Barratt Redrow

FY25 ESG basis of reporting

17th September 2025

1 Introduction

Reporting period	1st July 2024 to 29th June 2025

This document summarises the basis under which Barratt Redrow PLC and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') reports selected performance metrics linked to environmental, social and governance issues over which it obtains limited assurance. The basis of reporting for each metric in this document is applicable to all presentations of that metric for the consolidated Group in its Annual Report and Accounts, all transmissions through the Regulatory News Service and publications to its website, www.barrattredrow.co.uk.

On 21st August 2024, Redrow PLC was acquired by Barratt Developments PLC. For FY25 reporting, all data in this methodology reflects the financial year for Barratt David Wilson ('Barratt') and from 22nd August 2024 for Redrow ('Redrow') unless stated in this document. Any differences between Barratt and Redrow methodologies – including assumptions, estimates, data sources, system boundaries, and calculation approaches – will be documented and explained within this document. Any future changes to methodology arising from the integration of Barratt and Redrow processes and systems will be communicated and applied in subsequent reporting years.

Deloitte LLP has 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 the following ESG metrics:

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption	• Scope 1 GHG emissions [tCO_2e] • Scope 2 GHG emissions [tCO_2e] • Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity [$tCO_2e/100m^2$] • Scope 3: business travel [tCO_2e] • Scope 3: fuel & energy related activities [tCO_2e] • Scope 3: use of sold products [tCO_2e] • Scope 1 & 2 energy consumption [MWh] • Average Dwelling Emission Rate of homes completed [$kgCO_2e/m^2/yr$]

Construction waste	• Construction waste intensity (by legally completed build area) [tonnes/100m^2] • Construction waste intensity (by housebuild equivalent completed build area) [tonnes/100m^2] • Diversion of construction waste from landfill [%]
Health & safety	• Reportable injury incidence rate (IIR) [No. injuries per 100,000 persons incl. sub-contractors] • Health and safety (SHE) audit compliance [%] • Health Safety & Environment Assurance Inspections (HSEAI) audit compliance [%] (Redrow)

Our Assurance Statement is publicly available on the PLC website.

2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption

For energy and GHG indicator definitions and methodology, please see the Carbon Methodology Statement available on our website.

2.1 Average Dwelling Emission Rate of homes completed [kgCO2e/m2/yr]

The Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) of homes completed is used to calculate scope 3 CO_2e emissions for use of sold products (category 11).

A Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) certificate is issued for all homes for which handover has completed in the period. SAP is the calculation methodology for energy use in dwellings, which is carried out using SAP software, approved for SAP calculations by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) on behalf of the UK government. Each SAP includes a calculation of the DER ($kgCO_2/m^2/yr$), which represents the annual CO_2e emissions from dwellings. The mean DER is then calculated for all units that completed during the year at year end.

Completed units or 'homes completed' in the period comprises all residential units for which rights of ownership have transferred to the customer in the period from a direct or indirect subsidiary of Barratt Redrow PLC or a joint venture under the operational control of Barratt Redrow PLC or one of its subsidiaries. Redrow completed units are included from 22 August 2024, in line with the date of acquisition.

Average DER is calculated as the mean average of DERs per the SAP certificates that pertain to Barratt Redrow residential properties, including private houses, affordable houses, and apartments. DERs for commercial properties are excluded.

3 Construction waste

3.1 Policy

The Group waste collection data includes waste from all residential and mixed construction sites where the Group is the principal/main contractor.

It **excludes:** joint ventures where the Group is not the principal/ main contractor; Wilson Bowden Developments; the normal domestic waste created by customers when they move into their homes which is collected by local authority contractors.

It **includes:** construction sites where the Group is a principal/main contractor and where subcontractors are undertaking construction activities.

As defined in Construction Design & Management (CDM) Regulations 2015, a principal / main contractor is defined as the contractor with control over the construction phase of a project involving more than one contractor. The specific exclusion of sites where Barratt Redrow is not the principal / main contractor applies only to joint venture schemes.

The construction waste recorded for the reporting period is the waste removed from the Group's site or otherwise recycled or disposed of during that period. Tonnage data includes waste removals on 30 June 2025. Any waste removed on 30 June would relate to works completed and waste produced during the previous weeks and thus is relative to the reporting period.

