further support delivery, focusing on critical areas such as data, stakeholder engagement and sustainable operations.

These governance structures are illustrated in our sustainability risk governance framework on page 75, outlining the roles of the Board, Executive, and Management Working Groups in identifying, assessing, and responding to sustainability-related risks.

Staying informed

As climate and nature-related risks evolve, our governance groups ensure the business strategy remains responsive and informed. During the year, the Sustainability Committee received the following updates related to climate change and nature:

- initial findings from a nature-related risk screening exercise and the proposed nature-related risks work programme;
- water footprinting assessment and proposed priority areas;
- market trends and challenges in electric vehicles;
- the Group's strategic partnership with the RSPB and progress in relation to operational delivery of biodiversity; and
- the combined net zero transition plan for Barratt Redrow.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Our governance framework

■ Board Committee ■ Management Committee ■ Working Group

Board

Group Board

Responsible for setting the culture, corporate strategy and governance framework within which the business operates. Oversees the performance, risk management and internal controls for the Group.

Nomination and Governance Committee

Monitors composition of the Board to ensure the balance of sustainability, skills, experience and knowledge.

Audit and Risk Committee

Monitors integrity and compliance of sustainability-related risk disclosures (e.g. climate change and nature) and data reporting through assurance of sustainability-related metrics.

Sustainability Committee

Debates, reviews and scrutinises the sustainability strategy and its implementation. Approves plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities.

SHE Committee

Monitors the potential impact and mitigation activity for significant environmental risks. Monitors compliance with Group SHE policy.

Remuneration Committee

Designs our Remuneration Policy to incentivise performance against sustainability-related targets. Monitors performance against targets and approves remuneration accordingly.



Executive

Risk Committee

Monitors effectiveness of the Group's internal control policies and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of sustainability risks.

Land Committee

Considers sustainability risks such as flood risk and biodiversity before approving land acquisitions.

SHE Operations Committee

Develops SHE strategy for the Group, including implementation of waste and energy efficiency strategy.



Management working groups

Biodiversity Net Gain

Considers risks, issues, planning milestones and key decisions for the Group's biodiversity strategy.

Sustainable Homes

Considers strategic priorities for homes and developments within the Building Sustainably Framework.

Stakeholder Engagement

Internal and external engagement on sustainability issues that matter most to our stakeholders.

Waste

Reviews operational waste performance and assesses adoption of new initiatives and best practice.

Sustainable Operations

Reviews operational priorities within the Building Sustainably Framework.

ESG Data and Controls

Develops ESG data strategy and approach for the Group, including data reporting, assurance, implementation and compliance against policies and procedures.

Human Rights

Provides ongoing oversight of the human rights strategy.

Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate risk management

Climate-related risks are embedded into the Group's broader risk management process.

Regional and functional risks are identified through bottom-up assessments, while Group-level risks are identified through top-down assessments (see page 66). The resulting risk registers are reviewed and supplemented by findings from our climate scenario analysis (see page 77).

Climate-related risks and opportunities are summarised on page 78 and categorised into physical risks from new weather patterns, transition risks associated with moving towards a low-carbon economy, and opportunities arising from sustainable development.

Climate risk assessment criteria

Each risk is assessed using our risk assessment process outlined on pages 66 and 67. We evaluate the estimated profit impact of a risk or opportunity within the relevant financial year and climate scenario, with long-term obligations recognised over their respective periods. A "substantial" financial impact is defined as one exceeding £50m, aligning with our broader business risk criteria (see page 68).

Our risk assessment spans short, medium and long-term timeframes, aligns with our emissions reduction targets, and captures both transitional and physical risks. The short-term focus pertains to our owned land bank, while the medium to long-term focus addresses strategic land options and promotion agreements.

Short term (1–3 years)

- Short-term scope 1 and 2 science-based targets (SBT).
- Implementation of the Future Homes Standard.



Medium term (4–10 years)

- Medium-term scope 3 science-based targets (SBT).
- Zero carbon homes in use for regulated energy.



Long term (11–25 years)

- Our pathway to net zero is set out on page 11.
- Paris Agreement and UK target for net zero by 2050.



Oughtibridge Valley, David Wilson Homes.

Expanding our focus: nature-related risk assessment

In parallel with our climate scenario analysis, we have begun assessing nature-related risks and opportunities in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare (LEAP) approach, we have initiated the identification of Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (DIROs) including mapping of direct impacts and upstream supply chain hotspots. We have also undertaken deeper analysis for key materials including bricks, blocks and plasterboard.

