



Barratt Developments plc

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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## C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

GBP

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

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*Barratt Developments PLC is a leading national housebuilder operating throughout Britain. Barratt's principal activities comprise acquiring developable land, obtaining planning consents, building and selling high quality homes and creating desirable places to live. In FY23, Barratt operated from 29 housebuilding divisions operating throughout Britain; had 7,031 employees (as at June 30th 2023); and completed 17,206 homes (including joint ventures). Our new company purpose is making sustainable living a reality, building strong communities. We are determined to be the leading national sustainable housebuilder and believe that creating a positive environmental, social and economic legacy for future generations is at the core of quality housebuilding. It also presents opportunities for business prosperity and growth, encouraging innovation and resilience, and the improvement of our products and customer experience. Providing confidence to our customers that their homes are designed and built to meet the challenges of the future underpins the ability of our business to thrive and grow. The protection and enhancement of the resources on which our business relies – our people, the communities in which we operate, our partners, the natural environment and the planet, the materials it provides – to ensure that we do business sustainably. Good governance of these activities, as well as connecting social, environmental and economic value across our business leads to better long-term decisions. Improved sustainability governance processes were put in place in FY21 and in FY23 continue to be embedded to ensure that we have the appropriate level of scrutiny and accountability to address the major transformations required. Barratt Developments published its first Sustainability Framework in 2016, which is updated annually, setting out targets and actions. The Framework 'Building Sustainably' was refreshed significantly in 2020 to reflect up to date material issues, and continued alignment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In FY23 we undertook a materiality exercise to re-*

examine material priority issues and perceptions of Barratt's sustainability strategy to ensure we continue to focus on the issues that matter most. As part of this, 2,462 stakeholders were consulted, including customers, employees, suppliers and external industry bodies. The outputs of the materiality survey will be incorporated into our updated strategy, due to be published in FY25. Barratt's commitment to integrate sustainability principles into the way we work and hence the culture of our organisation is outlined in our Sustainability Policy and is outlined on our PLC webpages here: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/building-sustainably>. At Barratt we seek to manage, minimise and mitigate environmental risks at each stage of the business cycle. In addition, we focus continuously on our efficiency and effectiveness through our business principles and strategic priorities. We are focused on the issues that matter most to all our stakeholders, including our customers, shareholders, employees, partners, and supply chain. As well as addressing the housing shortage, building new homes supports the renewal of infrastructure and economic growth. 90% of the components we use are manufactured in the UK. In FY23 Barratt supported an estimated 5,918 subcontractor companies and 5,645 supplier companies. Our activities in the year generated 483.6m in tax (Corporation Tax, NI, PAYE, SDLT and local Council Tax contributions from buyers of our homes) and 3.33bn of Gross Value Added to UK economic output.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

5321400000

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

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

[Fixed row]

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

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

No

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

No

**CUSIP number**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

No

**Ticker symbol**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

LON: BTRW

**SEDOL code**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**LEI number**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**D-U-N-S number**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**Other unique identifier**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select all that apply

New construction or major renovation of buildings

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

#### **Timber products**

##### **(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

Sourced

##### **(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage**

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

Retailing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

### (1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

210789

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

Select from:

No

### (1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Sawn timber, veneer, chips

Softwood logs

### (1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

31-40%

### (1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

Yes

## (1.22.19) Please explain

*All of the homes we build contain timber components. If timber components were not available for any of our homes this could have a serious impact on delivery and work would be required to source alternatives which could have impacts on the environment and our operations*

*[Fixed row]*

## (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

*Select from:*

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

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

*Select all that apply*

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

*Select from:*

Tier 3 suppliers

### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

*Select from:*

All supplier tiers known have been mapped

### (1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

*Select from:*

Smallholders not relevant, and not included

## (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*Carbon: Over the last three years we have spent time working with suppliers and groundworkers to initially review how effective our reporting methodology was – comparing the widely used Environmentally Extended Input Output method with data supplied directly by our partners, to this year drilling into the finer detail of their own carbon commitments; timings; strategic intent, delivery mechanisms and maturity. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty tier 1 suppliers, covering approximately 50% emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for delivery. Timber: We conduct an annual timber survey of certification, country of harvest, species and volumes from suppliers. For the first time in 2023 we also asked for the location of suppliers' tier 1 (our tier 2) suppliers. Water: At the time of submission, work is underway to establish our value chain water footprint which involves gathering data and engagement with tier 1 suppliers and consideration of tier 2 suppliers. These have been selected following an initial assessment of freshwater consumption risk against physical basin risk. Overall supplier mapping: We understand that the scale of transformational change required to deliver our Net Zero Carbon Transition programme and address other environment and social risks and opportunities is dependent upon our supply chain. As part of our responsible procurement programme, we have worked with a third party on a supply chain mapping piece to further understand our risk exposure across a series of ESG risk factors, which includes supplier analysis across tiers 1-3. We have also started to understand our nature dependencies and impacts by undertaking a deep dive analysis on one commodity.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

**Timber products**

### (1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

### (1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

### (1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

### (1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

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

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

### **Short-term**

#### **(2.1.1) From (years)**

1

#### **(2.1.3) To (years)**

3

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

*Barratt Developments operates a bottom-up and top-down three-year planning and forecasting cycle, in which a detailed plot-by-plot forecast is prepared by our divisions and is assessed for operational and financial performance by our Group Finance department. This broadly aligns with our aim for a shorter than sector average supply of owned land of approximately 3.5 years.*

### **Medium-term**

#### **(2.1.1) From (years)**

3

#### **(2.1.3) To (years)**

5

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

Group Finance periodically prepare a 5-year financial plan to inform medium-term strategy

## Long-term

### (2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

No

### (2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The Group undertakes long-term assessments of its future strategy through high-level financial forecasts covering a 10-year period, reflecting planned future business developments. Barratt has set a science-based carbon emission target which includes targets and projections for the years 2025 and 2030. Barratt has also set a target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 for our direct operations.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue**

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- Full

### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- Tier 1 suppliers

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- More than once a year

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

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

### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

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

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### **Commercially/publicly available tools**

- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

#### **Enterprise Risk Management**

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

## International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment

## Databases

- ✓ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

## Other

- ✓ Scenario analysis
- ✓ Desk-based research
- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

## (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

### Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

### Chronic physical

- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Change in land-use
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

### Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms

- Changes to national legislation
- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- Other policy, please specify :Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions

#### **Market**

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

#### **Reputation**

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

#### **Technology**

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

### **(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered**

*Select all that apply*

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

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

*Select from:*

- No

## (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing our response to climate change. The Chief Executive is the Board member who holds individual responsibility. The Risk Committee evaluates the Group's internal control policies and procedures over the identification, assessment, and reporting of climate-related risks. The committee reviews the Group's overall risk profile, examining climate-related risks in the context of the Group's other principal risks and its significance to strategy. Climate-related risks relevant to each region or function are considered in individual bottom-up risk assessments. These include climate-related legislation or regulations that are applicable to their field, for example the Future Homes Standard for building regulations. In addition, all climate risks and opportunities are considered together as part of the assessment of Group-level risks. A review of all the potential effects of climate outcomes on our business requires an understanding of the climate predictions and the collective knowledge of our business experts. We therefore undertake a thorough annual risk and opportunities assessment in addition to our risk management process: Identify We identify the possible outcomes of climate change by considering varying levels of global response and resultant change in weather patterns. Consider Impact The possible climate outcomes are shared with business leaders and local management, who are asked to consider the impact of these circumstances on the business. All risks are included in a climate risk register. Review The risks and opportunities identified are discussed in workshops of internal subject matter experts, local and Group senior management and external climate experts, using the benefit of our housebuilding experience to determine which risks and opportunities are most likely to manifest and have the highest potential impact. The most relevant risks and opportunities are reported to the Risk Committee. Highest potential impact risks and opportunities After further consultation with business experts, we identify the underlying data and assumptions required to estimate the financial impact of the risks and opportunities. We estimate the unmitigated financial impact under each climate outcome in the short, medium and long term. The financial effects are considered individually and in aggregate through our climate-related risk & opportunities register and scenario analysis. Emerging risks and opportunities Low impact risks and opportunities are subject to a high-level assessment to consider those that should be subject to future monitoring. External experts are also engaged to highlight any emerging risks that have not been identified, including any new or potential regulations. We consider whether any should be subject to detailed modelling in the next cycle. The results of the risk assessment are reviewed by senior management and the Sustainability Committee to inform Group strategy going forward.*

## Row 2

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

Forests

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

*Select all that apply*

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

- Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- Full

### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- More than once a year

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

- Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

Site-specific

Local

Sub-national

National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### Databases

Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other databases, please specify :WRI Aqueduct Water Footprint Network - methodology

#### Other

Scenario analysis  
**resource CIRIA biodiversity net gain guidance Environment Agency data.**

Other, please specify :**Guidance and standards developed as internal**

Desk-based research

External consultants

Materiality assessment

Internal company methods

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

### **Chronic physical**

- Change in land-use

### **Policy**

- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

### **Market**

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

### **Reputation**

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector

## **(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered**

*Select all that apply*

- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers

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

*Select from:*

- No

## **(2.2.2.16) Further details of process**

*The Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing our response to forest related issues. The Chief Executive is the Board member who holds individual responsibility. The Risk Committee evaluates the Group's internal control policies and procedures over the identification, assessment, and reporting of forests-related risks. The committee reviews the Group's overall risk profile, examining forest-related risks in the context of the Group's other principal risks and its significance to strategy. Forest-related risks relevant to each region or function are considered in individual bottom-up risk assessments. These include forest-related legislation or*

regulations that are applicable to their field, for example the Future Homes Standard for building regulations. In addition, forest risks and opportunities are considered together as part of the assessment of Group-level risks. A review of all the potential effects of climate outcomes on our business requires an understanding of the climate predictions and the collective knowledge of our business experts. We therefore undertake a thorough annual risk and opportunities assessment in addition to our risk management process: We identify the possible outcomes of climate change by considering varying levels of global response and resultant change in weather patterns. The possible forest outcomes are shared with business leaders and local management, who are asked to consider the impact of these circumstances on the business. All risks are included in a risk register. Review The risks and opportunities identified are discussed in workshops of internal subject matter experts, local and Group senior management and external forests experts, using the benefit of our housebuilding experience to determine which risks and opportunities are most likely to manifest and have the highest potential impact. The most relevant risks and opportunities are reported to the Risk Committee. Highest potential impact risks and opportunities After further consultation with business experts, we identify the underlying data and assumptions required to estimate the financial impact of the risks and opportunities. We estimate the unmitigated financial impact under each outcome in the short, medium and long term. The financial effects are considered individually and in aggregate through our climate-related risk & opportunities register and scenario analysis. Emerging risks and opportunities Low impact risks and opportunities are subject to a high-level assessment to consider those that should be subject to future monitoring. External experts are also engaged to highlight any emerging risks that have not been identified, including any new or potential regulations. We consider whether any should be subject to detailed modelling in the next cycle. The results of the risk assessment are reviewed by senior management and the Sustainability Committee to inform Group strategy going forward.

### Row 3

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

#### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

- Upstream value chain

#### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

#### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

#### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

#### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### **Commercially/publicly available tools**

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

#### **Enterprise Risk Management**

- Internal company methods

#### **Databases**

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

#### **Other**

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### **Acute physical**

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

### **Chronic physical**

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

### **Policy**

- Changes to national legislation
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

### **Market**

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

### **Reputation**

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Stigmatization of sector

### **Technology**

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

### **Liability**

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

## **(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered**

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

- No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing our response to water related issues. The Chief Executive is the Board member who holds individual responsibility. The Risk Committee evaluates the Group's internal control policies and procedures over the identification, assessment, and reporting of water-related risks. The committee reviews the Group's overall risk profile, examining climate-related risks in the context of the Group's other principal risks and its significance to strategy. Water and climate-related risks relevant to each region or function are considered in individual bottom-up risk assessments. These include water-related legislation or regulations that are applicable to their field. In addition, all climate risks and opportunities are considered together as part of the assessment of Group-level risks. A review of all the potential effects of climate outcomes on our business requires an understanding of the climate predictions and the collective knowledge of our business experts. We therefore undertake a thorough annual risk and opportunities assessment in addition to our risk management process. We identify the possible water-related outcomes of climate change by considering varying levels of global response and resultant change in weather patterns. The possible climate outcomes are shared with business leaders and local management, who are asked to consider the impact of these circumstances on the business. All water related risks are included in a climate risk register. The risks and opportunities identified are discussed in workshops of internal subject matter experts, local and Group senior management and external climate experts, using the benefit of our housebuilding experience to determine which risks and opportunities are most likely to manifest and have the highest potential impact. The most relevant risks and opportunities are reported to the Risk Committee. Highest potential impact risks and opportunities After further consultation with business experts, we identify the underlying data and assumptions required to estimate the financial impact of the risks and opportunities. We estimate the unmitigated financial impact under each climate outcome in the short, medium and long term. The financial effects are considered individually and in aggregate through our climate-related risk & opportunities register and scenario analysis. Emerging risks and opportunities Low impact risks and opportunities are subject to a high-level assessment to consider those that should be subject to future monitoring. External experts are also engaged to highlight any emerging risks that have not been identified, including any new or potential regulations. We consider whether any should be subject to detailed modelling in the next cycle. The results of the risk assessment are reviewed by senior management and the Sustainability Committee to inform Group strategy going forward.*

## Row 4

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- Plastics

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

*Select all that apply*

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

### **(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered**

*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

### **(2.2.2.4) Coverage**

*Select from:*

- Partial

### **(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered**

*Select all that apply*

- Tier 1 suppliers

### **(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment**

*Select from:*

- Quantitative only

### **(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment**

Select from:

- As important matters arise

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Not location specific

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### Technology

- Transition to reusable products
- Transition to recyclable plastic products
- Transition to increasing recycled content

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Local communities
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

- No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*We are working to identify products and materials which are the highest packaging contributors for Barratt waste and to work with the associated suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce or remove packaging where possible. Quantitative threshold: The greatest volume of savings in is paper (56%) followed by plastics (30%) and wood (14%). Key opportunities lie in the use of reusable packaging and supplying in bulk as well as the removal of packaging altogether. Collaborating with a specialist waste and packaging company, the Group engaged with 23 suppliers and reviewed the packaging associated with 146 products that we use. From this small sample, through options to redesign, substitute or remove packaging, potential savings of up to 415 tonnes of packaging associated waste were identified. We are now working closely with our supplier partners to understand which identified waste reduction options can be introduced and what savings we can expect to transpire. We use a collection service for recycling paint tubs which further eliminates plastic from the waste stream. In FY23, 6,979 paint tins across our sites were recycled. Description of impact: Several waste reduction initiatives were trialled in FY23 and FY24 seeking to reduce packaging waste through specific supplier arrangements, to minimise damage to building materials in transit, combined with site best practice around building materials storage on site. We have engaged with our brick suppliers to reduce plastic packaging, with initiatives leading to significant reductions in waste generated, with longer term strategies now being implemented by suppliers. We have also started working with a packaging analysis consultant, who is engaging with our supply chain to advise on potential alternatives that may reduce waste or improve recyclability. We no longer wrap timber I-beams in plastic during the summer months and have removed additional plastic and cardboard used by one of our kitchen suppliers. We have also been involved in a collaborative project with other housebuilders, to research packaging waste at its manufacturing and supply source. The project was conducted through the Supply Chain Sustainability School and supported by Zero Waste Scotland and Valpak. We are undergoing a packaging trial with Ibstock Brick, the UK's leading supplier of brick products to reduce the use of shrink-wrap, we now either completely remove it or use it only as a "top" cover to avoid bricks getting damaged by rain.*

### Row 5

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Quantitative only

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### Commercially/publicly available tools

- BFC – Biodiversity Footprint Calculator
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

#### Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### Chronic physical

- Declining ecosystem services
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability

#### Policy

- Changes to national legislation

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Local communities

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

Select from:

- No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*Through our commitment to a 10% biodiversity net gain in planning applications from January 2023, ahead of the Environment Act, and our relationship with the RSPB, we aim to lead in nature-friendly developments. Due to our early adoption of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), we have consulted with NatureScot, sharing insights into BNG's application in England and its adaptation in Scotland, including process, stakeholder awareness, metrics, and case studies. We advise the Future Homes Hub and government on regulations, metrics, calculators, and guidance to ensure clarity and consistency. Our CEO, as the first chair of the FHH, and our Head of Biodiversity, chair of the FHH's BNG working group, provide leadership and expertise. We participate in meetings with Defra, Natural England, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and other stakeholders. This group develops industry guidance in collaboration with Natural England and DEFRA. We also belong to the FHH Markets Advisory Group, shaping the market for biodiversity offset and ensuring measurable, strategic benefits to Local Planning Authorities, developers, and communities. We contribute to the HBF on biodiversity issues and through our membership in the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum. We support the Get Nature Positive campaign and provided input to a Royal Town Planning Institute guide. We responded to a Defra consultation on biodiversity net gain targets and will continue to offer support, insight, and guidance to Defra and other departments as the Environment Act and related policy translate into practical guidance. We provide insights and evidence to various consultations, including the DEFRA Consultation on BNG Regulations and Implementation (April 2022). As part of the FHH Markets Advisory Group, we help shape the market for biodiversity offset, ensuring confidence among Local Planning Authorities, developers, and communities in offset delivery's measurable, strategic benefits to biodiversity.*

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

## (2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

*We assess the interconnections between environmental impacts and dependencies and risks and opportunities. For example, as part of our TCFD climate scenario analysis, we have reviewed the interconnections of the impact of timber availability on our ability to meet our target of 30% of homes using timber frame (MMC) by 2030 and all our homes being zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030. Also as part of our TCFD climate scenario analysis, we have reviewed the interconnections of water related risks and opportunities in light of water scarcity and flood risk which presents challenges to operations and to our customers, but also linking to timber availability in Northern European sources. We have undertaken a discovery process to pilot LEAP assessments to familiarise the Group with the process and requirements to inform future nature disclosure programme planning.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### (2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

### (2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

#### Sensitive locations

Areas important for biodiversity

Areas of high ecosystem integrity

Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

### Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

*As part of our TNFD preparation, we have mapped current and potential future development sites of 15 first-tier suppliers for bricks, blocks, roof tiles, plasterboard, silo mortar, above and below ground drainage pipes and timber frames. We have begun the process of overlaying these locations with WWF's Biodiversity Risk and water scarcity filter to identify where operations were overlapping areas of very high-very low biodiversity and/or water scarcity. Work is also underway to establish our value chain water footprint involving mapping operational and supplier locations and overlaying these locations with the WWF Water Risk Filter and Water Footprint Accounting tool. As part of our responsible procurement programme, we have worked with a third party on a supply chain mapping piece to understand our risk exposure across a series of ESG risk factors, which includes supplier analysis across tiers 1-3. To identify priority locations, prior to a land bid submission, a planning and technical assessment is required where flood risk and mitigation measures are key considerations in identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned, and senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications. This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils using GIS, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on the location. In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or that are deemed as higher risk, are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity or flood risk is assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to the building of new homes. In addition to our internal specialist teams (e.g. a dedicated biodiversity net gain team), each site across will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications throughout the planning and construction process. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

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

Select from:

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

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

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Asset value

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :annualised financial impact

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's assets is estimated. The level of risk is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any decrease of over 50m is considered to be a substantial risk. Any decrease of under 5m is considered to be low risk.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Asset value

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's assets is estimated. The level of opportunity is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any increase of over 50m is considered to be a substantial opportunity. Any increase of under 5m is considered to be a low opportunity.*

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Liabilities

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's liabilities is estimated. The level of risk is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any increase of over 50m is considered to be a substantial risk. Any increase of under 5m is considered to be low risk. From a qualitative perspective, an increase in liabilities that may cause investors to revise down their expectations of distributions from the Group.