Redrow construction waste is included from 22 August 2024, in line with the date of acquisition based on a pro rata adjustment of Redrow's full month of August construction tonnage (i.e. 9/31 * Redrow's total August construction waste tonnage is included) in the Group's figures.

All construction waste removed from site is weighed by the waste contractor and a collection receipt provided confirming the waste description, European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code and weight. Exact figures are taken from the weighed construction waste taken away from site for disposal by the approved waste management contractor. Estimates are only applied in exceptional circumstances in which the actual data is unavailable and are approved by the Group Commercial Director.

Exceptional circumstances for the use of estimates shall be defined as follows:

- In the case of an acquisition where a data gap may exist for a portion of the reporting period;
- Collection methods identified and reported to Barratt Redrow by Group waste contractors that do not routinely include weighing of the waste, including but not limited to: grab wagons, wheelie bins and small bagged waste removals;
- Approved waste removed by sub-contractors where data has not been provided to the division within required timescales for periodic reporting.

Waste streams not being collected by the waste contractor are recorded by the buying department as follows:

- Plasterboard offcuts are removed from site by the plasterboard supplier for recycling.

Table 1 shows Group waste providers for Barratt and Redrow:

Barratt	Redrow

Reconomy	Reconomy
Biffa	Ecofficiency
	Kenny
	Anchor
	Resolute 360
	The Waste Company
	Community Wood Recycling
	Acorn

Table 1

3.2 Waste Tonnage Estimate methodology

In exceptional circumstances as defined above, the use of estimates may be required, in which case the following methodology shall be applied to determine estimated weights:

1) Pro rata estimate

Where partial data exists for removed waste, this data shall be used to form a pro rata estimate for the missing data. When using pro rata estimates, the period the estimate is calculated based on shall be assessed to ensure it is representative of the period the estimate is being applied to. Weightings may be applied to the pro rata estimate to reflect a difference.

The pro rata estimate shall be carried out at the lowest possible level based on the data available, the order of priority being as follows:

- Site
- Division
- Region
- Group

A worked example for calculation of estimated tonnes is as follows:

Plasterboard waste removal weight data is available for a site for periods 10-12 but no data available for periods 1-9. The housebuild equivalent (HBE) area (m^2) for the site follows a uniform build programme across periods 1-12. The estimated weight to be included is calculated as follows:

- Tonnage of plasterboard waste per 100 m^2 HBE is calculated for the known period;
- The calculated tonnes/100 m^2 HBE for plasterboard is applied to the HBE m^2 for the period where weight data is unavailable and divided by 100 to give the estimated tonnage; Any partial data already reported shall be deducted from the total estimate calculated;
- If site data is not available to calculate the estimate, then the next level up shall be used, e.g. the divisional tonnes/100 m^2 for plasterboard for the known period applied to the HBE m^2 for the site for the required estimate;

- The hierarchy as shown above shall be followed until suitable data exists to form an estimate for each site;
- Where a significant difference in average HBE m^2 exists between the period used to form the estimate and the period the estimate is applied to, a weighting shall be applied to ensure that the estimated tonnes is reflective of the HBE m^2 reported in this period.

2) Industry standard estimates

If a pro-rata estimate is not suitable an industry standard allowance shall be applied. This is commonly applied to wheelie bins and bagged waste removals. Where estimates are used, both the tonnage produced and the corresponding tonnage diverted from landfill shall be estimated using the same estimation method.

3.3 Assured metrics

3.3.1 Construction waste intensity [tonnes per 100m^2 of build area]

Construction waste intensity is a normalised metric to demonstrate tonnage of construction waste generated per 100 sq. m. of above-ground residential construction area.

Construction waste is defined as materials or substances created as a by-product of the aboveground construction process that must be removed from the construction site and disposed of via either landfill or an alternative disposal route.