This work marks the start of our journey towards a more holistic understanding of environmental risks – complementing our climate analysis and supporting long-term resilience across our value chain.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate scenario analysis

Given the profound impact climate change could have on our operations, and on our external stakeholders such as suppliers and customers, we have tested the resilience of the business in the face of various climate scenarios:

1.5°C

Sustainable transition

Orderly transition to a low-carbon economy, aligning with regulatory efforts to limit global temperature rise to the Paris Agreement goal of 1.5°C by 2100.

2.0°C

Disorderly transition

Minimal additional regulation until 2030, after which stringent policies are hastily implemented to limit warming to 2°C by 2100.

4.0°C

Adaptation

Global policy shifts away from prevention towards adapting to a new climate, leading to a global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100.

We assessed climate-related risks using high-resolution local climate data and IPCC-aligned models. This analysis covered a sample of land and supply chain sites, evaluating physical and transition risks across short, medium and long-term horizons.

We reviewed the Group's climate risks and opportunities in light of the Group's acquisition of Redrow, and the scenario analysis has been updated to reflect the combined land bank and newly identified key risks.

A summary of climate risks and opportunities is provided on pages 78 to 80.

See our full Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Analysis on our website for further information on these scenarios, our scenario analysis methodology and the impact on our business model: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability

Strategic impact

Our analysis affirms that our business model remains profitable under the current climate scenarios and timeframes, even without additional mitigating actions and despite associated costs. We will continue to monitor this in ongoing assessments.

A sustainable transition, despite its costs, offers opportunities. A disorderly transition, though disruptive, would still see us maintain profitability. The adaptation scenario has the least financial impact, which is manageable thanks to proactive measures we've already implemented, such as design changes and flood risk assessments.

To thrive in all three climate scenarios, we have highlighted key areas to progress:

- reducing embodied carbon in our supply chain (see page 11) for our transition pathway and how we are reducing emissions across our value chain to achieve net zero);
- updating designs to meet stringent regulations; and
- leveraging our sustainability expertise to provide energy-efficient, affordable homes and promote green mortgages.

For more on our metrics and targets to minimise our exposure to climate-related risks and maximise the opportunities this offers, see page 81

Impact on the Financial Statements

We integrate material climate-related impacts into our three-year forecasting cycle, including site-specific considerations that influence site profitability. In our FY25 Financial Statements, we considered the financial impact of climate change on the following areas:

Going concern and long-term viability

Climate-related risks, including the Future Homes Standard and carbon pricing, are reflected in downside scenarios for our going concern (see note 1, page 168) and long-term viability assessments (page 83). These risks are not expected to affect our ability to meet obligations over the review period.

Land acquisitions

Flood risk is factored into land acquisition decisions and viability assessments. At year end, no sites required impairment due to flood risk under modelled climate scenarios (see note 16, page 191).

Site profitability

Costs related to regulatory compliance (e.g. the Future Homes Standard) and design changes for overheating are included in our estimated costs to complete and reflected in inventory valuations (see note 3, page 170).

Goodwill and intangible assets

We reassess the carrying value of goodwill and indefinite life intangibles annually, using discounted cash flow projections (see note 11, page 183). These incorporate short to medium-term climate impacts, extended into perpetuity.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate-related risks and opportunities

The maximum unmitigated financial impacts per annum of the material climate-related risks and opportunities and how we are responding to them are presented in the tables below.

For transition risks and opportunities, the financial impacts relate to our Paris Agreement-aligned sustainable transition scenario. Physical risk impacts are based on our adaptation scenario.

Key Low High
 Gross risk score

 Please see our full Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Analysis for the risk and opportunities assessment under each scenario: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability