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's profit is estimated. The level of risk is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any decrease of over 50m is considered to be a substantial risk. Any decrease of under 5m is considered to be low risk.

## Risks

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Customer complaints

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

### (2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*A risk is considered to be substantial if it will result in the Group failing to obtain a 5-star rating under the HBF Customer Satisfaction.*

## **Risks**

### **(2.4.1) Type of definition**

*Select all that apply*

Quantitative

### **(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect**

*Select from:*

Other, please specify :Health and safety

### **(2.4.3) Change to indicator**

*Select from:*

Absolute increase

### **(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure**

1

### **(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition**

*Select all that apply*

Frequency of effect occurring

### **(2.4.7) Application of definition**

*A risk is considered to be substantial if it could result in 1 instance of a loss of life or permanent disability to any person.*

## **Risks**

### **(2.4.1) Type of definition**

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

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

#### (2.4.7) Application of definition

A risk is considered to be substantial if it is judged to potentially result in significant unmanageable environmental damage (i.e. no mitigation is possible that would alleviate the environmental damage).

### Risks

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Employee turnover

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

#### (2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

21-30

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

Frequency of effect occurring

#### (2.4.7) Application of definition

*A risk is considered to be significant if it will result in the Group's employee turnover in a year exceeding 35% (being a 20-30% increase over its current level).*

### Opportunities

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

Asset value

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

Absolute increase

#### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's assets is estimated. The level of opportunity is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any increase of over 50m is considered to be a substantial opportunity. Any increase of under 5m is considered to be a low opportunity.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

- EBITDA

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

- Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

- Frequency of effect occurring

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Annualised financial impact

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The possible annualised financial impact on the Group's profit is estimated. The level of opportunity is then assigned depending on the absolute quantum of this impact. Any increase of over 50m is considered to be a substantial opportunity. Any increase of under 5m is considered to be a low opportunity.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

- Other, please specify :Media coverage

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

- Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

- Other, please specify :Media coverage and public perception

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*An opportunity is considered to be substantial if it will result in extensive positive national/international media coverage for multiple days where the Group is perceived to have 'done the right thing'.*

### Opportunities

## (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

Quantitative

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

Other, please specify :A minimum biodiversity net gain (BNG) of 10% across all development designs submitted for planning from January 2023.

## (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

% increase

## (2.4.4) % change to indicator

*Select from:*

1-10

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

Frequency of effect occurring

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*An opportunity is considered to be substantial if it is judged to potentially result in significant environmental benefits across multiple locations in which it operates. From a quantitative measurement perspective, we have a target in place to demonstrate a minimum biodiversity net gain (BNG) of 10% across all development designs submitted for planning from January 2023.*

[Add row]

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

### (2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

### (2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

*Our Environmental Management System (EMS) sets out the procedures for dealing with accidental pollution on site. Where products carry the hazard warning symbols, they will be deemed hazardous and may require special means of disposal. Oil: As per our Construction Best Practice Guide and Barratt Group Standard 28, oil must be stored in an 'integrally bonded tank'. Tanks must be positioned so they are not vulnerable to impact from vehicles and at least 10m away from any surface water or land drains to watercourses. Spill kits must be immediately available and capable of containing contents of the tank. Pesticides: Within our landscaping trade specification, if areas are weed infested, they shall be treated with an approved herbicide a fortnight before cultivation. All certification to be supplied in accordance with COSHH regulations prior to the commencement of the works. Each contractor must have spray certificates and should have PA1 or PA6 license to spray pesticides or herbicides. Other physical pollutants(including suspended solids ): We have worked in partnership with the RSPB and NHBC Foundation to produce a guidance to manage and implement Sustainable drainage and urban water catchment. This includes guidance around the role of SUDs source control and landscaped SUDs features in improving water quality by trapping silts and reducing pollution of water courses and bodies. 83% of our developments have above ground landscape led sustainable urban drainage systems.*

[Fixed row]

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

## Row 1

### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Water discharges are made to drains, soil, or surface water. These discharges could potentially be contaminated by accidental oil pollution from machinery, equipment, storage tanks, or vehicles on site. In the water environment, oil spreads over the surface in a thin layer that stops oxygen getting to the plants and animals that live in the water. Oil pollution harms animals and insects, disrupting the food chain, and preventing photosynthesis in plants.*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Procedure(s) under development/ R&D
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*As per our Construction Best Practice Guide and Barratt Group Standard (BGS 28) Chemical Storage, Discharge and Spillage, oil must be stored in an 'integrally banded tank' which has a primary container manufactured with an integral secondary containment that can hold a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel in the inner tank. Fitted with an overfill prevention device and secondary containment sensors, the tanks must be positioned so that they are not vulnerable to impact from vehicles and at least 10 metres away from any surface water or land drains to watercourses. Our Environmental Management System sets out the policies and procedure for dealing with accidental pollution on site. Suitable spill kits must be immediately available and capable of containing the contents of the tank. Section 6 of*

the BGS 28 covers 'Prevention of contamination of rivers and streams' and lays out a number of mitigation measures to tackle such risks. The Surface Water Management Plan is to ensure that any water is sufficiently treated as to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. Wheel washes and plant washing facilities are securely constructed with no overflow. The plan is reviewed weekly by the site manager, and also by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Success is measured and evaluated by no reported incidents of oil spillages or identified by site audits and reported incident reviews.

## Row 2

### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Pesticides

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Pesticides include compounds used to control weeds herbicides and insects. Herbicides used to control weeds at building sites and on undeveloped land could potentially damage or pollute the aquatic environment including both surface water and groundwater. There is a risk that traces of pesticides used on farms roads or gardens could end up in local watercourses and sources used for water supply. This is mostly due to rainwater washing them off crops or plants and out of the soil. If herbicides or other pesticides reach water bodies they can impact the whole ecological food chain since other animals including humans feed on aquatic animals that may be contaminated. Different pesticides mixing in water could also be more toxic than any one single compound.*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Within our landscaping trade specification, The Landscape Contractor needs to visit the site and to assess local conditions, nature of work, state of ground, programme and manner of work and all other matters affecting the proposed work. If areas to be seeded are weed infested, they shall be treated with an approved herbicide a fortnight before cultivation takes place, further applications may be required to make the area weed free. All certification to be supplied in accordance with*

COSHH regulations prior to the commencement of the works. Each contractor must have their spray certificates and should have PA1 or PA6 license to spray pesticides or herbicides. Where Japanese Knotweed has been identified on a site, we would seek specialist external support. If the affected area was near to a water course, an alternate method would be used, such as directly painting the leaves. In terms of maintenance, any weed growth which occurs on top of the mulch in planting areas shall be eliminated by spot treatment, taking care to avoid drift onto surrounding vegetation. We are currently working closely with the RSPB to develop guidance and recommendations to our divisions for which pesticides and herbicides should be used including alternative bio methods for weed control, as well as considering historical use of chemicals prior to acquisition. Success is measured and evaluated by no reported incidents of unlicensed pesticide use.

### Row 3

#### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

#### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Other physical pollutants include silts from ground working and other potential effluents from plant machinery, equipment, and vehicles. If not properly constrained and managed, these could potentially run-off into water courses. Contaminants like cement, paint, glues, sand, heavy metals, and toxic chemicals generated at construction sites could enter water bodies due to runoff. These could have a negative impact on the aquatic environment through stopping oxygen getting to plants and animals, harming animals and insects directly, disrupting the food chain, and preventing photosynthesis in plants. Pollutants from construction sites could soak into groundwater as well, which is more difficult to treat than the surface water.

#### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

#### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

#### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*As highlighted in our Construction Best Practice Guide, standard road gully protection must be used to prevent any polluted run-off into water systems. Hessian should be used as an additional filter. Furthermore, at the substructure build stage, all drainage must be capped off to prevent debris falling in. We have worked in partnership with the RSPB and NHBC Foundation to produce a guidance document titled “NF59 Biodiversity in New Housing”. Within this, we provide detailed guidance to manage and implement Sustainable drainage and urban water catchment. This includes guidance around the role of SUDs source control and landscaped SUDs features in improving water quality by trapping silts and reducing pollution of water courses and bodies. 83% of our developments have above ground landscape led sustainable urban drainage systems. At the substructure build stage, all drainage must be capped off to prevent debris falling in. Wheel washes and plant washing facilities are securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal. Success is measured and evaluated by no reported incidents of polluted run-off into water systems or identified by site audits and reported incident reviews.*

## Row 4

### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Microplastics and plastic particles

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Products or processes containing and generating microplastics or plastic particles could potentially end up in soils or water courses. This could have a detrimental impact on plant and animal ecosystems. Plastics are used in packaging for products delivered to our site, and in some construction processes and products. Plastics can end up in the environment if not disposed of correctly and breakdown into smaller particles and microplastics over time. Plastic does not degrade quickly. Microplastics have been found in fish and other animals. There is evidence that they can cause physical harm to small creatures such as damaging their mouths, or by filling their stomachs and impairing their ability to feed. Some scientists are concerned that microplastics may also act as a vehicle for transporting harmful chemicals into humans and other animals. However, the evidence for this is much less clear. Little is known about the effects of long-term low-level exposure to microplastics, or what their effects might be to the wider food chain*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

### **(2.5.1.5) Please explain**

*We have set objectives for eliminating waste from landfill, and reducing construction waste and continue to work with our supply chain to increase our level of diversion. We are measuring our success against these objectives each year. We are targeting light weight mixed compactable waste, specifically packaging waste. We will continue to implement best practice, ensure effective segregation, use of take back schemes and protection of materials. We also underwent a packaging trial with Ibstock Brick, the UK's leading supplier of brick products. Moving forward, we will be investigating the packaging associated with the top 100 products provided from corresponding suppliers. We conducted a survey of 72 suppliers to investigate the extent and types of single use plastic packaging on site. As examples, we no longer wrap timber I-beams in plastic during the summer months, and now either completely remove shrink wrap from brick packaging, or use it only as a "top" cover to avoid bricks getting damaged by rain. As highlighted in our Construction Best Practice Guide, all drainage must be capped off to prevent debris falling in, which could contain microplastics or plastic particles. Success is measured and evaluated by no reported incidents plastic pollution into water systems or identified by site audits and reported incident reviews.*

*[Add row]*

### C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

#### Climate change

##### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

*Select from:*

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

#### Forests

##### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

*Select from:*

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

#### Water

##### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

*Select from:*

Yes, only within our direct operations

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

*Select from:*

Evaluation in progress

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*In terms of customers, the impacts of building in water stressed areas is considered through our climate principal risk and our full Task Force on Financial Disclosures (TCFD) disclosure. Through TCFD analysis and the WRI Aqueduct tool as part of our Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) disclosure, we have assessed water stressed areas, which indicated that access to quality freshwater is more important in London, South East and South West. The Group's auditors assessed the materiality of items to the users of the Financial Statements to be 40m for the year ended 30 June 2022, and our modelling shows that the financial impact on Barratt will be low, however we are minimising our impact through design, e.g. our homes are built to 105 litres per person per day, 16% improvement against Building Regulations standard legislation. Our 2019 materiality exercise did not assess product water use, but stakeholders ranked "environmental performance of homes" as material. Water risks in our supply chain have not been evaluated or raised by suppliers or sub-contractors. However, we recognise some suppliers rely on water during manufacturing processes and could be impacted by flooding and water scarcity - and is considered within our TCFD disclosure (for example, disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather which could impact our supply chains and just in time delivery approaches), however we have currently identified that these risks occur in our direct operations. At the time of submission, Barratt is completing a water footprinting exercise to further understand our impact and influence on water in more detail, with a specific focus on water risks in our value chain. Examples of the risks that will be considered are: flooding (impacting customers and supply chain, with potential disruption to building activity) water scarcity (including water availability for current and future customers, as well as consideration of material manufacture). Furthermore, we are continuing to consider value chain exposure to risk in detail in our climate risk and scenario analysis.*

## Plastics

### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*Barratt Developments PLC requires that to be deemed a principal risk, a risk must have a "material impact" on the financial outcomes of the business. The Group's auditor assessed the materiality of items to the users of the Financial Statements to be 40m for the year ended 30 June 2022. In assessing the principal risks over the short term, the Board and Risk Committee apply the following thresholds when assessing the annual financial impact of a risk: - - Low – less than 1m - - Minor - 1m to 5m - - Moderate - 5m to 10m - - Major - 10m to 50m - - Substantial – Over 50m This includes the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. Alongside the financial impact, management also consider the impact of each risk on the reputation of the Group, the safety and well-being of its*

employees, legal and regulatory compliance, and on customer service. When Barratt assesses the financial or strategic impact on the Group, we consider the supply chain to determine the impact on the business. We have not assessed our value chain exposure to plastic related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, based on the financial impacts of risks defined above. Plastic related risk is not a significantly material risk to the business. We are however committed to maximising the value of materials and preserving natural resources at each stage of our value chain through responsible sourcing and efficient management. We are committed to supporting a circular economy, eliminating single use plastic wherever possible and identifying alternatives. [Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Risk of changes to house specifications required to mitigate shift in climate patterns. The CCC has flagged thermal comfort of homes as a climate change risk. UK temperatures are expected to rise by at least 0.5C by 2050. Timber frame homes may have different thermal qualities to traditional masonry homes, while fabric energy efficiency in modern homes have potential to make homes warmer in summer as well as winter. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: This interfaces with Barratt's target for all homes to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030, and complete 30% of homes using MMC by 2025. Timber frames are likely to make the majority of these completions. Specifications changes are already observed by Barratt, and the IPCC reports that house specifications will need to change to mitigate overheating risks. Barratt has developed a industry-leading project that tests how future homes can withstand more extreme weather conditions. Energy House 2.0 recreates temperatures - 20C to 40C and simulates solar radiation to replicate the climate in 95% of the earth. It researches and tests new technologies to enable adaptation to overheating. BUSINESS FOCUS: The data will inform how the sector and supply chain can build future-proofed homes, whilst cutting bills for customers. Researchers can access data within a few weeks that would ordinarily take years. The research demonstrates the impact of multiple technologies and how homes will perform in the real world.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Likely

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

Impacts are negligible in the short to medium term, with current overheating measures and modelling sufficient to mitigate the risk. In the long-term, some regions that are particularly susceptible to overheating, such as London and East regions of the UK, may require additional measures to address safety concerns, leading to increased cost of sales in the income statement and increase cash outflows.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

35000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW: Based on Barratt's climate scenario analysis, we have identified the London and South East regions of being particularly susceptible to overheating in the long-term under our Adaptation scenario. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS: Therefore, we have considered that in this time period and scenario only, additional mitigation measures such as extract fans may be required in these worst affected areas to address safety concerns over overheating risk. INTERNAL DATA: Over a 10-year period leading to 2050, up to c.69,000 units could be affected under the worst case climate scenario. EXTERNAL DATA: We have assumed the mitigation measure to address safety concerns associated with this overheating risk could be in the form of extract fans, the cost of which is assumed to be 550 per unit. This is based on cost of the extract fans as per the 6th Carbon Budget Climate Change Committee report. Therefore the 35,000,000 figure is based on cost of which is assumed to be 550 per unit, and up to c.69,000 units potentially being affected under a 4.0C scenario climate scenario, rounded to the nearest 5m*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Engagement**

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW: Barratt has conducted climate scenario analysis to assess overheating risk inside homes based on weather scenarios and thermal insulation. EXTERNAL DATA: This was using CIBSE weather files. PROCESS: We analysed unmitigated impact of temperature rises across standard Barratt housetypes. This included mitigation at scale, timescales, and mitigating peak temperatures. The analysis used a raising sill heights around patio doors and reducing the g-value of windows which reduced temperature thresholds to acceptable levels in all locations, time periods (up to 2050) and scenarios. RESULTS: We investigated differences between timber frame and masonry built homes in the UK - London and the South East. Overheating risk was minimal with all units performing well, prompting collaboration with the supply chain to enhance design performance. The additional cost per unit of reduced g-values is offset by reduced requirement for glazing so mitigation measures costs are nil.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published at the time of submission. CONTEXT: Barratt is mitigating through ongoing work. We horizon scan, engage key stakeholders and conduct extensive R&D through highly skilled internal and external experts, all business as usual. BARRATT RESPONSE: Barratt were the first major housebuilder to complete overheating risk assessments due to climate change impacts on house specifications. Barratt identified a risk that increased air tightness and thermal insulation demands of Regulations combined with climate change could result in overheating and air quality issues. This was added to the Design and Technical risk register and implications (health, reputation, publicity) were discussed by the Risk Committee. RESULT AND PROGRESS: Barratt's climate scenario analysis showed some risk in London and South East and for lightweight timber frame construction due to mitigation of thermal mass within masonry construction. Barratt's operations cover a wide geographical area across 29 regions which allows for a diversified portfolio and mitigation for business interruptions in other geographical areas. We are reviewing innovation to deliver mitigation in volume housing. Overheating sandpits have been held with 27 delegates from suppliers, academics, industry bodies and consultants. These are free thinking forums to delve into innovative solutions. Overheating is a key consideration for new product development, and we have Group controls to ensure business readiness. We are researching overheating and indoor air quality with Birmingham City University and other housebuilders, and sponsoring PHD students to research mitigation. By incorporating R&D and integrating innovations, new homes can be better prepared to adapt to climate change, ensuring safety, comfort, and sustainability for future generations. Overheating testing will be completed on the eHome2 in 2025*