Specific inclusions:

- All material discarded for removal in segregated and mixed waste areas, including waste intended for recycling, incineration or landfill
- Damaged materials
- Off-cuts
- Single use packaging

Specific exclusions:

- All waste from demolition, excavation or dredging activities
- Any materials intended for immediate re-use on site, e.g. a material offcut of a suitable size to be used elsewhere on-site
- Any materials or tools (including pallets) that are to be returned directly to the supplier for resale or re-use, such as broken pallets under a collection agreement
- Waste from divisional and group offices
- Waste from customer appointed/managed fit out works including but not limited to: carpets, curtains, wardrobes & interior design
- Any uncontrolled fly tipped waste which we are required to manage on our owned land
- Waste from re-visits to completed developments (customer care works)
- Waste from the BD Living and Oregon factories
- Waste from site welfare cabins, sales areas and offices
- Waste arising from the presentation and maintenance of stock plots

- Any domestic waste generated by customers moving into their new homes
- Waste from Wilson Bowden Development sites
- Waste arising from legacy work carried out under the Building Safety Act 2022
- Waste from Joint Venture (JV) sites where Barratt Redrow is not the Principal Contractor / Main Contractor (PC)

The Group denominates construction waste intensity by two different measures of completed build area, being i) 100m^2 of legally completed build area; and ii) 100m^2 of housebuild equivalent completed build area. These are defined herein:

3.3.1.1 Construction waste intensity by legally completed build area [tonnes/100m2]

This metric is used in mainstream housebuilding financial reporting, and therefore encouraged by industry benchmarks such as NextGeneration, with uptake across the industry to enable comparability.

Plot floor area is recorded in square feet at the design stage of each plot. Total plot floor area for legally completed properties in the period is extracted from Barratt and Redrow's financial systems, which is then converted to square metres by dividing by 10.7639.

Legally completed build area includes all habitable areas of a building and multiple floors where applicable. On certain contracts for which title to land is transferred to the customer before construction is complete, build area is recognised as completed in proportion to the construction work completed. It excludes outside areas such as patios, garden areas, parking and garages, sheds and other external storage areas. It excludes communal area such as landings and shared hallways. It excludes the floor area of commercial premises including those constructed by Wilson Bowden Developments.

3.3.1.2 Construction waste intensity by housebuild equivalent build area [tonnes/100m^2]

For internal reporting, the Group denominates waste intensity by housebuild equivalent area, which better reflects build activity in the year, eliminating any timing differences between build and sales activity.

Housebuild equivalent units is based on build stage landmarks achieved in the period, which are recorded and signed off by site managers for each plot. These build stage landmarks are defined in Table 2.

Build stage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Start foundations	Start superstructure	Finish superstructure	Roof	1st Fix	Plaster	2nd Fix	Paint	Complete
Value	0.01	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Cumulative	*0.01*	*0.21*	*0.38*	*0.48*	*0.59*	*0.70*	*0.80*	*0.90*	*1.00*

Table 2

Housebuild equivalent area is calculated by multiplying the designed habitable plot floor area of each individual unit by the relevant value from the table above as each build stage landmark is achieved.

To ensure that the transition from Redrow's build methodology to Barratt's remains proportionally accurate, we undertake the following process:

1) Stage mapping: Each build stage in Redrow is associated with a corresponding stage in Barratt, with cumulative weightings applied to determine the conversion impact;

2) Weighting application: The cumulative weighting factors assigned to each stage convert the values from Redrow to Barratt methodology. We take the Redrow build data, divide by the Redrow weighting and multiply by the Barratt weighting (see Table 3);

3) Unit calculation: The number of units per stage, as calculated under the Redrow methodology, is recalibrated using the cumulative weighting values.

Redrow Stage	Stage Name	Redrow Cumulative weighting	Barratt Build Stage	Barratt Cumulative Weighting
1	Substructure	0.20	2	0.21
2	Superstructure	0.40	3	0.38
3	Watertight	0.50	4	0.48
4	1st Fix	0.64	5	0.59
5	Wet Trades	0.70	6	0.70
6	2nd Fix	0.92	7	0.80
7	Final	0.98	8	0.90
8	Handover	1.00	9	1.00

Table 3

3.3.2 Diversion of construction waste from landfill [%]

The Group defines 'Diversion from landfill' as construction waste (as defined in 3.3.1 above) with a final disposal route other than landfill. The term 'diversion from landfill' is not interchangeable with 'recycled.' Diversion from landfill encompasses many disposal routes, of which recycling is only one.