Transition risks	Gross risk score (sustainable transition)			Estimated maximum unmitigated financial impact (£m)	Our response
	2028	2035	2050		
Housing regulations Changes in building regulations, for example the Future Homes Standard, and varying local planning conditions, lead to unaccounted costs and design changes.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £30m	We engage extensively with Government and industry bodies to shape and anticipate regulatory change. This includes ministerial meetings, taking a leading role in the Future Homes Hub, and participation in cross-sector forums. We are committed to zero carbon homes, using innovative technologies tested through projects like eHome2. Our proactive involvement helps us prepare for evolving standards like the Future Homes Standard and local planning requirements.
Carbon pricing Increasing materials and subcontractor costs due to Government legislation to reduce emissions, and subsequent increased demand for low-carbon materials, for example carbon taxation on suppliers.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £70m	Most carbon pricing exposure lies in our upstream supply chain. We're improving scope 3 data accuracy through supplier engagement, and the adoption of a quantity-based calculation methodology. We assess supplier performance and low-carbon material options to inform our transition plan and support emissions reductions aligned with our targets.
New technologies Failure to keep up with regulatory or technological advancements in construction, due to high capital investment, upskilling requirements or material unavailability.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £30m	We support a just transition by helping address the UK's green skills gap. Our CEO chairs the Future Homes Hub and is a member of the Government's Net Zero Council. We also engage through Climate Change Committee roundtables and parliamentary groups, sharing insights on workforce and supply chain readiness for zero carbon homes.
Planning requirements Increased planning or site infrastructure requirements and varying interpretations of Government policy by local authorities result in reduced viability of land in certain regions.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £60m	We proactively manage evolving planning requirements through early engagement, expert input and strategic land assessments. Our Land and Development Leadership Group reviews all acquisitions for compliance and sustainability, integrating green spaces and renewable energy opportunities. Tools like our sustainability toolkit and landowner engagement materials help ensure planning consents are achievable and aligned with our sustainability goals.
Grid capacity Increased requirement for solar panels, air source heat pumps and other similar technology may result in increased pressure on the grid requiring unexpected cost contributions to increase capacity.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £15m	We engage with energy providers and local authorities to assess future grid capacity needs linked to low-carbon technologies. Early stage energy infrastructure assessments are prioritised in our development planning to reduce the risk of delays or unexpected cost contributions.
Climate litigation Inaccurate or misleading sustainability claims may lead to accusations of greenwashing and non-compliance with advertising laws, resulting in climate litigation.				Fines of up to 10% of revenue	We've strengthened internal controls to ensure sustainability claims align with the Green Claims Code. A structured review process, internal audits and targeted training support compliance. We also monitor evolving guidance to mitigate legal and reputational risks.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate-related risks and opportunities continued

Key Low High
 Gross risk score

Physical risks	Gross risk score (adaptation)			Estimated maximum unmitigated financial impact (£m)	Our response
	2028	2035	2050		
Overheating in homes Changes to house specifications required to mitigate long-term shift in climate patterns, such as prolonged increased temperatures in summer.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £10m	We lead sector research on overheating through Energy House 2.0 and academic partnerships. Overheating is a key consideration for new product development, with ongoing supplier engagement, R&D and testing to develop innovative overheating solutions for volume housing to inform future designs.
Flood mitigation New site infrastructure required to mitigate extreme weather events, for example flood barriers and balancing ponds.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £5m	Our Land and Development Leadership Group reviews all land purchases for flood risk, and our developments typically exceed standard flood resilience requirements. Our engineering solutions include raised site levels, stormwater balancing and flood alleviation channels. Ongoing water risk assessments improve our understanding of flood risks, which informs our future water resilience strategy.
Weather disruption Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, including overheating, extreme cold, strong wind or heavy precipitation or damage to construction sites and infrastructure from extreme weather events.				Increased build cost of sales and decreased revenues by up to £1m	We mitigate weather-related disruption through robust SHE protocols, real-time weather monitoring and adaptive scheduling. Timber frame construction reduces on-site build time and exposure to adverse conditions. In FY25, 69% of projects included SUDs or flood protection, and 4,544 homes used timber frame to enhance resilience and build efficiency.
Supply availability Reduced supply availability (such as timber) due to long-term shift in climate patterns and extreme weather events (such as wildfires or flooding) where we source supply.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £5m	We mitigate supply risks through certified sourcing, supplier audits and long-term agreements. All timber is required to be FSC/PEFC certified, aligned with our Timber Sourcing Policy. We assess timber via an annual timber survey and support capability building through the Supply Chain Sustainability School.
Water scarcity Increased water scarcity in some regions, hindering the ability to obtain land and planning permission for new developments.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £10m	We assess water scarcity risks through scenario analysis, land acquisition reviews and value chain water footprinting. Our homes achieve 105 litres per person per day, exceeding water efficiency standards. Our Group Head of Infrastructure and Utilities chairs the HBF Water Matters Group, collaborating to enhance resilience and reduce freshwater dependency.
Residential land availability Delays to the securing of planning permission and/or exercise of strategic option sites, due to climate-related factors such as flooding, which can lead to cost write-offs or inflated acquisition costs.				Increased build cost of sales by up to £5m	We prioritise climate-resilient sites and environmental issues – including flood risk, water stress, peaty soils, and opportunities for green infrastructure and on-site renewables – are considered within land viability assessments, which are reviewed by the Land Development Leadership Group.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate-related risks and opportunities continued