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk12

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Risk of changes to house specifications required to mitigate shift in climate patterns. The CCC has flagged thermal comfort of homes as a climate change risk. UK temperatures are expected to rise by at least 0.5C by 2050. Timber frame homes may have different thermal qualities to traditional masonry homes, while fabric energy efficiency in modern homes have potential to make homes warmer in summer as well as winter. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: This interfaces with Barratt's ambition for all homes to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030, and complete 30% of homes using MMC by 2025. Timber frames are likely to make the majority of these completions. Specifications changes are already observed by Barratt, and the IPCC reports that house specifications will need to change to mitigate overheating risks. Barratt has developed a industry-leading project that tests how future homes can withstand more extreme weather conditions. Energy House 2.0 recreates temperatures - 20C to 40C and simulates solar radiation to replicate the climate in 95% of the earth. It researches and tests new technologies to enable adaptation to overheating. BUSINESS FOCUS: The data will inform how the sector and supply chain can build future-proofed homes, whilst cutting bills for customers. Researchers can access data within a few weeks that would ordinarily take years. The research demonstrates the impact of multiple technologies and how homes will perform in the real world.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

Long-term

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

Select from:

Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

*Impacts are negligible in the short to medium term, with current overheating measures and modelling sufficient to mitigate the risk. In the long-term, some regions that are particularly susceptible to overheating, such as London and East regions of the UK, may require additional measures to address safety concerns, leading to increased cost of sales in the income statement and increase cash outflows.*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

35000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW: Based on Barratt's climate scenario analysis, we have identified the London and South East regions of being particularly susceptible to overheating in the long-term under our Adaptation scenario. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS: Therefore, we have considered that in this time period and scenario only, additional mitigation measures such as extract fans may be required in these worst affected areas to address safety concerns over overheating risk. INTERNAL DATA: Over a 10-year period leading to 2050, up to c.69,000 units could be affected under the worst case climate scenario. EXTERNAL DATA: We have assumed the mitigation measure to address safety concerns associated with this overheating risk could be in the form of extract fans, the cost of which is assumed to be 550 per unit. This is based on cost of the extract fans as per the 6th Carbon Budget Climate Change Committee report. Therefore the 35,000,000 figure is based on cost of which is assumed to be 550 per unit, and up to c.69,000 units potentially being affected under a 4.0C scenario climate scenario, rounded to the nearest 5m*

### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

#### **Engagement**

- Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### **(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

0

### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

*OVERVIEW: Barratt has conducted climate scenario analysis to assess overheating risk inside homes based on weather scenarios and thermal insulation. EXTERNAL DATA: This was using CIBSE weather files. PROCESS: We analysed unmitigated impact of temperature rises across standard Barratt housetypes. This included mitigation at scale, timescales, and mitigating peak temperatures. The analysis used a raising sill heights around patio doors and reducing the g-value of windows which reduced temperature thresholds to acceptable levels in all locations, time periods (up to 2050) and scenarios. RESULTS: We investigated differences between timber frame and masonry built homes in the UK - London and the South East. Overheating risk was minimal with all units performing well, prompting collaboration with the supply chain to enhance design performance. The additional cost per unit of reduced g-values is offset by reduced requirement for glazing so mitigation measures costs are nil.*

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published at the time of submission. CONTEXT: Barratt is mitigating through ongoing work. We horizon scan, engage key stakeholders and conduct extensive R&D through highly skilled internal and external experts, all business as usual. BARRATT RESPONSE: Barratt were the first major housebuilder to complete overheating risk assessments due to climate change impacts on house specifications. Barratt identified a risk that increased air tightness and thermal insulation demands of Regulations combined with climate change could result in overheating and air quality issues. This was added to the Design and Technical risk register and implications (health, reputation, publicity) were discussed by the Risk Committee. RESULT AND PROGRESS: Barratt's climate scenario analysis showed some risk in London and South East and for lightweight timber frame construction due to mitigation of thermal mass within masonry construction. Barratt's operations cover a wide geographical area across 29 regions which allows for a diversified portfolio and mitigation for business interruptions in other geographical areas. We are reviewing innovation to deliver mitigation in volume*

housing. Overheating sandpits have been held with 27 delegates from suppliers, academics, industry bodies and consultants. These are free thinking forums to delve into innovative solutions. Overheating is a key consideration for new product development, and we have Group controls to ensure business readiness. We are researching overheating and indoor air quality with Birmingham City University and other housebuilders, and sponsoring PHD students to research mitigation. By incorporating R&D and integrating innovations, new homes can be better prepared to adapt to climate change, ensuring safety, comfort, and sustainability for future generations. Overheating testing will be completed on the eHome2 in 2025

## Water

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk13

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

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

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, such as heat, cold, or precipitation, or damage to construction sites from extreme weather events. What's Material to Barratt?: The construction sector is susceptible to extreme weather. Barratt operates across the UK in areas prone to weather extremes. Extreme precipitation, wind, snow, and ice can halt activity, damage materials, and prevent construction, impacting health and completion times. Precipitation raises the risk of injury and can overwhelm drainage systems. Extreme wind can halt activities at height and road flooding can disrupt supply chains. In February 2022, Barratt anticipated severe storms and high winds, instructing divisions to follow the crisis management plan. In winter 2018, severe cold and heavy snow caused several sites to temporarily close. Partnering in AIMCH research, Barratt learned that 10% of construction days are lost due to extreme weather events. The report "Health and Safety Risk Profiling of MMC Systems" (2022) identified that using MMC can reduce risks by shifting to a controlled factory environment, reducing exposure to weather extremes. Business Focus: Barratt aims to apply MMC in 30% of homes by 2025 (FY23: 32%). The risk of extreme weather shutting down construction sites is identified in Barratt's principal risk register. Failure to identify key construction milestones due to adverse weather is noted as Principal Risk D in the 2023 Annual Report.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Likely

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

*Short-term impacts are anticipated to be negligible. Under an adaptation scenario we anticipate this increasing to up to 1m in the medium-term and up to 5m in the long-term.*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, being heat cold or precipitation, or damage to construction sites from extreme weather events. INTERNAL DATA We sourced localised climate projections for a sample of FY22 land bank sites from Jupiter Intelligence via a third-party specialist for a range of climate scenarios and time horizons at a 90m2 resolution. These climate projections included a range of climate indicators including heat, cold, precipitation and wind. We used each of these indicators to estimate the potential disruption to construction activity in each of our scenarios and time horizons. The figures presented here are all for the 'Adaptation' scenario (i.e., 4- degree rise). Increased precipitation: In a typical year approximately 1 week is lost on external trades due to continual rainfall. We have multiplied this by a function of the projected percentage increase in mean annual precipitation and maximum precipitation in one day under the 100-year return level to determine the number of additional construction days lost per year as a result of heavy precipitation. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Hotter summers: We have taken the projected number of consecutive days exceeding the 95th percentile summer temperature as disrupted construction days where temperatures would be too high for build activity to occur. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Damage due to severe wind/flooding: For each of our sample locations, we have multiplied the increase in average damage per of WIP caused by severe weather (flood and wind) compared to the baseline by the FY21 land bank value by division to determine average annual additional cost. ASSUMPTIONS Where individual construction days are lost in isolation these can be caught up relatively easily so do not pose a high risk. However, consecutive days lost can lead to disruption leading to increased overhead costs being incurred and delays to sales. Therefore, our calculations of financial impact for this risk focus on consecutive days lost. RESULTS The overall impact by 2050 under our 'Adaptation' scenario for each of the perils identified above is estimated to be up to 5m (rounded to nearest 5m) per annum.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Modern Methods of Construction and SHE policies

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Since construction activity is susceptible to extreme weather events with activities taking place outdoors, the risk is intrinsic to Barratt's operations. As such, there is no current or expected incremental cost (0) For Barratt, the risks associated with extreme weather events as this is managed in business-as-usual operations*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. Context: Barratt actively mitigates risks through ongoing programs. We conduct rigorous horizon scanning, engage extensively with key stakeholders, and leverage internal and external specialists. Barratt Response: From our AIMCH initiative on Modern Methods of Construction (MMC), we've found that extreme weather causes 10% of construction days lost industry-wide. Our robust construction practices, Safety, Health, and Environment (SHE) protocols, and crisis management strategies mitigate these risks. Climate risk was elevated to Principal Risk J in 2021, covering biodiversity, water conservation, climate regulations, and broader Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) responsibilities. Barratt integrates flood protection and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) in 83% of FY23 projects to enhance environmental sustainability. Result and Progress: During adverse weather, Divisional SHE Managers implement safety measures or suspend activities. Barratt has replaced cabins with more energy efficient and insulated units, providing comfort in colder weather and monitors weather forecasts to ensure worker safety and adjusts build schedules where appropriate. Real-time weather monitoring adjusts construction schedules to minimize disruptions. We further mitigate through timber frame (MMC), which minimises build time on site. Timber frame technology is thought to have the advantages of build speed. Increasing build speed can reduce the exposure of a new home to the elements before it is sealed and reduce plot drying time and a timber frame unit allows internal work to continue in the case of bad weather, if the roof is sealed. Building faster can reduce exposure to weather events that would otherwise have potential to slow onsite work and damage materials. 4,564 legally completed units were using timber frame in FY23 (FY22: 3,736 ).*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Market

Other market risk, please specify :Increased direct costs

#### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

#### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: Increasing material and subcontractor costs are driven by legislation to reduce emissions, such as carbon taxation on suppliers and demand for low-carbon materials. Impact on Barratt: High material costs will stem from carbon regulations taxing emissions from extraction, manufacturing, and transport of carbon-intensive materials. Demand for low-carbon materials, like timber frames for zero-carbon homes, could rise significantly. Barratt analysed carbon price exposure based on our direct emissions and from suppliers and subcontractors to understand impact on margins, particularly raw material costs. We identified mandatory carbon pricing mechanisms combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the impact on Barratt's cost base. Business Focus: Analysis highlighted increased costs and opportunities to mitigate exposure through our net zero transition plan, leading to a detailed scope 3 baseline, enabling us to influence mitigation. Barratt is adopting new materials, methods, and innovations to enhance efficiency towards lower-carbon materials. Timber wall elements on a typical four-bed detached home saves 5 tCO2e in whole life carbon emissions compared to aerated concrete wall elements, equivalent to 16,500 road miles. In FY23, 32% of legally completed units used MMC, including 4,564 timber frames, positioning us to achieve our target of 30% of homes by 2025. Our previous target of 25% of homes using offsite products and systems by FY25 has been met.*

#### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

Virtually certain

#### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*Increased cost of raw materials will lead to increased build costs in the income statement. The impact will be the greatest in a disorderly transition scenario where carbon prices will increase from up to 87/tCO<sub>2</sub> in the short-term to up to 291/tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2050.*

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

50000000

#### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

620000000

#### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Increasing materials and subcontractor costs due to Government legislation designed to reduce emissions, for example carbon taxation on supplier and increased demand for low-carbon materials. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DATA Barratt commissioned a carbon price exposure analysis to establish the impact of changing pricing in the carbon market to understand its potential impact on margins, in particular in relation to the cost of raw materials. Mandatory carbon pricing mechanisms applicable to materials across value stage and location were identified and combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the impact on Barratt's cost base across a range of scenarios. The analysis was based on Barratt's 2022 direct emissions and those arising from our suppliers and subcontractors. This incorporated various carbon pricing mechanisms such as Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), Climate Change Levy (CCL) and fuel duty. These figures have then been flexed by scenario-specific carbon price projections, as per the International Energy Agency (IEA). Under the IEA projections carbon prices could rise as high as 250/tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2050 in order to discourage the use of fossil fuels, compared to only 113/tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050 based on the Announced Pledges pathway, which we have*

used as a baseline. To determine the overall financial impact, we have multiplied the projected additional cost of carbon pricing per home by the forecasted annual number of completions. **VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS** For the purposes of this modelling exercise, it was assumed that all price increases as a result of carbon pricing are passed onto Barratt on the basis that fixed pricing agreements typically exclude tax, which could then be billed to Barratt in addition to the agreed prices. Furthermore, we have calculated the unmitigated cost to Barratt as if we continue to operate with today's energy profile and level of emissions. **RESULTS** Based on our 'Disorderly Transition' scenario, carbon prices of up to 291/tCO<sub>2</sub> results in a maximum unmitigated impact of 620m (rounded to the nearest 5m). This highlights the need reduce our exposure to carbon pricing through a reduction in emissions across our value chain in line with our target to have net zero emissions across our value chain by 2040. In response, we are in the process of development of a more detailed scope 3 emissions baseline which will enable us to better implement the mitigation for associated risks.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Engagement

- Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

350000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

**OVERVIEW:** Barratt has undertaken analysis of end-to-end emissions for timber frame v masonry houses to confirm lower embodied carbon associated with timber  
**SCOPE:** This is across different scenarios and assesses supplier sensitivities like forestry location or factory renewable energy use could affect overall emissions impact of our construction. **ASSUMPTIONS:** We estimate the cost of response is 350,000 based on consultancy fees to support with Barratt supplier scope 3 engagement and carbon pricing analysis. **RESULTS:** For our operations, we are investing in reducing energy consumption and alternative fuel sources. Barratt leases construction machinery (telehandlers) with the latest energy efficient diesel engines, upgraded as leases are renewed. Barratt has successfully trialled alternative fuels to replace diesel, and over time converting to electrification and hydrogen.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published at the time of submission. **CONTEXT:** Barratt is proactively mitigating this risk and costs are built into future land bids. To ensure we are well equipped to mitigate, we continuously horizon scan, engage with all key stakeholders and conduct extensive research through highly skilled internal and external experts, all part of business as usual. Barratt is taking steps to enhance understanding of our carbon price exposure and has developed a mitigation strategy to support our decarbonisation targets. **BARRATT RESPONSE:** The majority of Barratt's emissions exposed to carbon pricing are associated with upstream supply chain. We continuously evolve our detailed understanding of our Scope 3 baseline emissions. For example, for groundworks, so we can target specific reductions and incentivise supplier improvement plans. We are evaluating options for lower carbon materials e.g. higher recycled content. **RESULT AND PROGRESS:** In 2024, we gathered data for FY23 from 20 materials suppliers. To understand with more accuracy how much carbon is emitted by our supply chain we gathered scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for fuel use, electricity and raw materials. Suppliers were

asked to disclose carbon reduction strategies, provided with GHG Protocol guidance and invited to one- one support sessions. Our focus for 2024 onwards is to expand and standardise minimum reporting requirements to obtain a more accurate scope 3 footprint and incorporate supplier performance and forecasts into our transition plan. This will ensure we are fully considering the progress made by the sectors we are most dependent on with regards to achieving our own targets

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Policy

Other policy risk, please specify :Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: The housebuilding industry faces complex regulations, interventions, and policy changes. Deviation can lead to penalties, reputational damage, or increased costs. Legislative uncertainty impacts Barratt, especially regarding house specifications and emissions reductions like the Future Homes Standard (FHS), including varying standards across the UK. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: A specific risk is the absence of country-wide detail on national transition and pathway to zero carbon. We engage with the government and industry groups to stay aware of regulatory risks and influence policy, helping achieve sustainability goals and implement changes. Policy uncertainty can complicate design adjustments, build programmes, and supply chain alignment. BARRATT FOCUS: Barratt supports the government's climate goals, engaging in policy development and providing expertise. We lead the Future Homes Hub (FHH) with our CEO as chair and lead other industry groups. We responded in support to the FHS consultation, advocating for flexibility and innovation, and have committed to go beyond this for all*

homes to be zero carbon by 2030. Barratt evolves house types and trials new technologies, like the eHome2 project at the University of Salford Our teams produce thought leadership pieces, contributing to "Ready for Zero: Evidence to inform the 2025 FHS" and advocating for green mortgages with "Unlocking Green Mortgages." This supports effective policy discussions for sector transformation

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

Depending on when the Future Homes Standard is implemented, there may be some additional build cost of sales, up to 5m, in the short-term during transitional arrangements of the new incoming building regulations. In the medium -term, as the Future Homes Standard is fully implemented, the cost may increase to c.95m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m). In the long-term there may be further regulation, which could lead to these costs increasing to up to 205m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

5000000

### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

205000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW There is a requirement to build our homes in line with the Future Homes Standard, which will impact Barratt from 2025. This will lead to additional costs per plot through additional technologies such as air source heat pumps, photovoltaics and electric vehicle charging points. INTERNAL DATA The average unit cost of achieving the Future Homes Standard is multiplied by Barratt's forecasted annual units and the percentage of units expected to meet this standard in each year. For our 'Sustainable Transition' and 'Disorderly Transition' scenarios, we have also multiplied expected internally calculated extra/over costs associated with standards that go beyond the 2025 Future Homes Standards by the forecasted number of annual units. EXTERNAL DATA The majority of the additional average unit cost associated with the 2025 Future Homes Standard is the extra over cost associated with an air source heat pump system versus a conventional gas boiler system. For regulations that go beyond this, we have considered the cost of additional technologies such as mechanical ventilation systems. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS This considers the supply of all material, installation and commissioning costs and associated radiator upgrades. However, while we would expect unit costs to reduce substantially over time as the technologies become widely adopted and economies of scale takes effect, this has not been factored into our calculations due to uncertainties over the extent to which costs would fall. RESULTS Overall, the financial impact of the Future Homes Standard is expected to be c.95m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m). Under more stretching transition pathways, further regulations may be introduced, which could lead to the overall annual cost increasing to up to 205m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### **Policies and plans**

Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW: Barratt mitigates this with employment of highly skilled employees and consultants working on redesigns and innovative projects to equip to business for net zero carbon homes. SCOPE: We will continue to invest in building capacity in a low carbon supply chain to enable rapid adaptation of designs. Barratt's Group Design & Technical team determine this to cost c.400k based on existing knowledge and experience Inclusions: INCLUSIONS: This includes joint PhD project funding, with 3 other developers.*