The Group's waste contractors shall use; the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator – Wastes Received quarterly returns supplier facility declarations to calculate the overall landfill diversion percentage for each disposal site or an alternative methodology as notified to Barratt Redrow which is then multiplied by the construction waste tonnage to that particular disposal site to give the tonnes of construction diverted from landfill. The Group then divide tonnes of waste diverted from landfill by the total construction waste tonnage removed from site and multiply by 100 to calculate the diversion from landfill %. The Group will endeavour to ensure the Group's waste contractors use the EA Waste Data Interrogator – Wastes Received facility declarations wherever possible.

Specific inclusions:

- Waste composted
- Waste incinerated for energy
- Waste destroyed through mass burn
- Waste recycled or repurposed
- Waste re-used where it has first been removed from site via a waste contractor

Specific exclusions:

- All landfill waste
- Re-use items where the material or tool has been re-used on site or collected by the initial suppliers for the purpose of re-use (including pallet collection schemes)

4 Health & safety

4.1 Reportable injury incidence rate (IIR) [No. injuries per 100,000 persons inc. sub-contractors]

The IIR is the number of reportable injuries, being those reportable to the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) as required by the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013[1], that occur on construction sites where we are defined as Principal Contractor[2] or occur within premises under our control, in a period, per 100,000 FTE employees and subcontractors. In exceptional circumstances where there are delays in recording an injury until after the injury rate has been publicly declared, these will be included in the following reporting period.

We are reporting Barratt and Redrow IIR combined across the Group for FY25. Group employee numbers are used to calculate the IIR on a rolling 12-month basis using headcount data from one month prior, due to system reporting timelines. Redrow RIDDORs and hours worked are reported from 22 August 2024, with the following exceptions:

- Redrow Employee data is reported on a monthly basis using the headcount for the last day of each month. This figure is therefore reported for the full month of August 2024;
- London subcontractor hours are also reported on a monthly basis, so are reported for the full month of August 2024.

All Barratt injuries are recorded via Logincident and Redrow injuries are recorded via RedHSE. These systems ran concurrently during the reporting period, with Barratt and Redrow injuries recorded via Logincident and RedHSE respectively. These systems will be integrated in FY26 and Logincident will then be the single system used. This data includes subcontractor injuries, so is reliant on them reporting any injuries that occur and confirming if these are reportable under RIDDOR. Site teams input the incidents, and the classification is then validated by the

[1] https://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/

[2] As defined in Construction Design & Management (CDM) Regulations 2015, a principal contractor is the contractor with control over the construction phase of a project involving more than one contractor.

Group SHE team who receive copies of all reports. A report of all reportable injuries in the reporting period is extracted from these systems.

The average number of employees is defined as the total number of hours worked by employees in the year divided by 40. Subcontractors on site are the average number of subcontracted workers on sites from Monday to Sunday as recorded by site managers. The sum of these two figures equals average employed (including subcontractors).

IIR is calculated as number of reportable injuries divided by average employed (incl. subcontractors) multiplied by 100,000 persons.

4.2 Health and safety (SHE) audit compliance [%]

Since 1 April 2025, the Redrow SHE team have been conducting site monitoring (referred to as 'HSE Assurance Inspections') with assessment and scoring criteria aligned to Barratt SHE site monitoring.

SHE audit compliance is the average score achieved by the Group's sites in the reporting period, expressed as a percentage of the maximum score attainable. While Barratt's Longrange was the system used for Redrow inspections during April 2025, this was on an advice-only non-scored inspection basis. Since 1 May 2025, the Redrow HS&E team have been using Longrange for all site monitoring and scoring, giving a standardised audit process across the business.

Both Barratt and Redrow site visits are conducted by the SHE team, independent of the site team, throughout the year, with the aim of visiting every site on a monthly basis. Prior to 18 October 2024, Redrow aimed to visit each site once every 8 weeks. The SHE audit compliance is the mean score over the 12-month period to the reporting date for Barratt sites, and in over the period 1 April 2025 to 29 June 2025 for Redrow. They will be fully aligned to cover a 12-month period for FY26 reporting and onwards.