Key Low High

Gross opportunity score

Opportunities	Gross opportunity score (sustainable transition)			Estimated maximum unmitigated financial impact (£m)	Our response
	2025	2030	2050		
Demand for and affordability of green homes Eligibility for green mortgages and cost savings from energy efficiency allow for a premium charge on new homes.				Increased revenues by up to £205m	We collaborate with lenders to develop green mortgage products that reflect the energy efficiency of our homes. Through industry forums and customer research, we promote affordability and access to sustainable homes. Our homes' lower running costs and environmental benefits continue to drive strong consumer interest and lender engagement.
Green developments Increased land buying and local partnership opportunities through strong low-carbon credentials and offer of low-carbon developments, for instance partnering with councils to deliver low-carbon homes.				Decreased land cost of sales by up to £65m	We leverage our sustainability credentials to secure land and planning consents, supported by land bidding toolkits and guidance for our teams. Strong landowner relationships and our track record in low-carbon development enhance our position as a partner of choice, enabling us to deliver sustainable, energy-efficient homes in desirable locations.
Cost of capital Our sustainability performance opens green financing opportunities, providing access to lower interest rates.				Decreased finance costs by less than £1m	<p>Within our Building Sustainably Framework, we commit to exploring new green finance products. In FY23 we secured a Sustainability-Linked Loan against the Group's Revolving Credit Facility, aligned with our Sustainable Financing Framework. This structure supports our transition strategy while reinforcing access to capital on favourable terms.</p> <p>→ See page 58 for detail on our engagement with banks and lenders</p>
Sustainable practices Adopting low-emission materials and processes, ahead of regulation, provides a cost advantage and improves reputation.				Decreased build cost of sales by up to £10m	We invest in innovation, trials and partnerships to deliver zero carbon homes by 2030. Our roadmap includes research collaborations, prototype homes such as eHome2 and customer insights. Surveys show strong demand for energy-efficient homes, reinforcing our leadership in sustainable housebuilding and supporting long-term brand and reputational value.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate-related metrics and targets

Our key focus areas are reducing emissions from our homes, improving energy efficiency and enhancing climate resilience for our customers. Our transition plan sets out additional metrics and targets that underpin our broader emissions reduction goals and transition risk management. These are monitored by our Sustainable Operations Group.

Our primary climate exposures relate to transition risks – particularly evolving building regulations and carbon pricing. Physical risks are limited, as our land appraisal process already accounts for hazards such as flooding.

Rather than applying a generalised percentage to physical risk exposure, we track risk-specific metrics, detailed in the table below.

- Our transition plan is summarised on page 11, with further detail on our website: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability/building-a-net-zero-future
- 📄 Industry-specific metrics are in our SASB disclosure on our website: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability
- Cross-industry metrics are in our five-year record on pages 232 and 233
- For our climate risk exposures, see our climate risk register on pages 78 to 80

Metric and target status	Risk/opportunity	Description	Target year	Baseline year	Performance ¹	Progress narrative
Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions (tCO₂e)	Carbon pricing	We are in the process of developing a new, unified net zero target – see page 11 for more detail.	N/A	2021 ²	FY25 22,257 FY24 25,749 BP 45,603	Scope 1 and 2 emissions fell 14% this year, due to lower output, reduced fuel use, and 39% diesel substitution with HVO. Combined, we have reduced scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 51% since 2021. → See page 11 for our transition plan
Target under development						
Scope 3 greenhouse gas intensity (tCO₂e/100m²)	Carbon pricing	We monitor carbon pricing exposure via indirect emissions, using them as indicators of potential future regulatory cost increases. We are in the process of developing a new, unified net zero target – see page 11 for more detail.	N/A	2021 ²	FY25 124.07 FY24 155.42 BP 131.03	Scope 3 emissions intensity dropped 20% this year, mainly from reduced overheads and improved energy efficiency of sold homes. In FY25, we started to adopt a quantity-based method to better capture supplier and material impacts, which we will continue to develop in coming years. → See page 11 for our transition plan
Target under development						
Average Dwelling Emissions Rate (DER) for completed properties (kgCO₂/m²/yr)	Housing regulations; demand for and affordability of green homes	The Future Homes Standard is expected to mandate a 75–80% reduction in DER compared to 2013 building standards for new builds.	2025	2022	TP 12.91 FY25 12.43 FY24 15.78 BP 15.89	Average DER improved by 21%, driven by the construction and sale of more energy-efficient homes, compliant with Part L 2021 building standards.
Achieved						
Home completions in year achieving an A or B EPC rating (%)	Demand for and affordability of green homes	New Barratt homes can unlock annual energy savings of up to £979 compared to older homes. Maintaining top energy ratings ensures we capitalise on opportunities for energy-efficient new homes.	N/A	2018	TP 99.0% FY25 99.1% FY24 99.8% BP 96.8%	Over 99% of our homes maintained an A or B rating, providing significant energy savings for customers.
Achieved						
Use of offsite-based products and systems in homes constructed (%)	New technologies; weather disruption; sustainable practices	Offsite production reduces build time and increases resilience to severe weather. In FY22, we accelerated our 2025 target to apply offsite-based products and systems to 30% of homes.	2025	2018	TP 30% FY25 31% FY24 33% BP 19%	We delivered 5,165 plots (31%) using MMC across the Group, exceeding our FY25 target of 30%. All plots were on Barratt sites, where standalone performance reached 40%.
Achieved						