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published at the time of submission. CONTEXT: Barratt mitigates risks through ongoing programs, horizon scanning, stakeholder engagement, and research by skilled experts. BARRATT RESPONSE: We engage with senior government officials to discuss challenges in meeting the UK's net zero targets and support policy development. This risk is managed through Barratt's Principal Risk C 'Government Regulation and Planning Policy,' ensuring risks are regularly identified and assessed by the Board and relevant committees. RESULTS AND PROGRESS: Barratt engages with the government through various channels. Our CEO and Group Sustainability Director have regular meetings with ministers and officials and participate in high-level initiatives. Our CEO is a member of the DESNZ-led Net Zero Council, and we engage with the Labour party at multiple levels. We host MPs on our sites and engage in exemplary developments. We provide leadership via the Future Homes Hub (FHH), partner with the Construction Leadership Council's Construct Zero initiative and contribute to the Green Jobs Taskforce. We supported the Mission Zero Coalition and the Net Zero APPG, participating in reports, policy development, and speaking opportunities. Barratt convened an industry forum with top surveying firms, supported by the HBF and FHH, to collaborate on changes required by FHS.*

## **Climate change**

### **(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

Risk4

### **(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver**

#### **Technology**

Transition to lower emissions technology and products

### **(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs**

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Implementing new technologies and construction methods requires high capital investment and upskilling labour. Barratt needs to train operatives to install low carbon technologies to meet regulation standards. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT?: Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) are crucial for meeting the UK's net zero targets. The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero launched a Heat Pump Investment Accelerator Competition in 2023 to boost domestic manufacturing. The UK imports 70% of ASHPs; increasing local manufacturing will create jobs. The UK Government's 10 Point Plan aims to install 600,000 ASHPs annually by 2028, requiring over 44,000 installers by 2035, but there are only about 2,300 now, creating a significant gap. Sales are complete on Barratt's first gas-free development. All 82 homes at Delamare Park in Somerset have ASHPs. Performance analysis using technical data and questionnaires informs Barratt's strategy. Qualitative research provides feedback on customer experience and communication preferences. BUSINESS FOCUS: Research findings inform Barratt's ASHP rollout strategy. Barratt is developing two phases in Whittingham, Lancashire, using an ASHP district heating network for 184 homes. Barratt committed to delivering 65 homes ahead of 2025 to maximize research benefits before new FHS regulations.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

No impact in the short-term under anyway of our scenarios as future technologies are already captured through the Future Homes Standard in risk 3. In the medium term some additional technologies are incorporated into our standard designs, leading to increased build cost of sales by up to 10m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m). In the long-term further technologies are included, with cumulative annual additional build cost of sales by up to 30m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).

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

Select from:

Yes

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

10000000

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

30000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Under green transition scenarios such as our 'Sustainable Transition' and 'Disorderly Transition' scenario, consumers are likely to be increasingly knowledgeable and demanding of efficient and resilient technologies within the homes we sell. Many of these technologies will require investment to upskill existing members of the workforce as well as additional direct costs of the technologies. INTERNAL DATA We have assessed a range of technologies that may be demanded by consumers in future. Many of these technologies have been featured and tested in our concept homes such as the Zed House and eHome 2.0 in partnership with our key suppliers. These technologies include thermaskirts, underfloor heating, infrared heating panels and air powered showers. For each of these technologies we obtained costs from our commercial department and multiplied by the forecasted number of units. RESULT The financial impact of these technologies is estimated to be between 10m and 30m, based on a disorderly transition where most of these technologies are demanded as standard.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW: Barratt mitigates this with employment of highly skilled employees and consultants working on redesigns and innovative projects to equip to business for net zero carbon homes. SCOPE: We will continue to invest in building capacity in a low carbon supply chain to enable rapid adaptation of designs. Barratt's Group Design & Technical team determine this to cost c.400k based on existing knowledge and experience Inclusions: INCLUSIONS: This includes joint PhD project funding, with 3 other developers.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. CONTEXT: Barratt is mitigating this risk through ongoing programmes of work in responding to both Part L changes and the Future Homes Standard. The majority of future ASHP installers are likely to come from the current installer base. Whilst these already have many of the skills, there is likely to be additional training required. Research by the Heat Pump Association suggests that 250,000 ASHPs will be installed in new build properties annually by 2030. We have estimated the number of operatives required annually to be trained by Barratt. BARRATT RESPONSE: The Construction Industry Training Board (Jan 2023) estimates 225,000 additional workers will be required to meet UK construction demand by 2027 (45,000 workers p.a.). Our Group Head of Talent led two workstreams of the Green Skills Taskforce. A recommendation was to create a Green Jobs Delivery Group to oversee the delivery of the skills required to achieve net zero. As part of this and through our role with the Future Homes Hub, we are working with government to ensure necessary skills and workforce are available for building zero carbon homes at scale. A key area is to support those currently working in high carbon industries. RESULT AND PROGRESS: Barratt joined a Climate Change Committee (CCC) roundtable on skills as they work to produce a UK Skills System report. We continue to support the Net Zero APPG and input into conversations around the size of the UK skills gap. Within Barratt's supply chain, we have committed to long term deals with renewable technology providers which we believe will drive certainty needed to invest in upskilling. Barratt is providing funding to The University of Salford's Friends of Energy House. This will support undergraduate and masters' scholarships on a Barratt Developments Sustainable Housing Scholarship Programme.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

## Market

- Other market risk, please specify :Increasing planning or site infrastructure requirements

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Increasing planning or site infrastructure requirements from government and local authorities result in reduced viability of land in certain regions. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: In response to the 2015 Paris Agreement and public pressure, 90% of UK councils and combined authorities have declared climate emergencies and local authorities representing more than a third of the UK population have committed to net zero targets by 2045, five years earlier than the government pledge. Barratt has observed increasing compliance and climate mitigation requirements from Government and local authorities designed to favour sustainable developments. Barratt has been selected as the partner of choice to develop two phases within the former Whittingham Hospital site located in Whittingham, Lancashire. The 27ha site forms part of Homes England's wider 58.7ha masterplan and Barratt is currently developing 248 units on Phase 2. The site is included as part of a 'Future Homes Standard' research initiative being commissioned by Homes England. BUSINESS FOCUS: To respond to planning and site infrastructure requirements, the development will use an air source heat pump district heating network across 184 Future Homes Standard (FHS) homes. We have committed to deliver 65 homes ahead of 2025 to maximise the research benefits ahead of any new FHS regulations being introduced. The scheme will be the subject of formal research, and engagement with stakeholders, and senior Ministerial visits.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*No impact in the short-term as most of our sites will be delivered from our current land bank. In the medium term, we anticipate up to 20% of land vendors may require enhanced sustainability requirements in land bids, potentially increased build cost of sales by up to 25m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m). In the long-term we anticipate up to 30% of land vendors may require enhanced sustainability requirements in land bids, with cumulative annual additional build cost of sales by up to 75m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

25000000

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

75000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Barratt has assumed that in future there is likely to be an increase in the number of developments that are subject to increased sustainability requirements. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS We have assumed that under a disorderly transition, the percentage of total Barratt's developments subject to increased sustainability requirements increases 0 by up to 30% by 2050. INTERNAL DATA We have estimated the cost per site to meet these requirements based on*

the costs of a Community Heat Hub, a network ASHP solution (i.e., district heating) on a Whittingham Hospital bid in January 2022. This cost includes the design, installation of the Community Heat Hub and mains, in addition to installation and connection of plots. RESULTS This is then multiplied by the estimated number of sites requiring this additional infrastructure based on the percentages outlined above.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

- Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW: Barratt mitigates this with employment of highly skilled employees and consultants working on redesigns and innovative projects to equip to business for net zero carbon homes. SCOPE: We will continue to invest in building capacity in a low carbon supply chain to enable rapid adaptation of designs. Barratt's Group Design & Technical team determine this to cost c.400k based on existing knowledge and experience Inclusions: INCLUSIONS: This includes joint PhD project funding, with 3 other developers.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*CONTEXT: Barratt is proactively mitigating through ongoing programmes of work. To ensure we are well equipped to mitigate, we horizon scan, engage with key stakeholders and conduct research through highly skilled internal and external experts, as part of business as usual. BARRATT RESPONSE: Barratt takes a strategic perspective across 29 UK divisions and works with landowners to develop solutions, to ensure these areas remain viable for Barratt to build while maintaining adequate margin. Barratt is undertaking detailed assessments of construction and operational requirements e.g., costs of EV charging points and assessing our ability to mitigate build costs. At the end of January 2022, Barratt acquired Gladman Developments Limited, the country's largest land promoter. To support Barratt's land and planning (L&P) teams to respond to increasing planning requirements, our central Land and Development Leadership Group scrutinise land acquisitions for viability and compliance. This includes reviewing specific infrastructure requirements, flood and water scarcity risk, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green & blue infrastructure and renewable energy generation opportunities. RESULT AND PROGRESS: 'Planning Policy' is included in Barratt's Principal Risk Register and in-house technical and L&P expertise is focused on regulation compliance and achieving implementable planning consents that meet requirements. The Group Sustainability Director continues to regularly attend presentations with national and regional landowners, and land promoters. We have produced specific landowner publications, and a dedicated landowner section of our website shows relevant statistics related to blue and green infrastructure. To ensure our sustainability credentials are recognised when we bid for land, we have developed a sustainability toolkit for use by our land teams within each of our divisions.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and Floods

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: New site infrastructure is required to mitigate extreme weather events, such as flood barriers and balancing ponds. What's Material to Barratt?: Heavier rainfalls across the UK could increase the flooding risk for developments, necessitating more site infrastructure like SUDs or flood barriers to manage surface water. This entails additional design and construction requirements and costs, and more space for surface water management, potentially reducing developable areas and sales volumes. According to a CCC Report (2021), 1.8 million people (2.7% of the population) live in areas at significant flood risk, expected to rise to 2.5 million by 2080. England may see almost double the number of properties in Flood Zone 3 over the next 50 years. Changes in the UK's flood risk profile present challenges for Barratt, potentially impacting our strategic land bank. As a national company, Barratt operates in regions prone to flooding, leading to more stringent planning requirements. Business Focus: Flood risk assessments are mandatory for all developments over 1ha, and it is rare to undertake smaller developments. Flood risk authorities usually require new developments to withstand a one-in-a-hundred-year storm plus 30%. Barratt often exceeds this requirement. All land purchases must be approved by the Group level land committee, which meets quarterly. High-risk land parcels or those valued above 20 million must receive Board approval.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

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

*In the short-term and medium-terms we do not anticipate any incremental costs associated with flooding, as the short-medium term risk is mitigated by the measures outlined above. However, under an adaptation scenario in the worst-affected areas some additional measures may need to be taken, potentially increasing build cost of sales by up to 5m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW* New site infrastructure required to mitigate extreme weather events, for example flood barriers and balancing ponds. *INTERNAL DATA* We have estimated the additional number of sites in Barratt's existing (FY22) land bank that would require fluvial flood defence infrastructure above and over what they already include today, if we were to purchase the same site in each of FY25, FY30, FY40 and FY50 under each of our scenarios. This is based on climate projections provided by Jupiter Intelligence. Only 2 such sites were identified, which we have applied an estimated cost based on flood defence infrastructure spend on a similar site to mitigate against a 100- year plus 30% event, estimated to be 400,000-500,000, based on a 'cut and fill' flood defence approach. We also estimated the number of additional sites in our existing (FY22) land bank that would require coastal flood defence infrastructure above and over what they already include today, if we were to purchase the same site in each of FY25, FY30, FY40 and FY50 under each of our scenarios. This is based on climate projections provided by Jupiter Intelligence via a third-party expert. However, no additional sites were identified that didn't already have mitigation infrastructure in place under any of our scenarios or time horizons. In line with our accounting policies, the infrastructure costs of these sites are spread across the life of the site, which is typically 5-years to get the maximum annual cost in 2040 under our worst-case adaptation scenario of 5m (based on today's prices, rounded to the nearest 5m). *VARIABLE AND ASSUMPTION* Flood mitigation costs already accounted for within our existing land bank are excluded on the basis they are already factored into our land appraisal process. The costs identified above represent the additional costs that could be incurred in future periods in addition to existing flood defence spend.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Conducting flood risk assessments and our land approval process

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*RESULTS:* Relevant flood risk authorities generally specify that new developments must survive a one in 100-year storm plus 30%. Typically, our developments exceed this specification. *CONTEXT:* For Barratt, we mitigate this risk through conducting flood risk assessments and our land approval process, making the cost of response nil.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*CONTEXT* Barratt is already mitigating flood risks through ongoing programs, horizon scanning, stakeholder engagement, and research by internal and external experts as part of our standard operations. *BARRATT RESPONSE* Flood risk authorities typically require new developments to withstand a one-in-100-year storm

plus 30%. Our developments usually exceed this specification. All land purchases are approved by Barratt's Land and Development Leadership Group, which includes our CEO, Group Customer & Change Director, and COO. This approval process considers flood risk, water scarcity, water neutrality, peaty soils, and the integration of green and blue infrastructure. We have tackled significant flood risk challenges, such as a Yorkshire development that uses innovative engineering to withstand riverbank bursts. This includes raising site levels above the 1-in-100-year climate change flood level, onsite storm water balancing with oversized pipes, a hydrobrake to restrict flow, and creating a flood alleviation channel with a culvert under the main access road. Currently, we are conducting a water footprint and risk assessment to evaluate flood risk and other water-related issues. **RESULT AND PROGRESS** Barratt identified a land parcel in the Midlands for development. Several Flood Risk Assessments were commissioned to reflect changes in the proposed plans. Flood depth maps were created for different scenarios, including 20-year, 100-year, and 1000-year storms with climate change considerations. The analysis ensured planned homes' floor levels were above the flood risk level and proposed a gravity-led solution to drain flood waters back into the river. Recommendations included a one-way valve to prevent floodwater backup, underground water storage systems, safe evacuation routes, sunken gardens near the river, and raising the ground level in other areas of the development.

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

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

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, such as heat, cold, or precipitation, or damage to construction sites from extreme weather events. What's Material to Barratt?: The construction sector is susceptible to extreme weather. Barratt operates across the UK in areas prone to weather extremes. Extreme precipitation, wind, snow, and ice can halt activity, damage materials, and prevent construction, impacting health and completion times. Precipitation raises the risk of injury and can overwhelm drainage systems. Extreme wind can halt activities at height and road flooding can disrupt supply chains. In February 2022, Barratt anticipated severe storms and high winds, instructing divisions to follow the crisis management plan. In winter 2018, severe cold and heavy snow caused several sites to temporarily close. Partnering in AIMCH research, Barratt learned that 10% of construction days are lost due to extreme weather events. The report "Health and Safety Risk Profiling of MMC Systems" (2022) identified that using MMC can reduce risks by shifting to a controlled factory environment, reducing exposure to weather extremes. Business Focus: Barratt aims to apply MMC in 30% of homes by 2025 (FY23: 32%). The risk of extreme weather shutting down construction sites is identified in Barratt's principal risk register. Failure to identify key construction milestones due to adverse weather is noted as Principal Risk D in the 2023 Annual Report.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Likely

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

*Short-term impacts are anticipated to be negligible. Under an adaptation scenario we anticipate this increasing to up to 1m in the medium-term and up to 5m in the long-term.*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, being heat cold or precipitation, or damage to construction sites from extreme weather events. INTERNAL DATA We sourced localised climate projections for a sample of FY22 land bank sites from Jupiter Intelligence via a third-party specialist for a range of climate scenarios and time horizons at a 90m2 resolution. These climate projections included a range of climate indicators including heat, cold, precipitation and wind. We used each of these indicators to estimate the potential disruption to construction activity in each of our scenarios and time horizons. The figures presented here are all for the 'Adaptation' scenario (i.e., 4- degree rise). Increased precipitation: In a typical year approximately 1 week is lost on external trades due to continual rainfall. We have multiplied this by a function of the projected percentage increase in mean annual precipitation and maximum precipitation in one day under the 100-year return level to determine the number of additional construction days lost per year as a result of heavy precipitation. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Hotter summers: We have taken the projected number of consecutive days exceeding the 95th percentile summer temperature as disrupted construction days where temperatures would be too high for build activity to occur. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Damage due to severe wind/flooding: For each of our sample locations, we have multiplied the increase in average damage per of WIP caused by severe weather (flood and wind) compared to the baseline by the FY21 land bank value by division to determine average annual additional cost. ASSUMPTIONS Where individual construction days are lost in isolation these can be caught up relatively easily so do not pose a high risk. However, consecutive days lost can lead to disruption leading to increased overhead costs being incurred and delays to sales. Therefore, our calculations of financial impact for this risk focus on consecutive days lost. RESULTS The overall impact by 2050 under our 'Adaptation' scenario for each of the perils identified above is estimated to be up to 5m (rounded to nearest 5m) per annum.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Modern Methods of Construction and SHE policies

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Since construction activity is susceptible to extreme weather events with activities taking place outdoors, the risk is intrinsic to Barratt's operations. As such, there is no current or expected incremental cost (0) For Barratt, the risks associated with extreme weather events as this is managed in business-as-usual operations*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. Context: Barratt actively mitigates risks through ongoing programs. We conduct rigorous horizon scanning, engage extensively with key stakeholders, and leverage internal and external specialists. Barratt Response: From our AIMCH initiative on Modern Methods of Construction (MMC), we've found that extreme weather causes 10% of construction days lost industry-wide. Our robust construction practices, Safety, Health, and Environment (SHE) protocols, and crisis management strategies mitigate these risks. Climate risk was elevated to Principal Risk J in 2021, covering biodiversity, water conservation, climate regulations, and broader Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) responsibilities. Barratt integrates flood protection and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) in 83% of FY23 projects to enhance environmental sustainability. Result and Progress: During adverse weather, Divisional SHE Managers implement safety measures or suspend activities. Barratt has replaced cabins with more energy efficient and insulated units, providing comfort in colder weather and monitors weather forecasts to ensure worker safety and adjusts build schedules where appropriate. Real-time weather monitoring adjusts construction schedules to minimize disruptions. We further mitigate through timber frame (MMC), which minimises build time on site. Timber frame technology is thought to have the advantages of build speed. Increasing build speed can reduce the exposure of a new home to the elements before it is sealed and reduce plot drying time and a timber frame unit allows internal work to continue in the case of bad weather, if the roof is sealed. Building faster can reduce exposure to weather events that would otherwise have potential to slow onsite work and damage materials. 4,564 legally completed units were using timber frame in FY23 (FY22: 3,736 ).*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk8

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cameroon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paraguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation                                   |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |  |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Risk of reduced supply availability (for instance timber) as a consequence of long-term shifts in climate patterns and extreme weather events (e.g., wildfires, flooding) where the supply is sourced which could put Barratt's modern method of construction target at risk- 30% offsite construction target by 2025.*

*WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: Climate change poses long-term risks to timber supply, as highlighted by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Increased fire risk, water scarcity, and temperature changes could disrupt Northern European timber sources. Changes in consumer preferences and circular economy policies may drive demand for sustainable timber. Uncertainty in timber availability might lead to higher costs, delays, and reputational risks for Barratt, impacting our construction volume targets and profitability. Barratt currently sources 99.8% of our 210,000m3 annual timber from sustainable suppliers in Europe. Shifts in climate patterns could disrupt this, affecting operations and Barratt's ability to achieve our 30% offsite construction target by 2025, which heavily*

relies on timber frames. **BUSINESS FOCUS:** This risk is flagged in Barratt's risk register as Principal Risk E (Annual Report 2023, p. 74), and is therefore duly managed through a series of internal processes and procedures.