Prior to 1 April between the Redrow acquisition date, 22 August 2024, and 31 March 2025, Redrow monitoring results are reported separately as Health Safety & Environment Assurance Inspections (HSEAI) audit compliance – see 4.2.2 for more detail.

4.2.1 Scoring criteria

Barratt and Redrow sites are scored out of a total of 100 across criteria covering the completeness of safety documentation; the adherence of site activities to SHE policy; and the implementation of measures to address the principal health and safety risks. Each site is then assigned a risk rating factor, which is applied against the overall score to give a final score, reflecting the complexity and size of the development, as follows:

- Standard Scheme – 50 or less operatives on site x 1.0
- Medium Output – 51 - 150 operatives on site x 1.015
- High Output – 151 or more operatives on site x 1.025

All reports need to be actioned by the site team, but if a final score of 90% or below is recorded, an action plan must be agreed between the Managing Director and SHE Manager to address any management failures and prevent a reoccurrence.

SHE audit compliance ratings include all housebuilding divisions, but excludes non-housebuilding business units such as BD Living and Oregon.

4.2.2 Health Safety & Environment Assurance Inspections (HSEAI) audit compliance [%] (Redrow)

HSEAI audit compliance is the average score achieved by the Redrow sites between 22 August 2024 and 31 March 2025, expressed as a percentage of the maximum score attainable. Redrow HSE Assurance Inspections (HSEAI) were performed using the Red HSE platform until 30 March 2025.

Prior to 1 April 2025, Redrow sites received an overall percentage score based on Redrow's HSEAI scoring criteria:

- Not applicable: no detractor
- Compliant: scores 10
- Minor non-compliance: scores -2
- Major non-compliance: scores -4
- Stop notice: If a Stop Notice is issued the highest achievable score is 50%

The Redrow Site Management Team, led by the Divisional Construction Director and supported by the Divisional HS&E Manager, needed to produce a Site Improvement Plan (SIP) within 10 days of the last HSEAI where sites repeatedly did not meet the required HSEAI benchmark and the criteria (Table 4) was met:

HSEAI Average Rating	Timeframe
Below benchmark	Across last 2 inspections
July 2024: 65% or below and August 2024 onwards: 75% or below	Last inspection
Requested by Managing Director or Construction Director	At any time

Table 4

HSEAI ratings include all housebuilding divisions, but excludes non-housebuilding business units

5 Other ESG metrics

5.1 Timber certified for net zero deforestation

This metric is not within the scope of assurance. Timber certified for net zero deforestation is captured through an annual timber survey to suppliers requesting the volume of timber supplied that is FSC or PEFC certified. For Barratt, the survey captures this for the financial year to 29 June 2025 and for Redrow, a separate survey captures this for the 2024 calendar year. Responses from these two surveys produce aligned responses. A single Group figure for certified timber is therefore reported for FY25.

Barratt suppliers are asked to supply Chain of Custody certification numbers for each product as an additional level of verification, but these are not checked against invoices. For Redrow suppliers, a sample invoice and delivery note are supplied for the products supplied, along with a copy of the relevant certificate.

Specific inclusions:

All timber materials utilised in house building:

- Group procured materials
- BD Living
- Oregon timber frame
- Fencing for compound areas (Redrow only)

Specific exclusions:

- For FY25 Fencing through subcontractors at Barratt David Wilson
- Wilson Bowden Developments
- Temporary applications such as hoardings

Completeness

For the Barratt 2025 survey, fewer than 50% of subcontractors completed the survey so fencing at Barratt Developments was excluded from this year's survey. This equates to approximately 7% of the overall volume had it been included.

For Group Suppliers, approximately 0.11% by volume was calculated using estimates from prior year surveys for 1 Group Supplier and 3 suppliers did not respond and were excluded from the calculations, representing 0.31% volume. 1 supplier has been excluded whose percentage contribution could not be calculated due to lack of historical data.

For Oregon Suppliers, 1 supplier did not respond and was excluded from the calculations, representing 2.23% volume.