TP Target performance BP Baseline performance

¹ In accordance with our restatement policy, and consistent with SEC, GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance, we have restated previously reported GHG emissions to reflect material changes in our organisational boundary and methodology. Please see pages 234 to 236 for more details. Scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY25 are presented as if Redrow were part of the Group from the first day of the reporting period.
For non-GHG metrics, Redrow is included from the date of acquisition, 22 August 2025.

² 2021 is the earliest date of available data.



Sustainability-related risks and opportunities continued

Climate-related metrics and targets continued

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

In line with the GHG Protocol and our rebaselining policy, we have restated our emissions following the acquisition of Redrow plc. The table below presents our combined GHG emissions, with performance commentary provided on page 75 and details of the restatement impacts on pages 234 to 236.

Read more on our sustainability performance on our website: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability/esg-data-and-performance

See our website for our data reporting methodologies and assurance statements: www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability/esg-data-and-performance

			2025	2024 Restated	2023 Restated	2022 Restated	2021 Restated
Scope 1		tCO ₂ e	20,870*	24,094	33,596	33,033	38,425
Scope 2	Market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,387*	1,655	2,082	2,146	7,178
	Location-based	tCO ₂ e	10,279*	9,308	8,244	7,435	9,236
Total gross scope 1 and 2 emissions		Market-based	22,257	25,749	35,678	35,179	45,603
		Location-based	31,149	33,402	41,840	40,468	47,661
Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption		MWh	161,994*	166,964	193,243	183,162	206,262
Carbon intensity (scope 1 and 2 emissions per 100m ² of legally completed build area)	Market-based	tCO ₂ e/100m ²	1.35*	1.46	1.69	1.58	2.06
	Location-based	tCO ₂ e/100m ²	1.89*	1.90	1.98	1.82	2.16
Scope 3 category 1: purchased goods and services		tCO ₂ e	1,012,987	1,338,248	1,225,783	1,305,862	1,013,503
Scope 3 category 11: use of sold products		tCO ₂ e	986,364*	1,343,060	1,636,704	1,725,244	1,819,752
Other scope 3 emissions		tCO ₂ e	49,799	52,415	64,282	62,929	62,828
Total gross scope 3 emissions		tCO ₂ e	2,049,150	2,733,723	2,926,769	3,094,035	2,896,083
Scope 3 carbon intensity (scope 3 emissions per 100m ² of legally completed build area)		tCO ₂ e/100m ²	124.07	155.42	138.79	138.78	131.03
Total gross scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions	Market-based	tCO ₂ e	2,071,407	2,759,472	2,962,447	3,129,214	2,941,686
	Location-based	tCO ₂ e	2,080,299	2,767,125	2,968,609	3,134,503	2,943,744
Outside of scope emissions		tCO ₂ e	5,564	4,814	3,749	1,761	929

Our scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions have been measured in accordance with the operational control method of the GHG Protocol. All our scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions arise in the UK. Emission factors come from DESNZ 'UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024'.

Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption comprises scope 1 energy consumption of 112,269 MWh* and scope 2 energy consumption of 49,725 MWh*.

Other scope 3 emissions is comprised of category 2: capital goods; category 3: fuel & energy related activities (6,585 tCO₂e)*; category 4: upstream transportation & distribution; category 6: business travel (5,964 tCO₂e)*; category 7: employee commuting; and category 12: end of life treatment of sold products.

Deloitte have provided independent third-party limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000)

and Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements (ISAE 3410) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) over selected metrics in the table and footnotes above identified with an *. For Deloitte's full unqualified assurance opinion, which includes details of the selected metrics assured, our full Carbon Reporting Methodology Statement and a full breakdown of scope 3 GHG emissions, see our website www.barrattredrow.co.uk/sustainability/esg-data-and-performance