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium

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

*We anticipate build cost of sales increasing from up to 1m in the short term to up to 5m in the long term.*

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

Select from:

- Yes

### **(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)**

0

### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Barratt engaged with a number of our timber suppliers to identify specific locations where the timber we use originates, which are primarily in Sweden, Finland and Germany. INTERNAL DATA We obtained localised climate projections of annual probability of a wildfire occurring within 100km of the specific forest location for each of our scenarios and time horizons, which could disrupt supply as a short-term shock. Based on recent historical experience, timber prices have increased by up to 100% at times of constrained supply, of which a wildfire event in one of these locations could represent, so we have multiplied these two figures. EXTERNAL DATA We also considered the impact of sustained timber price impacts for each of our scenarios and time horizons. These projections are based on a 2021 study from the 'Center for Environmental and Resource Economic Policy', which indicate timber prices could see up to a 150% increase by 2040. RESULTS To determine the additional average cost of timber per year, we have then multiplied all the above by the average cost of timber in both timber frame and masonry construction methods for the Alderney house type, which represents a mid-range house size. These figures are then multiplied by the forecasted timber frame and masonry completions respectively to determine the overall financial impact.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The management of sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities are intrinsic to Barratt's operations and procurement framework. As such, there is no current or expected incremental cost (0) for Barratt in managing the regulatory risks associated with climate change as this is already managed in business-as-usual operations, particularly through our close supply chain relationships.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*CONTEXT Barratt is already proactively mitigating this risk through ongoing programmes of work. To ensure we are well equipped to mitigate, we continuously horizon scan, engage with all key stakeholders and conduct extensive research through highly skilled internal and external experts, all part of business as usual. BARRATT RESPONSE As Barratt purchase substantial amounts of timber, we implemented a Timber Sourcing Policy in December 2013. We audited and reviewed this policy in FY19 and refreshed again in FY22, and review annually with the Board. All timber products that we purchase via Group agreements are from suppliers with FSC/PEFC chain of custody certification. A detailed audit of Barratt suppliers conducted for our FY23 financial year indicated that Barratt do not experience issues in obtaining FSC or PEFC certified timber. It demonstrates compliance with Barratt's Group Timber Policy. The survey maps volumes, credentials and origins of timber. Group agreements are a control to ensure compliance with our Sustainable Procurement Policy and Timber Sourcing policy as they set requirements for divisions to purchase from. For example, clauses are included around compliance with the Timber Sourcing Policy as outlined in the contract. RESULT AND PROGRESS We engage our suppliers in our expectations over timber requirements through our Timber Policy and reinforce this through the Supply Chain Sustainability School which provides learning and training resources for supplier companies, including on sustainable timber sourcing. Timber is assessed as part of Barratt's bespoke supplier maturity matrix we developed in partnership with the Supply Chain Sustainability School. The assessment is in the form of a short questionnaire that provides us with important information to allow us to better focus our efforts on what is important, and to allow us to spot opportunities to partner with our supply chain and develop solutions to shared issues.*

## **Climate change**

### **(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

Risk9

### **(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver**

#### **Acute physical**

Other acute physical risk, please specify : Increased water scarcity in areas of proposed developments leading to a lack of consistent water supply for new homes.

### **(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs**

Select from:

Direct operations

### **(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs**

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Risk of increased water scarcity in areas of proposed developments leading to a lack of consistent water supply for new homes. Water availability is finite and renewable only through effective management. Growing demand from developments exacerbates pressures on water resources, compounded by regional variations in water availability and stresses. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: Environmental regulators in the UK monitor water availability and publish catchment strategies. Current data shows unsustainable abstraction levels in 28% of groundwater bodies and 17% of surface waters, limiting potential for year-round demand increases. Climate change is expected to alter rainfall patterns, intensifying pressure on water resources and infrastructure, particularly during dry summers. Studies predict significant water deficits by 2050 without intervention, with demand potentially outstripping supply by 2035. BUSINESS FOCUS: Regulatory frameworks like the Water Framework Directive and local regulations can block developments lacking assurances on water impact. Measures to reduce demand include planning restrictions and government targets to lower household water use. Some regions require developments to achieve water neutrality, maintaining overall water demand post-development. Barratt assesses water stress using the World Resources Institute's Water Risk Atlas, identifying areas at risk in England, particularly around London, the South-East, and Greater Manchester.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Unlikely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

*Impacts are expected to be negligible in the short-term as sufficient mitigation measures are already in place within our current land bank. In the medium-term we anticipate this may increase to up to 5m increased build cost of sales as local authorities impose greater requirements on planning.*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Due to increase in temperature, reduction in precipitation and increase of demand, we have assumed that a smart water capture system will have to be installed in water scarce areas. INTERNAL DATA / EXTERNAL DATA We have assumed the average cost of water storage facilities (i.e., rainwater harvesting systems) for new developments is 178 per plot. ASSUMPTIONS According to the World Resources Institute (WRI), the risk of water scarcity in the UK will decrease over the next 20 years. Hence, the risk is a transition risk associated with the ability to gain planning permission as local authorities take a greater focus on water neutrality in the 'Sustainable Transition' and 'Disorderly Transition' scenarios only. RESULTS Based on the number of our land bank anticipated to be in areas of water stress based on WRI projections and the average cost of water storage facilities, we estimate a financial impact of up to 5m.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Engagement**

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Due to increase in temperature, reduction in precipitation and increase of demand, we have assumed that a smart water capture system will have to be installed in water scarce areas. •We have assumed the average cost of water storage facilities (i.e., rainwater harvesting systems) for new developments is 178 per plot. •According to the World Resources Institute (WRI), the risk of water scarcity in the UK will decrease over the next 20 years. Hence, the risk is a transition risk associated with the ability to gain planning permission as local authorities take a greater focus on water neutrality in the ‘Sustainable Transition’ and ‘Disorderly Transition’ scenarios only.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. CONTEXT: Barratt is actively addressing water scarcity risks through ongoing initiatives. We engage with stakeholders, conduct thorough research with experts, and monitor emerging trends. BARRATT RESPONSE: Recognising the growing impact of water scarcity in the UK, Barratt involves its innovation, utilities, and infrastructure teams in scenario analyses. We focus on water recovery systems and net water consumption to mitigate risks. Water resilience is critical, and we are committed to reducing geographical water scarcity and flood risks. Our homes achieve 105 litres per person per day, surpassing regulatory requirements by 16%, thus reducing water withdrawals compared to typical new builds or existing stock. RESULT AND PROGRESS: All land purchases undergo rigorous evaluation by Barratt's Leadership Group, considering water scarcity risks and integrating green and blue infrastructure, and water scarcity is a key concern under TCFD, with scenario modelling conducted in FY22 and FY23. The Group Head of Infrastructure chairs the Water Matters Group. Members collaborate on water related issues such as water scarcity. The impact of these has a significant bearing on the deliverability on our housing schemes. We are currently assessing our first value chain water footprint. Customer surveys reveal increasing awareness and willingness to invest in water-efficient technologies. Our ongoing research identifies generational differences and evolving perceptions of water scarcity. Feedback from customer surveys in February 2023 shows significant awareness of water-efficient technology. We conducted two additional research projects in June 2024 and July 2023, showing generational differences in perceptions and widespread adoption of water recycling practices among respondents.*

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk10

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Market

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

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cameroon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paraguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation                                   |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |  |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*CONTEXT: Risk of reduced supply availability (for instance timber) as a consequence of long-term shifts in climate patterns and extreme weather events (e.g., wildfires, flooding) where the supply is sourced which could put Barratt's modern method of construction target at risk- 30% offsite construction target by 2025. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT: Climate change poses long-term risks to timber supply, as highlighted by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Increased fire risk, water scarcity, and temperature changes could disrupt Northern European timber sources. Changes in consumer preferences and circular economy policies may drive demand for sustainable timber. Uncertainty in timber availability might lead to higher costs, delays, and reputational risks for Barratt, impacting our construction volume targets and profitability. Barratt currently sources 99.8% of our 210,000m3 annual timber from sustainable suppliers in Europe. Shifts in climate patterns could disrupt this, affecting operations and Barratt's ability to achieve our 30% offsite construction target by 2025, which heavily relies on timber frames. BUSINESS FOCUS: This risk is flagged in Barratt's risk register as Principal Risk E (Annual Report 2023, p. 74), and is therefore duly managed through a series of internal processes and procedures.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium

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

*We anticipate build cost of sales increasing from up to 1m in the short term to up to 5m in the long term.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Barratt engaged with a number of our timber suppliers to identify specific locations where the timber we use originates, which are primarily in Sweden, Finland and Germany. INTERNAL DATA We obtained localised climate projections of annual probability of a wildfire occurring within 100km of the specific forest location for each of our scenarios and time horizons, which could disrupt supply as a short-term shock. Based on recent historical experience, timber prices have increased by up to 100% at times of constrained supply, of which a wildfire event in one of these locations could represent, so we have multiplied these two figures. EXTERNAL DATA We also considered the impact of sustained timber price impacts for each of our scenarios and time horizons. These projections are based on a 2021 study from the 'Center for Environmental and Resource Economic Policy', which indicate timber prices could see up to a 150% increase by 2040. RESULTS To determine the additional average cost of timber per year, we have then multiplied all the above by the average cost of timber in both timber frame and masonry construction methods for the Alderney house type, which represents a mid-range house size. These figures are then multiplied by the forecasted timber frame and masonry completions respectively to determine the overall financial impact.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The management of sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities are intrinsic to Barratt's operations and procurement framework. As such, there is no current or expected incremental cost (0) for Barratt in managing the regulatory risks associated with climate change as this is already managed in business-as-usual operations, particularly through our close supply chain relationships.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*CONTEXT* Barratt is already proactively mitigating this risk through ongoing programmes of work. To ensure we are well equipped to mitigate, we continuously horizon scan, engage with all key stakeholders and conduct extensive research through highly skilled internal and external experts, all part of business as usual. *BARRATT RESPONSE* As Barratt purchase substantial amounts of timber, we implemented a Timber Sourcing Policy in December 2013. We audited and reviewed this policy in FY19 and refreshed again in FY22, and review annually with the Board. All timber products that we purchase via Group agreements are from suppliers with FSC/PEFC chain of custody certification. A detailed audit of Barratt suppliers conducted for our FY23 financial year indicated that Barratt do not experience issues in obtaining FSC or PEFC certified timber. It demonstrates compliance with Barratt's Group Timber Policy. The survey maps volumes, credentials and origins of timber. Group agreements are a control to ensure compliance with our Sustainable Procurement Policy and Timber Sourcing policy as they set requirements for divisions to purchase from. For example, clauses are included around compliance with the Timber Sourcing Policy as outlined in the contract. *RESULT AND PROGRESS* We engage our suppliers in our expectations over timber requirements through our Timber Policy and reinforce this through the Supply Chain Sustainability School which provides learning and training resources for supplier companies, including on sustainable timber sourcing. Timber is assessed as part of Barratt's bespoke supplier maturity matrix we developed in partnership with the Supply Chain Sustainability School. The assessment is in the form of a short questionnaire that provides us with important information to allow us to better focus our efforts on what is important, and to allow us to spot opportunities to partner with our supply chain and develop solutions to shared issues.

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk11

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Market

Other market risk, please specify :Increased direct costs

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Chile
- China
- Gabon
- Spain
- Brazil
- Austria
- Croatia
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Indonesia
- Lithuania
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- France
- Latvia
- Norway
- Poland
- Sweden
- Uruguay
- Cameroon
- Malaysia
- Paraguay
- Portugal

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: Increasing material and subcontractor costs are driven by legislation to reduce emissions, such as carbon taxation on suppliers and demand for low-carbon materials. Impact on Barratt: High material costs will stem from carbon regulations taxing emissions from extraction, manufacturing, and transport of carbon-intensive materials. Demand for low-carbon materials, like timber frames for zero-carbon homes, could rise significantly. Barratt analysed carbon price exposure based on our direct emissions and from suppliers and subcontractors to understand impact on margins, particularly raw material costs. We identified mandatory carbon pricing mechanisms combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the impact on Barratt's cost base. Business Focus: Analysis highlighted increased costs and opportunities to mitigate exposure through our net zero transition plan, leading to a detailed scope 3 baseline, enabling us to influence mitigation. Barratt is adopting new materials, methods, and innovations to enhance efficiency towards lower-carbon materials. Timber wall elements on a typical four-bed detached home saves 5*

tCO2e in whole life carbon emissions compared to aerated concrete wall elements, equivalent to 16,500 road miles. In FY23, 32% of legally completed units used MMC, including 4,564 timber frames, positioning us to achieve our target of 30% of homes by 2025. Our previous target of 25% of homes using offsite products and systems by FY25 has been met.

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

Increased cost of raw materials will lead to increased build costs in the income statement. The impact will be the greatest in a disorderly transition scenario where carbon prices will increase from up to 87/tCO2 in the short-term to up to 291/tCO2 by 2050.

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

Select from:

- Yes

### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

50000000

### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

620000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Increasing materials and subcontractor costs due to Government legislation designed to reduce emissions, for example carbon taxation on supplier and increased demand for low-carbon materials. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DATA Barratt commissioned a carbon price exposure analysis to establish the impact of changing pricing in the carbon market to understand its potential impact on margins, in particular in relation to the cost of raw materials. Mandatory carbon pricing mechanisms applicable to materials across value stage and location were identified and combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the impact on Barratt's cost base across a range of scenarios. The analysis was based on Barratt's 2022 direct emissions and those arising from our suppliers and subcontractors. This incorporated various carbon pricing mechanisms such as Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), Climate Change Levy (CCL) and fuel duty. These figures have then been flexed by scenario-specific carbon price projections, as per the International Energy Agency (IEA). Under the IEA projections carbon prices could rise as high as 250/tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2050 in order to discourage the use of fossil fuels, compared to only 113/tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050 based on the Announced Pledges pathway, which we have used as a baseline. To determine the overall financial impact, we have multiplied the projected additional cost of carbon pricing per home by the forecasted annual number of completions. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS For the purposes of this modelling exercise, it was assumed that all price increases as a result of carbon pricing are passed onto Barratt on the basis that fixed pricing agreements typically exclude tax, which could then be billed to Barratt in addition to the agreed prices. Furthermore, we have calculated the unmitigated cost to Barratt as if we continue to operate with today's energy profile and level of emissions. RESULTS Based on our 'Disorderly Transition' scenario, carbon prices of up to 291/tCO<sub>2</sub> results in a maximum unmitigated impact of 620m (rounded to the nearest 5m). This highlights the need reduce our exposure to carbon pricing through a reduction in emissions across our value chain in line with our target to have net zero emissions across our value chain by 2040. In response, we are in the process of development of a more detailed scope 3 emissions baseline which will enable us to better implement the mitigation for associated risks.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

350000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW: Barratt has undertaken analysis of end-to-end emissions for timber frame v masonry houses to confirm lower embodied carbon associated with timber*  
*SCOPE: This is across different scenarios and assesses supplier sensitivities like forestry location or factory renewable energy use could affect overall emissions*  
*impact of our construction. ASSUMPTIONS: We estimate the cost of response is 350,000 based on consultancy fees to support with Barratt supplier scope 3*  
*engagement and carbon pricing analysis. RESULTS: For our operations, we are investing in reducing energy consumption and alternative fuel sources. Barratt leases*  
*construction machinery (telehandlers) with the latest energy efficient diesel engines, upgraded as leases are renewed. Barratt has successfully trialled alternative*  
*fuels to replace diesel, and over time converting to electrification and hydrogen.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published at the time of submission. CONTEXT: Barratt is proactively mitigating this risk and costs are built into future land bids. To ensure we are well equipped to mitigate, we continuously horizon scan, engage with all key stakeholders and conduct extensive research through highly skilled internal and external experts, all part of business as usual. Barratt is taking steps to enhance understanding of our carbon price exposure and has developed a mitigation strategy to support our decarbonisation targets. BARRATT RESPONSE: The majority of Barratt's emissions exposed to carbon pricing are associated with upstream supply chain. We continuously evolve our detailed understanding of our Scope 3 baseline emissions. For example, for groundworks, so we can target specific reductions and incentivise supplier improvement plans. We are evaluating options for lower carbon materials e.g. higher recycled content. RESULT AND PROGRESS: In 2024, we gathered data for FY23 from 20 materials suppliers. To understand with more accuracy how much carbon is emitted by our supply chain we gathered scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for fuel use, electricity and raw materials. Suppliers were asked to disclose carbon reduction strategies, provided with GHG Protocol guidance and invited to one- one support sessions. Our focus for 2024 onwards is to expand and standardise minimum reporting requirements to obtain a more accurate scope 3 footprint and incorporate supplier performance and forecasts into our transition plan. This will ensure we are fully considering the progress made by the sectors we are most dependent on with regards to achieving our own targets*

## Water

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk13

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and Floods

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Context: New site infrastructure is required to mitigate extreme weather events, such as flood barriers and balancing ponds. What's Material to Barratt?: Heavier rainfalls across the UK could increase the flooding risk for developments, necessitating more site infrastructure like SUDs or flood barriers to manage surface water. This entails additional design and construction requirements and costs, and more space for surface water management, potentially reducing developable areas and sales volumes. According to a CCC Report (2021), 1.8 million people (2.7% of the population) live in areas at significant flood risk, expected to rise to 2.5 million by 2080. England may see almost double the number of properties in Flood Zone 3 over the next 50 years. Changes in the UK's flood risk profile present challenges for Barratt, potentially impacting our strategic land bank. As a national company, Barratt operates in regions prone to flooding, leading to more stringent planning requirements. Business Focus: Flood risk assessments are mandatory for all developments over 1ha, and it is rare to undertake smaller developments. Flood risk authorities usually require new developments to withstand a one-in-a-hundred-year storm plus 30%. Barratt often exceeds this requirement. All land purchases must be approved by the Group level land committee, which meets quarterly. High-risk land parcels or those valued above 20 million must receive Board approval.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

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

*In the short-term and medium-terms we do not anticipate any incremental costs associated with flooding, as the short-medium term risk is mitigated by the measures outlined above. However, under an adaptation scenario in the worst-affected areas some additional measures may need to be taken, potentially increasing build cost of sales by up to 5m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m).*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

5000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*OVERVIEW Disruption to build activity due to increased frequency of severe weather, being heat cold or precipitation, or damage to construction sites from extreme weather events. INTERNAL DATA We sourced localised climate projections for a sample of FY22 land bank sites from Jupiter Intelligence via a third-party specialist for a range of climate scenarios and time horizons at a 90m2 resolution. These climate projections included a range of climate indicators including heat, cold, precipitation and wind. We used each of these indicators to estimate the potential disruption to construction activity in each of our scenarios and time horizons. The figures presented here are all for the 'Adaptation' scenario (i.e., 4- degree rise). Increased precipitation: In a typical year approximately 1 week is lost on external trades due to continual rainfall. We have multiplied this by a function of the projected percentage increase in mean annual precipitation and maximum precipitation in*

one day under the 100-year return level to determine the number of additional construction days lost per year as a result of heavy precipitation. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Hotter summers: We have taken the projected number of consecutive days exceeding the 95th percentile summer temperature as disrupted construction days where temperatures would be too high for build activity to occur. We have then multiplied this by average site daily overheads to determine a financial impact. Damage due to severe wind/flooding: For each of our sample locations, we have multiplied the increase in average damage per of WIP caused by severe weather (flood and wind) compared to the baseline by the FY21 land bank value by division to determine average annual additional cost. ASSUMPTIONS Where individual construction days are lost in isolation these can be caught up relatively easily so do not pose a high risk. However, consecutive days lost can lead to disruption leading to increased overhead costs being incurred and delays to sales. Therefore, our calculations of financial impact for this risk focus on consecutive days lost. RESULTS The overall impact by 2050 under our 'Adaptation' scenario for each of the perils identified above is estimated to be up to 5m (rounded to nearest 5m) per annum.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Conducting flood risk assessments and our land approval process

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

RESULTS: Relevant flood risk authorities generally specify that new developments must survive a one in 100-year storm plus 30%. Typically, our developments exceed this specification. CONTEXT: For Barratt, we mitigate this risk through conducting flood risk assessments and our land approval process, making the cost of response nil.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

CONTEXT Barratt is already mitigating flood risks through ongoing programs, horizon scanning, stakeholder engagement, and research by internal and external experts as part of our standard operations. BARRATT RESPONSE Flood risk authorities typically require new developments to withstand a one-in-100-year storm plus 30%. Our developments usually exceed this specification. All land purchases are approved by Barratt's Land and Development Leadership Group, which includes our CEO, Group Customer & Change Director, and COO. This approval process considers flood risk, water scarcity, water neutrality, peaty soils, and the integration of green and blue infrastructure. We have tackled significant flood risk challenges, such as a Yorkshire development that uses innovative engineering to withstand riverbank bursts. This includes raising site levels above the 1-in-100-year climate change flood level, onsite storm water balancing with oversized pipes, a hydrobrake to restrict flow, and creating a flood alleviation channel with a culvert under the main access road. Currently, we are conducting a water footprint and risk assessment to evaluate flood risk and other water-related issues. RESULT AND PROGRESS Barratt identified a land parcel in the Midlands for development. Several Flood Risk Assessments were commissioned to reflect changes in the proposed plans. Flood depth maps were created for different scenarios, including 20-year, 100-year, and 1000-year storms with climate change considerations. The analysis ensured planned homes' floor levels were above the flood risk level and proposed a

gravity-led solution to drain flood waters back into the river. Recommendations included a one-way valve to prevent floodwater backup, underground water storage systems, safe evacuation routes, sunken gardens near the river, and raising the ground level in other areas of the development.  
[Add row]

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

#### **Climate change**

##### **(3.1.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

Assets

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

952900000

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

Select from:

11-20%

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

154800000

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Annually, the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life (30 June 2023: 953.9m) are compared to the value-in-use of the associated carrying value of the associated cash generating units, being the housebuilding and land promotion businesses. The value-in-use is determined by calculating the present value of forecast future cash flows, which are sensitive to transition risks such as future changes in planning and building regulations and carbon pricing. At 30 June 2023, the Group holds 154.8m of costs in the balance sheet in respect of land options on which planning permission had yet to be obtained or in respect of land on which it had entered into a promotional agreement. The development or sale of the associated land is dependent on its future viability as a residential development, which can be affected by climate-related physical risks such as flooding and nutrient levels.

## Forests

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

46400000

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*In FY23 the Group spent 46.4m on the production of timber frames for its homes. Timber frame is a key part of the Group's strategy for building efficient and resilient homes in future. Shortages in timber supply or increased demand for timber frames could affect these costs. In 2019, the Group acquired Oregon Timber Frame to secure its timber frame supply and in FY23 invested 16.2m in the expansion and enhancement of its manufacturing facilities.*

## Water

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

154800000

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

At 30 June 2023, the Group holds 154.8m of costs in the balance sheet in respect of land options on which planning permission had yet to be obtained or in respect of land on which it had entered into a promotional agreement. The development or sale of the associated land could be restricted by localised water scarcity.

## Climate change

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

1604000

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

Select from:

31-40%

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The costs of construction for residential units (FY23: 1,604.0m) are dependent upon Building Regulations implemented by government to regulate the energy usage, greenhouse gas emissions, and resilience to overheating. Costs may increase if the introduction of regulations is accelerated.

[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :Teesmouth and Cleveland Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

*Select all that apply*

Direct operations

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

1

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

*Select from:*

1-25%

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

*Select from:*

1-10%

**(3.2.11) Please explain**

*Our North East division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Teesmouth and Cleavland SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 2

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :The Solent Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

*Select all that apply*

Direct operations

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

1

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

*Select from:*

1-25%

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

*Select from:*

1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our Southampton and Southern Counties divisions are affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Solent SAC site. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 3

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :River Avon Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our North Midlands and East Midlands division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Avon SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 4

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :The Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

**(3.2.11) Please explain**

*Our Eastern Counties division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for The Broads SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

**Row 5**

**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :Poole Harbour Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our Southampton division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Poole Harbour SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 6

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :Somerset Levels and Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- 1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our Bristol and South West divisions are affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Somerset Levels and Moors SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 7

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

- Other, please specify :Stodmarsh Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

**(3.2.11) Please explain**

*Our Kent division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Stodmarsh SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

**Row 8**

**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :River Lambourn Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our Southern division is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Lambourn SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

## Row 9

### (3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Other, please specify :River Axe Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*Our Bristol and South West divisions are affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Axe SAC. This can result in delays in planning and construction.*

*[Add row]*

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

#### (3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

#### (3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

#### (3.3.3) Comment

*In July 22, the Environment Agency (EA) visited our Ladden Garden Development and noted silt contamination in the brook adjacent to the development. Since this visit significant protective measures have been implemented on the site. In March 24 the EA confirmed they had accepted our offer on an Enforcement Undertaking for the breach. As a result, 201,500 has been distributed to a number of local organisations that promote improvements in watercourses or the local environment. Following this incident we have conducted a full review of our environmental controls on site and introduced a site permit system to be in place for any dewatering activities. Our teams have also been trialling silt trap products that have shown to be more effective in preventing silt from entering the site drainage systems.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.**

	Type of penalty
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fine

[Add row]

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

*Select from:*

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i>

	Environmental opportunities identified
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

### Climate change

#### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

#### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

#### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

##### Products and services

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

#### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT: Cost savings for customers from energy efficient new homes can allow for improved affordability and the opportunity for lenders to offer larger mortgage amounts. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT?: Barratt has identified an opportunity for impactful green mortgages that re-evaluate affordability assessments by considering actual energy costs. This could allow us to influence and reward sustainable choices for prospective homeowners. Demand for energy efficient housing is increasing across the UK, driven by regulatory changes, rising energy costs, and changing consumer preferences. Electricity prices rose by 66.7% and gas prices by 129.4% in the 12 months to March 2023 [ONS]. Energy efficient homes are cheaper to run, allowing lenders to offer better mortgages. Within Barratt's Building Sustainably Framework, we outline our commitment to "Unlock green mortgages and financial products to encourage sustainable living". BUSINESS FOCUS: 99% of our homes achieve at least a B EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) rating. The Government aims to improve all homes to at least a C EPC rating by 2035. 65% (c. 19 million homes) will require an upgrade to achieve this. Homeowners in lower rated properties could face significant upgrade costs to an EPC B rating – up to 70,000 [HBF, Feb 2023]. We use energy-saving initiatives e.g. efficient insulation and argon-filled double-glazing, making our homes up to 63% cheaper to run, saving up to 2,200 per year on energy bills [HBF, Jan 2024].*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*Under a sustainable transition scenario, increased revenues of up to 30m in the short-term, rising up to 175m in the medium term and up to 320m in the long-term (figures based on today's prices and rounded to nearest 5m).*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

30000000

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

320000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*OVERVIEW Eligibility for green mortgages and cost savings from energy efficiency allow for a premium to be charged on new homes. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DATA Based on a green mortgage currently on the market, we estimate an average private buyer could borrow between 5% and 10% extra on a new build Barratt home compared to an older property built prior to 2020, so we have assumed a borrowing differential of 7% since this falls roughly in the middle of this range. This is based on the estimated increase in affordability of a new green home due to its potential to save up to 3,100 per year in energy bills [HBF "Watt a Save" report published February 2023]. In 2023, the Group's revenue from private residential sales was 4,578.5m. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS This will allow Barratt to charge a premium on its homes by increasing the average sales price of private sales equal to that of the increase in maximum borrowing. We have assumed that between 10% (in the short-term) and 75% (in the long-term) of private buyers purchase homes using these mortgage products under the 'Sustainable Transition' and 'Disorderly Transition' scenarios. Under the 'Stated Policies' and 'Adaptation' scenarios, we have assumed that green mortgage products don't become mainstream, so have no material effect on Barratt's sales price. Therefore, the estimated short-term financial impact is calculated as  $7\% * 4,578.5m * 10\% = 30m$ .*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

32000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW Cost to realise 32,000 Energy assessor consultancy fees. The cost to realise has been estimated based on anticipated consultancy fees of energy assessors to understand upgrade costs for existing housing stock to meet Barratt's EPC values, cost savings of Barratt homes against housing stock and customer research INTERNAL DATA We further realise this opportunity through our drive for innovation to ensure our homes incorporate the latest energy efficiency initiatives, demonstrated by our zero carbon home prototype and Energy House 2.0, a globally-unique research centre, recreating temperatures from -20C to 40C replicating the climate in 95% of the earth's environments. RESULTS Both prototypes will broaden knowledge with lessons learnt shared across the industry and understand the impact of technologies in homes giving a better understanding of how they will perform in the real world.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. CONTEXT: There has been a rapid increase in customer appetite for sustainable and energy efficient homes, and most lenders now have green mortgage products. Mortgage lenders, recognising future energy efficiency retrofit costs and annual savings from new build homes, are increasingly engaging with the housebuilding industry around green mortgages. BARRATT RESPONSE: As the leading national sustainable housebuilder, we have a dual approach to green mortgage development. We are working with lenders to develop enhanced mortgage products that recognize the advantages of our new build homes. During FY23, we collaborated with The Leeds Building Society to support a new green mortgage product, unlocking up to a 10% uplift in lending for our energy efficient homes. We are increasing understanding among residential valuers through the Future Homes Hub and promoting mortgage products that reflect energy efficiency, lower running costs, and environmental credentials. Barratt's Head of Mortgage Lender Relations chairs the 'Valuation Group', considering how sustainable benefits of new homes can be recognised in the mortgage valuation process. Barratt supported a lenders event in Feb 2022 to showcase our expertise and encourage cross-sector collaboration. The financial and environmental advantages of new build homes are significant, and we are committed to enhancing access and affordability of our homes. In FY24, Barratt convened an industry forum for the top five surveying firms, supported by the HBF and the Future Homes Hub, to collaborate on necessary changes. RESULT AND PROGRESS: Barratt conducted a study in June 2021, April 2022, and March 2023 using a sample of 2,000 recent purchasers, which found that customers are willing to pay more for homes that are good for the environment and cheaper to run. Once informed about green mortgages, c.75% expressed interest, indicating consumer appetite for Barratt's energy efficient homes and accessible green mortgage products.*

## Forests

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp6

### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Resource efficiency

- Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT Build and sell homes more quickly by increasing completions speed through use of timber frame WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT? Timber frame technology is thought to reduce building emissions through the efficiencies of manufacturing components off site, though being lighter weight and saving fuel in vehicle movements and even reducing the use of cement through requiring shallower foundations than more weighty materials. BUSINESS FOCUS: Barratt has identified it also has advantages for build speed. The UK Government aims to increase housebuilding to 300,000 homes a year and it's Housing White Paper stressed that productivity in the wider construction industry is low and that more efficient, faster building would release a greater supply of housing into the market to relieve housing shortages. The White Paper recommended increased use of MMC to increase speed of build, diversify materials and avoid reliance on some trades in short supply. Barratt has set a target to complete 30% of homes using MMC by 2025 and completed 4,564 timber frame homes in FY23. Barratt has found timber frame in particular to have certain advantages, not least because the build method is popular in Scotland where the company has a significant presence and is referenced by Committee on Climate Change reports as a building method with low carbon advantages. Increasing speed of build can also reduce the exposure of a new home to the elements before it is sealed and reduce plot drying time.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

Short-term

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*Decreased exposure to weekly site overheads through faster building leads to a reduction in build cost of sales increasing up to 43.2m in the short- to medium-term.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

32400000

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

32400000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*OVERVIEW Based on analysis of our builds and our substantial experience in this area, we know that the use of modern methods of construction can reduce the length of time for construction by up to 40%. INTERNAL DATA For this calculation we have used the average number of active developments in build at a given time*

across the course of a year and applied a range of reductions in known weekly overhead costs. We have a 2025 target to build 30% of homes using modern methods of construction (including timber frames). RESULTS Therefore, this results in short-term overhead cost savings of between 32.4m, based on the following calculation: Average no. of build active developments \* average weekly site overhead expenditure \* 50 weeks (i.e. working weeks) \* 40% (i.e. % time saved to progress from foundation to build completion over traditional masonry construction methods) \* 30% (i.e. targeted % of plots utilising timber frame construction).

#### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1600000

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

INTERNAL DATA: For the calculation of cost (1,600,000) we have multiplied the square floor area of our forecasted timber frame units in 2025 by the estimated additional cost of timber frame building materials per square metre.

#### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CONTEXT Our strategy is simply to increase the use of timber frame technology as a build method. Cost is part of business as usual. BARRATT RESPONSE We achieved our target to increase the use of MMC to 20% of completed units by FY20 early (in FY19). We have therefore now set a new target to increase this to 30% by 2025. By setting scope 3 science based carbon emission target in January 2020, to reduce our absolute emissions by 24% by 2030, timber frame use is now embedded in our Board approved transition plan to meet this target. In this way, timber frame has become a core part of business planning and in order to secure supplies, we acquired Oregon Timber Frame Ltd in the last few days of 2019 reporting year (FY19). RESULT AND PROGRESS We have continued to investigate this opportunity as our understanding of the financial impacts improves as part of the scenario modelling as part of our TCFD disclosure.

### Water

#### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp5

#### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

##### Resource efficiency

Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Improved water efficiency in operations

#### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Basins across the UK

#### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT Barratt have identified an opportunity of increasing water infrastructure credits though building water efficient homes. Barratt's programme of collaboratively working with water companies can help the business to save water resources and protect against water scarcity and minimising water pollution which can be financially beneficial. BUSINESS FOCUS English Water companies may charge Barratt for additional water and sewage infrastructure demand created by new developments under the Water Industry Act 1991 for first time connections. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT After 5 years, a dwelling is thought to have paid the cost of connections and Barratt may claim back connections fees through Water Infrastructure Charge Credits. These vary on water company but often linked to water efficient fixtures when the home was built. Barratt's role in responding to the risk of water scarcity and ensuring the protection of water courses from pollution, requires coordination between infrastructure and housing organisations, government, and domestic & business water consumers.*

#### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

More likely than not (50–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*Decreased cost of sales by up to 2.3m in the long-term, spread over the life of the site. Cash inflows recognised in line with cash receipt.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2300000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*INTERNAL DATA For this calculation we assumed a percentage of developments that could qualify for water credits on the basis of known water company uptake and applied this across our FY21 completions, which we are using as a proxy for future annual unit completions. EXTERNAL DATA This was then multiplied by a typical water infrastructure credit figures to reach 2.3m.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The management of this opportunity is intrinsic to Barratt's operations and utilities framework. As such, there is no current or expected incremental cost (0) for Barratt in managing the opportunity as this is already managed in business-as-usual operations, particularly through our expert dedicated Group Utilities and Infrastructure team.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*CONTEXT Barratt homes are designed to be water efficient, 16% ahead of legislation, and often qualify for credits, providing an opportunity for customers to save on metered water bills, reduce demand on water stressed areas, and improve the financial health of our business. BARRATT RESPONSE We have a dedicated Infrastructure & Utilities team who focus on ensuring business effectiveness in this area, building relationships with water authorities & conducting trials. Barratt created a guide, issued to 27 (at time of creation) national divisions, advising conditions for claiming credits and using them to encourage uptake of water efficiency measures into our homes. An Eastern water company introduced water efficiency incentives which specified completed service connections with a water efficiency of 100 lpppd which influenced the home design in 4 of Barratt's divisions. RESULT AND PROGRESS There is evidence from customers that there is increased desire for environmentally friendly homes. Barratt conducted studies in June 2021, & March 2023 of 2,000 in market which found customers are willing to pay more for homes that are good for the environment and cheaper to run and c.30% see water efficient technology impacting on running costs. As well as generating financial impact, this reduces potential risks to the business e.g. minimising watercourse pollution and biodiversity benefits of SuDS which justifies investing despite the high current costs to realise. Barratt are working closely with the Future Homes Hub and their roadmap for water efficiency, including improvements to Part G and alignment to the water efficiency labelling scheme.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Products and services

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT: As the leading national sustainable housebuilder, there is an opportunity for increased land buying and local partnerships through strong low-carbon credentials and offering low-carbon developments, e.g., partnering with councils to deliver low carbon homes. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT?: In response to the 2015 Paris Agreement and public pressure, 90% of UK councils and combined authorities have declared climate emergencies. Local authorities, representing more than a third of the UK population, have committed to net zero targets by 2045, five years earlier than the government pledge. Over 100 local authorities have pledged to run on 100% clean energy by 2050. For example, Nottingham aims to be carbon neutral by 2028. This is significant to Barratt as we completed 413 plots in Nottingham in FY23. Operating across 29 divisions in the UK, Barratt has observed increasing compliance and climate mitigation requirements from government and local authorities favouring sustainable developments. BUSINESS FOCUS: Barratt has been selected to develop two phases within the former Whittingham Hospital site in Whittingham, Lancashire. The 27ha site is part of Homes England's masterplan, and Barratt is developing 248 units on Phase 2. The site will be part of a 'Future Homes Standard' research initiative using an air source heat pump district heating network for 184 homes. We have committed to deliver 65 homes ahead of 2025 to maximise research benefits before new regulations.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

*Negligible impact in the short-term, increasing to 30m in the medium term and up to 70m in the long-term (figures based on today's prices and rounded to nearest 5m).*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

30000000

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

70000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*This calculation assesses increased land purchasing opportunities for Barratt where they can demonstrate low-carbon credentials that other developers cannot offer. EXTERNAL DATA Based on the UK Government's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution (dated November 2020), we have estimated up to 25% of land will need to be made available for low carbon and climate resilient homes by 2050. INTERNAL DATA We assume that 10% (low-end) to 25% (high-end) of this land would be available at a discounted rate due to lower competition due to our low-carbon credentials. This inverse of this percentage increase is applied to the cost of Barratt's investment into land across each of its divisions, resulting in an annual reduction on overall land spend of between 3% and 6%, giving a maximum saving of 70m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 5m). The max financial impact calculation is therefore 25% (i.e. land available at a discounted rate to developers with low-carbon credentials) \* 25% (i.e. % of land made available for low carbon and climate resilient homes) \* projected land spend.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of cost calculation OVERVIEW Barratt will continue to realise this opportunity with the employment of highly skilled employees and consultants working on innovative trials to develop the technology to allow the business to meet more stringent planning requirements. INTERNAL DATA / EXTERNAL DATA We will continue to invest in building capacity in a low carbon supply chain to enable rapid adaptation of designs. Barratt's Group Design & Technical team determine this to cost c.400k based on existing knowledge and experience ASSUMPTIONS. This includes joint PhD research project funding, along with 3 other developers.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. Context: Barratt takes a strategic perspective across 29 regions of the UK and works with landowners to develop solutions, to identify opportunities for innovation, while maintaining adequate margin, to ensure we remain partner of choice. Barratt is undertaking ongoing detailed assessments of construction and operational requirements e.g. costs of EV charging points and assessing our ability to mitigate build costs. BARRATT RESPONSE: 'Planning policy' is included in Barratt's Principal Risk Register and is managed through in-house technical and planning expertise focused on complying with regulations and achieving implementable planning consents that meet local requirements. Policies and guidance provide support for the Barratt teams to respond to requirements, including the development of a specific land bidding toolkit to ensure our sustainability credentials are recognised when we bid for land. Barratt is recognised as the leading national sustainable housebuilder, demonstrated by our credentials and track record of innovation. We are committed to delivering high quality, sustainable, energy efficient homes in the right locations that satisfy the needs of customers and communities. RESULT AND PROGRESS: Strong relationships with landowners are vital to ensure we remain the developer of choice. We engage with landowners regularly via our Land and Planning and dedicated public land function. We have produced specific landowner publications such as annual land and planning brochure which showcases our sustainability credentials, including low carbon developments and our performance in NextGeneration, a specific housebuilding sustainability benchmark. We have seen increased direct engagement with landowners on sustainability, with the Group Sustainability Director attending multiple presentations with national and regional landowners to spotlight on sustainability.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Capital flow and financing

Other capital flow and financing opportunity, please specify :Increased diversification of financing opportunities

#### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT: Barratt's sustainability performance opens green financing opportunities, providing access to lower interest rates. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT?: There is an opportunity for Barratt to raise debt in the loan and debt capital markets in sustainable formats. Barratt has created a Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) alongside the Group's Revolving Credit Facility to support readiness for climate risks. There has been sustained growth for SLLs over the past three years. By the end of Q3 2023, the Climate Bonds Initiative had recorded cumulative volume of USD4.2tn of green, social, sustainability, and sustainability linked debt. Within Barratt's Building Sustainably Framework, we outline our commitment to "unlocking green lending and finance", including "exploring new green finance products". The loan incentivises Barratt to drive improvement against ESG criteria, such as carbon reduction targets for 2025 and 2030, waste intensity target for 2025, and biodiversity net gain targets from 2023. BUSINESS FOCUS: Reporting progress against criteria requires increased disclosure and transparency. This is an opportunity for Barratt, as transparency is a key enabler of our Building Sustainably Framework. We ensure transparent reporting through frameworks, standards, and indices. Barratt was recognised as the most transparent housebuilder in 2023 by NextGeneration, the only UK housebuilding-specific sustainability benchmark.*

#### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Access to lower interest rates

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

*Reduction in interest costs in income statement of up to 2m in the short-term, persisting into the medium and long terms.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*OVERVIEW This calculation considers the potential for Barratt to reduce its finance costs that is currently pays if they were to switch current borrowings to a green finance equivalent. EXTERNAL DATA The calculation first takes an example interest rate of a 350m bond issue achieved by Clarion Housing Group in 2020, it is assumed that bonds are equivalent to long term loan notes that are the current financing method for Barratt. INTERNAL DATA The yearly finance cost is calculated on Barratt's 200m long term loan note and is compared to the yearly finance cost of Barratt's 200m loan note assuming Barratt could achieve the interest rate of 1.88%. RESULTS The difference is the potential cost saving that Barratt could achieve*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

40000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*INTERNAL DATA / EXTERNAL DATA* Barratt undertook a detailed review of the transaction process for a Sustainable Financing Framework, including the cost to realise this opportunity which would be around 40,000 for verification of the framework by a Green Bond Special Party Opinions (SPO) along with an external reviewer to verify the reporting against the selected objectives.

### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. CONTEXT To realise this opportunity, Barratt Group Finance and Group Sustainability teams have worked with Lloyds Bank to create a Sustainability Linked Loan to sit alongside the Group's Revolving Credit Facility. The aim of this is to facilitate and support environmentally and socially sustainable economic activity whilst driving business growth. BARRATT RESPONSE Following a process of engagement between Barratt teams with Lloyds Bank to understand our sustainability strategy and objectives, a Sustainable Financing Framework was created. The strategy, objectives, management, monitoring and reporting of the transaction was agreed. RESULT AND PROGRESS After a detailed discussion with Lloyd Bank, and engagement with business owners we selected our Sustainability Linked Loan Key Performance Indicators and Sustainability Performance Targets. These are GHG Emissions (Scope 1 and 2), Construction Waste and Average Dwelling Emission Rate (DER). The KPIs reflect our efforts to make a meaningful change in areas that are material to our business, our employees and important to our customers (and aligned with our broader ESG strategy). Performance against these is to be delivered to the Lenders within 120 days of each financial year end on an annual basis via a Sustainability Compliance Certificate.*

## **Climate change**

### **(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier**

Select from:

Opp4

### **(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver**

#### **Products and services**

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

### **(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs**

Select from:

Direct operations

### **(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs**

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :N/A

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT Proactive adoption of low-emission materials and processes, ahead of regulation, provides a cost advantage and improves reputation. WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT? Barratt's transition to net zero focuses on achieving a science-based target reduction of 29% for Scope 1 and 2 by 2025 and net zero in operations by 2040. Barratt aims for all homes to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030, implementing a detailed roadmap. Emissions from site diesel account for 61% of Barratt's Scope 1 and 2 footprint, primarily from telehandler fleet and generators. Research into alternative fuels indicated Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil as the only viable solution, reducing direct carbon emissions to virtually zero without affecting performance. BUSINESS FOCUS Barratt has completed a Zero Carbon Test House, the first in the country by a major housebuilder, exceeding the Future Homes Standard. It tests and monitors sustainable housing technology such as air source heat pumps, infrared panels, PV solar panels, and battery storage. We have also completed a unique research centre, Energy House 2.0, at the University of Salford, recreating temperatures from -20C to 40C and weather conditions to test new ways of heating, powering, and insulating homes. These demonstrate Barratt's proactive adoption of low-emission materials and processes, reinforcing our position as the leading national sustainable housebuilder, recognised by NextGeneration, a UK Housebuilding sustainability benchmark.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*Negligible impact on costs in the short term. However, as carbon prices rise and low carbon alternatives are sourced, we anticipate reduced costs of sales of up to 2m and 10m (based on today's prices, rounded to nearest 2m) in the medium and long terms respectively.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1000000

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

6000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*OVERVIEW Calculation shows the emission reductions that can be gained from using lower carbon materials within the build process. The cost saving is associated avoided carbon taxations within the supply chain. EXTERNAL DATA This calculation considers a switch to concrete bricks from clay bricks, which reduces emissions by 41% as per a 2016 study by Přikryl, Richard & Török, Ákos & Theodoridou, Magdalini & Gomez-Heras, Miguel & Miskovsky, Karel: 'Geomaterials in construction and their sustainability: Understanding their role in modern society. We also consider carbon price projections from the International Environment Agency (IEA), who project the carbon price under a Net Zero transition to be 250/tCO2 in 2025. VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS The reduction in CO2 emissions is calculated based on Barratt's current clay brick emissions multiplied by the difference in embodied carbon values of the materials and the estimated percentage of material switch (a low end of 25% and high end range of 90% has been considered). The average value is multiplied by the projected carbon price in 2050 as per IEA's Net Zero dataset to determine the cost savings associated with switching to a lower carbon material. The long-term financial impact of 1m-6m is therefore calculated as current clay brick emissions intensity per plot \* 41% (i.e. the reduction in embodied carbon in concrete bricks compared to clay bricks) \* the projected % of bricks substituted with low carbon alternatives [low-end 25%; high-end 90%] \* 250/tCO2 \* 0.7171/ (i.e. USD to GBP exchange rate) \* forecasted no. of plots.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4010000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*OVERVIEW* Research into alternative fuels has indicated that Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) is currently the only viable solution. *INTERNAL DATA / EXTERNAL DATA* Following a series of successful trials across the Barratt Group, as of March 2024, HVO is in use on 106 sites *ASSUMPTIONS* Based on average fuel prices throughout FY21, we estimate the additional total cost of replacing 100% of diesel used in machinery with HVO to be c.4m. *RESULTS.* We deem the cost to realise this opportunity as the price premium of HVO over diesel. The calculation is therefore % HVO premium over diesel \* total site diesel fuel spend.

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*This submission contains the latest view on TCFD, however, our disclosure for the current financial year is yet to be published. CONTEXT* Barratt's strategy to realise this opportunity is to continue to invest in innovative products and techniques, trials and customer insight. *BARRATT RESPONSE* Barratt has a zero carbon homes roadmap and is working in the following areas to work towards achieving our target for a roll out of for all homes to be zero carbon homes by 2030: market research and product testing, university and research collaborations, prototype test houses such as the Zed House, small and large scale trials and grant funded trials. Led by Barratt's internal team of Group Design and Technical, we believe it is key that we have incremental step changes in carbon reductions leading from 2022 to 2030 and have developed timebound milestones including transitional periods for existing sites. *RESULT AND PROGRESS:* Barratt conducted a study in June 2021, April 2022 and again in March 2023 using a sample of 2,000 recent purchases or those in market to purchase in the next 2 years which found that customers are willing to pay more for homes that are good for the environment and cheaper to run, nearly three quarters wanted their homes to be energy efficient because of the cost savings and over half want their homes to be energy efficient because they want to reduce carbon emissions. The results indicated that over 70% feel it is important to know a developer's environmental credentials which reinforces the importance of communicating Barratt's position as the leading national sustainable housebuilder to improve reputation among our customers.

## Forests

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp7

### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Resource efficiency

- Cost savings

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*CONTEXT Opportunity to reduce construction waste through timber frame construction WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT? We have found that timber frame reduces construction waste created in the construction process due to the efficiencies of offsite manufacturing. BUSINESS FOCUS As part of Barratt's target to increase our use of modern methods of construction (MMC), we are committed to learning more and to develop our understanding of the advantages of timber frame build in reducing waste. Therefore Barratt set up a timber vs masonry comparative build study in two areas in Yorkshire, specifically to investigate the impacts of timber frame on waste. It found that a 25% waste reduction could be achieved through timber frame. Barratt joined the Advanced Industrialised Methods for the Construction of Homes innovation partnership to gather mass data on timber frame efficiencies and other modern methods of construction for the impacts on waste, carbon emissions and speed of build. From data collection in April 2022, 28 units have been monitored across timber frame and masonry build and over 60,000 data points have been analysed. Barratt aims to increase the use of timber frame as a build method. Our original target in was to increase the use of MMC to 20% of completed units by FY20. Barratt achieved this early, in FY19, and set a more challenging target of 30% of completed units by 2025, of which timber frame is our most widely used technique, having completed 4,564 units in FY23.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

Short-term

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

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

*Decreased waste leads to a reduction in build cost of sales increasing of up to 1m in the short- to medium-term.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

600000

### (3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*OVERVIEW Opportunity to reduce construction waste through timber frame construction INTERNAL DATA For the calculation of cost we have multiplied the square floor area of Barratt's forecasted timber frame units in 2025 by a decrease in cost of timber frame building materials of 3 per square metre. RESULTS As well as*

generating a financial impact (direct benefit), addressing this opportunity also reduces potential risks to Barratt such as brick shortages or regulatory changes to require lower embodied carbon in buildings as well as providing higher returns on capital and less non-productive costs. This justifies investing in the opportunity despite the high current costs to realise it. However, the combined benefit across both this timber frame opportunity and timber frame opportunity number 3 (build and sell homes more quickly by increasing completion speed through use of timber frame) is greater than the cost shared across both.

#### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

1600000

#### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*CONTEXT* Our strategy is simply to increase the use of timber frame technology as a build method. Cost is part of business as usual. *BARRATT RESPONSE* We achieved our target to increase the use of MMC to 20% of completed units by FY20 early (in FY19). We have therefore now set a new target to increase this to 30% by 2025. By setting scope 3 science based carbon emission target in January 2020, to reduce our absolute emissions by 24% by 2030, timber frame use is now embedded in our Board approved transition plan to meet this target. In this way, timber frame has become a core part of business planning and in order to secure supplies, we acquired Oregon Timber Frame Ltd in the last few days of 2019 reporting year (FY19). *RESULT AND PROGRESS* For the calculation of cost (1,600,000) we have multiplied the square floor area of our forecasted timber frame units in 2025 by the estimated additional cost of timber frame building materials per square metre.

#### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

Barratt's strategy to realise this opportunity is through continued research and innovation, and collaboration with suppliers. *CONTEXT* Opportunity to reduce construction waste through timber frame construction *WHAT'S MATERIAL TO BARRATT?* We have found that timber frame reduces construction waste created in the construction process due to the efficiencies of offsite manufacturing. *BUSINESS FOCUS* As part of Barratt's target to increase our use of modern methods of construction (MMC), we are committed to learning more and to develop our understanding of the advantages of timber frame build in reducing waste. Therefore Barratt set up a timber vs masonry comparative build study in two areas in Yorkshire, specifically to investigate the impacts of timber frame on waste. It found that a 25% waste reduction could be achieved through timber frame. Barratt joined the Advanced Industrialised Methods for the Construction of Homes innovation partnership to gather mass data on timber frame efficiencies and other modern methods of construction for the impacts on waste, carbon emissions and speed of build. From data collection in April 2022, 28 units have been monitored across timber frame and masonry build and over 60,000 data points have been analysed. Barratt aims to increase the use of timber frame as a build method. Our original target in was to increase the use of MMC to 20% of completed units by FY20. Barratt achieved this early, in FY19, and set a more challenging target of 30% of completed units by 2025, of which timber frame is our most widely used technique, having completed 4,564 units in FY23.

[Add row]

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

5234.3

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

Select from:

91-99%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*The energy efficiency of the homes the Group builds and the increasing availability of mortgages that recognise this may increase the demand for and affordability of our product. In FY23, 5,234.3m of revenue was recognised in respect of the sale of residential properties. The Group does not capitalise its R&D expenditure, therefore no amount is shown for the investment in energy efficient home technologies made in the period.*

## Forests

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

0.9

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*In FY23, 27% of the homes sold by the Group were constructed with timber frames. This has the following benefits: - Lower carbon emissions; - The time taken to build from foundation to completion is reduced reducing site overheads and the risks of delivery; - The frames are constructed offsite, increasing resilience to adverse weather and requiring less intensive labour, reducing cost; and - Waste is reduced by up to 27%. In FY23 total waste cost in FY23 was 11m. The total spend without timber frame would be 11.9m [ $11m / ((1-27\%)27\%(1-27\%))$ ], meaning 0.9m of savings were realised during the year. In 2019, the Group acquired Oregon Timber Frame to secure its timber frame supply and in FY23 invested 16.2m in the expansion and enhancement of its manufacturing facilities.*

## Water

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

5234.3

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

Select from:

91-99%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*There is evidence from customers that there is increased desire for environmentally friendly homes. Barratt conducted studies in June 2021 and March 2023 which found that customers are willing to pay more for homes that are good for the environment and cheaper to run, and that c.30% recognise that water efficient technology reduces running costs. Increased water efficiency may increase the demand for our product.*

[Add row]



## C4. Governance

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

#### (4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

#### (4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

#### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*During the year, the Board reviewed its policy on diversity and inclusion. The objective of the policy is to ensure that diversity is reflected within the composition of the Board and throughout the business in its broadest sense, including gender, ethnicity, age, disability, religious belief, sexuality, social class, education experience and ways of thinking. The policy aims for continuous improvement at Board and Senior Management level on all these elements of diversity and to identify the most suitable candidate to join the Board having regard to the individual's skills, experience and knowledge. It also seeks to ensure that, in managing any senior*

appointment and in succession planning more broadly, the Nomination Committee has regard to the recommendations of the Parker and the McGregor-Smith reviews on ethnicity and race and the benefits of diversity, including gender, ethnicity, social background and cognitive and personal strengths.

#### (4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-diversity-policy.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- Other, please specify :Group Construction and SHE Director

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Other, please specify :Overseeing and guiding value chain management

#### **(4.1.2.7) Please explain**

*The ultimate responsibility for the long-term sustainable success of the Company lies with the Group Board, who determine the purpose, values and strategy, and model the Group's culture. The Board ensures that the necessary resources are available for the Group to deliver on its sustainability ambitions. Through the Remuneration Committee, it determines Director and Senior Management remuneration that supports the successful delivery of the Group's strategy and promotes long-term sustainable success including incentivising non-financial performance e.g. waste and carbon. The CEO chairs the Board level Sustainability Committee (SusCo), which has delegated authority from the Board and meets at least quarterly to debate, review and scrutinise the sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approve plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and non-financial disclosures and provides oversight of sustainability integration within risk identification, monitoring and management processes. The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include sustainability issues where they arise. The CFO devises and implements the Group's financial strategy and policies and is responsible for the management of External Assurance for financial and non-financial measures, Finance, Tax, Internal Audit, Treasury, Legal and Investor Relations functions. The Group Sustainability Director is a member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the sustainability strategy and driving the transformation to deliver climate priorities. The COO is responsible for housebuilding operations in accordance with the overall strategy and has responsibility for Safety, Health and Environment (SHE). The COO is also a member of the Board Sustainability Committee. A Non-Executive Director chairs the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee which is responsible for ensuring focus remains on the prevention and mitigation of the key operational risks relating to health and safety, and the protection of the environment. The COO and the Group SHE and Construction Director are both members of this Committee and the CEO usually attends the meeting, of which there are usually two a year. There is also SHE Operations Committee which meets at least quarterly and the Chair of the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee will normally attend at least one of these meetings.*

## **Forests**

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

#### **(4.1.2.7) Please explain**

The ultimate responsibility for the long-term sustainable success of the Company lies with the Group Board, who determine the purpose, values and strategy, and model the Group's culture. The Board ensures that the necessary resources are available for the Group to deliver on its sustainability ambitions. Through the Remuneration Committee, it determines Director and Senior Management remuneration that supports the successful delivery of the Group's strategy and promotes long-term sustainable success including incentivising non-financial performance e.g. waste and carbon. The CEO chairs the Board level Sustainability Committee (SusCo), which has delegated authority from the Board and meets at least quarterly to debate, review and scrutinise the sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approve plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and non-financial disclosures and provides oversight of sustainability integration within risk identification, monitoring and management processes. The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include sustainability issues where they arise. The CFO devises and implements the Group's financial strategy and policies and is responsible for the management of External Assurance for financial and non-financial measures, Finance, Tax, Internal Audit, Treasury, Legal and Investor Relations functions. The Group Sustainability Director is a member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the sustainability strategy and driving the transformation to deliver climate priorities. The COO is responsible for housebuilding operations in accordance with the overall strategy and has responsibility for Safety, Health and Environment (SHE). The COO is also a member of the Board Sustainability Committee. A Non-Executive Director chairs the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee which is responsible for ensuring focus remains on the prevention and mitigation of the key operational risks relating to health and safety, and the protection of the environment. The COO and the Group SHE and Construction Director are both members of this Committee and the CEO usually attends the meeting, of which there are usually two a year. There is also SHE Operations Committee which meets at least quarterly and the Chair of the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee will normally attend at least one of these meetings.

## Water

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- Other, please specify :Group Construction and SHE Director

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*The ultimate responsibility for the long-term sustainable success of the Company lies with the Group Board, who determine the purpose, values and strategy, and model the Group's culture. The Board ensures that the necessary resources are available for the Group to deliver on its sustainability ambitions. Through the Remuneration Committee, it determines Director and Senior Management remuneration that supports the successful delivery of the Group's strategy and promotes long-term sustainable success including incentivising non-financial performance e.g. waste and carbon. The CEO chairs the Board level Sustainability Committee (SusCo), which has delegated authority from the Board and meets at least quarterly to debate, review and scrutinise the sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approve plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and non-financial disclosures and provides oversight of sustainability integration within risk identification, monitoring and management processes. The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include sustainability issues where they arise. The CFO devises and implements the Group's financial strategy and policies and is responsible for the management of External Assurance for financial and non-financial measures, Finance, Tax, Internal Audit, Treasury, Legal and Investor Relations functions. The Group Sustainability Director is a member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the sustainability strategy and driving the transformation to deliver climate priorities. The COO is responsible for housebuilding operations in accordance with the overall strategy and has responsibility for Safety, Health and Environment (SHE). The COO is also a member of the Board Sustainability Committee. A Non-Executive Director chairs the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee which is responsible for ensuring focus remains on the prevention and mitigation of the key operational risks relating to health and safety, and the protection of the environment. The COO and the Group SHE and Construction Director are both members of this Committee and the CEO usually attends the meeting, of which there are usually two a year. There is also*

*SHE Operations Committee which meets at least quarterly and the Chair of the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee will normally attend at least one of these meetings.*

## **Biodiversity**

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

*Select all that apply*

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- Board-level committee

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

*Select from:*

- Yes

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

*Select all that apply*

- Board Terms of Reference
- Individual role descriptions

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

#### **(4.1.2.7) Please explain**

*The ultimate responsibility for the long-term sustainable success of the Company lies with the Group Board, who determine the purpose, values and strategy, and model the Group's culture. The Board ensures that the necessary resources are available for the Group to deliver on its sustainability ambitions. Through the Remuneration Committee, it determines Director and Senior Management remuneration that supports the successful delivery of the Group's strategy and promotes long-term sustainable success including incentivising non-financial performance e.g. waste and carbon. The CEO chairs the Board level Sustainability Committee (SusCo), which has delegated authority from the Board and meets at least quarterly to debate, review and scrutinise the sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approve plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and non-financial disclosures and provides oversight of sustainability integration within risk identification, monitoring and management processes. The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include sustainability issues where they arise. The CFO devises and implements the Group's financial strategy and policies and is responsible for the management of External Assurance for financial and non-financial measures, Finance, Tax, Internal Audit, Treasury, Legal and Investor Relations functions. The Group Sustainability Director is a member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the sustainability strategy and driving the transformation to deliver climate priorities. The COO is responsible for housebuilding operations in accordance with the overall strategy and has responsibility for Safety, Health and Environment (SHE). The COO is also a member of the Board Sustainability Committee. A Non-Executive Director chairs the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee which is responsible for ensuring focus remains on the prevention and mitigation of the key operational risks relating to health and safety, and the protection of the environment. The COO and the Group SHE and Construction Director are both members of this Committee and the CEO usually attends the meeting, of which there are usually two a year. There is also SHE Operations Committee which meets at least quarterly and the Chair of the Board Safety, Health and Environment Committee will normally attend at least one of these meetings.*

[Fixed row]

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

### **Climate change**

#### **(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue**

Select from:

- Yes

## (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

## (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

### Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

## Forests

## (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

- Yes

## (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

## (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

## Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

## Water

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

## Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

## Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

## Policies, commitments, and targets

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

## Strategy and financial planning

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

## Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. This ensures that there is governance of climate change and related issues at the very highest level of the organisation and that responsibility falls across all function areas, professional disciplines and business divisional areas. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include climate-related issues where they arise. The CEO is chair of the Board Sustainability Committee which oversees and scrutinises the Group’s sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approves plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The CEO also ensures that the Sustainability Committee has oversight of the mitigations and governance in place to respond to the climate risks and opportunities identified as a result of the financial modelling work done to support our TCFD disclosures. The CEO also attends our Land and Development Leadership Group which reviews proposals for land purchases and may include issues relating to flooding and other land- related climate risks.*

### Forests

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

##### Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

##### Policies, commitments, and targets

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

- Setting corporate environmental targets

### **Strategy and financial planning**

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

### **Other**

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

## **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

## **(4.3.1.6) Please explain**

*The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. This ensures that there is governance of climate change and related issues at the very highest level of the organisation and that responsibility falls across all function areas, professional disciplines and business divisional areas. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include climate-related issues where they arise. The CEO is chair of the Board Sustainability Committee which oversees and scrutinises the Group’s sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approves plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The CEO also ensures that the Sustainability Committee has oversight of the mitigations and governance in place to respond to the climate risks and opportunities identified as a result of the financial modelling work done to support our TCFD disclosures. The CEO also attends our Land and Development Leadership Group which reviews proposals for land purchases and may include issues relating to flooding and other land- related climate risks.*

## Water

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

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

#### Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

#### Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. This ensures that there is governance of climate change and related issues at the very highest level of the organisation and that responsibility falls across all function areas, professional disciplines and business divisional areas. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include climate-related issues where they arise. The CEO is chair of the Board Sustainability Committee which oversees and scrutinises the Group’s sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approves plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The CEO also ensures that the Sustainability Committee has oversight of the mitigations and governance in place to respond to the climate risks and opportunities identified as a result of the financial modelling work done to support our TCFD disclosures. The CEO also attends our Land and Development Leadership Group which reviews proposals for land purchases and may include issues relating to flooding and other land- related climate risks.*

### Biodiversity

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

### **Engagement**

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

### **Policies, commitments, and targets**

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

### **Strategy and financial planning**

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

### **Other**

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

## **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

*Select from:*

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The CEO is accountable for sustainability on the Group Board – ensuring that the most material environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into the strategy, policies and practices of the Group. This ensures that there is governance of climate change and related issues at the very highest level of the organisation and that responsibility falls across all function areas, professional disciplines and business divisional areas. The CEO oversees corporate relations with shareholders and other stakeholders which may include climate-related issues where they arise. The CEO is chair of the Board Sustainability Committee which oversees and scrutinises the Group’s sustainability strategy, implementation plan and approves plans to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities. The CEO also ensures that the Sustainability Committee has oversight of the mitigations and governance in place to respond to the climate risks and opportunities identified as a result of the financial modelling work done to support our TCFD disclosures. The CEO also attends our Land and Development Leadership Group which reviews proposals for land purchases and may include issues relating to flooding and other land- related climate risks.*

[Add row]

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

#### Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

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

15

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*During the financial year, the Remuneration Committee agreed the performance conditions and their respective weightings for the 2023 Executive LTPP share award. To ensure we focus on reducing our emissions and progress towards meeting our science-based targets, the following performance measure has been included and*

represents 15% of the total LTPP award: Reduction of our absolute scope 1 and 2 (operational) GHG emissions by 29% by 2025 (from 2018 levels) and to net zero by 2040.

## Forests

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

Select from:

Yes

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

10

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*Barratt incorporates key sustainability framework targets into management incentives at both Executive Committee and Senior Management levels. Long term plans and annual incentive plans in FY22 onwards will now include specific target reductions in our carbon intensity over the incentive plan's three year duration and include a clear target around construction waste reduction. The Group's waste intensity target is to "reduce construction waste intensity by 20% by 2025 vs. 2015". A key element of this waste reduction target is timber waste which is monitored and performance managed.*

## Water

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

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*All Executive team members are incentivised on quality and service improvements. The safety, health and environmental incentive scheme requires as a threshold, that housebuilding divisions to secure minimum Safety, Health and Environment score for all their construction sites. Compliance against the safety, health and environments criteria is reviewed at regular intervals, and this review includes a check of the correct functioning of workplace WASH. Other checks also include water run-off, adequate diesel storage to prevent pollution of water, and all elements of watercourse protection. We regularly review our management incentives and will consider whether we should introduce water related incentives.*

[Fixed row]

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

## **Climate change**

### **(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive**

#### **Board or executive level**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### **(4.5.1.2) Incentives**

*Select all that apply*

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

### **(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics**

#### **Emission reduction**

Reduction in absolute emissions

### **(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to**

*Select from:*

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

### **(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives**

*Barratt has committed to incorporating key sustainability framework targets into management incentives at both Executive Committee and Senior Management levels. Long term incentive plan awards now includes specific target reductions in our carbon intensity over the incentive plan's three- year duration.*

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

*For our operational scopes 1 and 2, which account for 1% of our carbon emissions, we have a target in place to reduce absolute emissions by 29% (from 2018 levels) by 2025 and achieve net zero by 2040. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions over the incentive's plan three- year duration.*

### Forests

## (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

### Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

## (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

## (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

## (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

## (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a target in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m2 legally completed build area) by 2025. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions on an annual basis.

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

To further embed accountability, following extensive consideration and stakeholder consultation, the business has committed to incorporate key sustainability framework targets into management incentives at both Executive Committee and Senior Management levels. Annual incentive arrangements in FY22 now include a clear target around construction waste reduction. A key part of this target is tracking and monitoring timber waste. The target is to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% by 2025 vs. 2015. This applies to the CPO equivalent, CSO equivalent and the CIO equivalent.

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

##### Senior-mid management

- Management group

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

##### Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

#### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

#### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Long term incentive plan awards now include specific target reductions in our carbon intensity over the incentive plan's three year duration.*

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

*For our operational scopes 1 and 2, which account for 1% of our carbon emissions, we have a target in place to reduce absolute emissions by 29% (from 2018 levels) by 2025 and achieve net zero by 2040. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions over the incentive's plan three year duration.*

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

##### Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

##### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

#### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

#### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Annual incentive arrangements include a target for reduction in construction waste.

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

We understand that our construction waste has an impact on indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions. The waste intensity target is an explicit target to drive down the quantity of waste generated in the housebuilding process. By reducing waste intensity this can make a contribution to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions for the Group. Furthermore, we know that waste reduction drives responsible materials selection, less use of materials, more reuse and increased recycling. Therefore, this will result in our value chain emissions through reduced volume of goods and reduced manufacture transport. We have a target in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m<sup>2</sup> legally completed build area) by 2025. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions on an annual basis.

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

##### Senior-mid management

- Management group

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

##### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

#### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

#### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Annual incentive arrangements include a target for reduction in construction waste.*

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

*We understand that our construction waste has an impact on indirect Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. The waste intensity target is an explicit target to drive down the quantity of waste generated in the housebuilding process. By reducing waste intensity this can make a contribution to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions for the Group. Furthermore, we know that waste reduction drives responsible materials selection, less use of materials, more reuse and increased recycling. Therefore, this will result in our value chain emissions through reduced volume of goods and reduced manufacture transport. We have a target in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m2 legally completed build area) by 2025. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions on an annual basis.*

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

- Corporate executive team

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

## Engagement

- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :behaviour related indicator

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Other annual incentive targets for members of the Executive Committee and senior management include targets for customer service and quality. This is additionally subject to a safety, health and environment gateway and therefore in the event that the SHE targets are not achieved no bonus will be awarded for this element.*

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

*As well as the natural environment, our Building Sustainability Framework is concerned with broader issues that can impact climate – safety health and environment (SHE) performance, customer service and quality, which drive an understanding of the home (as our product) as well as a reduction in resources used during and after construction*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

#### Senior-mid management

- Management group

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

## Engagement

- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :behaviour related indicator

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Other annual incentive targets for members of the Executive Committee and senior management include targets for customer service and quality. This is additionally subject to a safety, health and environment gateway and therefore in the event that the SHE targets are not achieved no bonus will be awarded for this element*

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

*As well as the natural environment, our Building Sustainability Framework is concerned with broader issues that can impact climate – safety health and environment (SHE) performance, customer service and quality, which drive an understanding of the home (as our product) as well as a reduction in resources used during and after construction.*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

#### Senior-mid management

- Environmental, Health, and Safety manager

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Personal objectives include improving waste management performance and reviewing energy efficiency as part of the SHE Improvement plan*

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

*As well as the natural environment, our Building Sustainability Framework is concerned with broader issues that can impact climate – safety health and environment (SHE) performance, customer service and quality, which drive an understanding of the home (as our product) as well as a reduction in resources used during and after construction. We have a target in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m2 legally completed build area) by 2025. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions on an annual basis.*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

#### Senior-mid management

- Management group

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Environmental criteria included in purchases

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Development directors are incentivised to acquire land, which takes into consideration the management of flood risk and minimising impact on ecology and biodiversity*

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

*During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood risk and the impact on ecology and biodiversity. From January 2023, all of our new developments submitted for planning were designed to deliver at least a 10% biodiversity net gain. This target was significantly ahead of government legislation and contributes to our ambition of being the leading national sustainable housebuilder. Relevant flood risk authorities specify that new developments must survive a one in a hundred-year storm plus 30%. Our developments often exceed this. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications prior to divisional Board sign off and prior to the Land and Development Leadership Group, who approve all land acquisitions, attended by our Chief Executive,, and Chief Operating Officer. This includes consideration of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, and integration of green and blue infrastructure on the viability of a potential development.*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

## Senior-mid management

- Process operation manager

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Personal objectives for telehandler include improving waste management performance, in relation to waste segregation and skip management.*

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

*We understand that our construction waste has an impact on indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions. The waste intensity target is an explicit target to drive down the quantity of waste generated in the housebuilding process. By reducing waste intensity this can make a contribution to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions for the Group. Furthermore, we know that waste reduction drives responsible materials selection, less use of materials, more reuse and increased recycling. Therefore, this will result in our value chain emissions through reduced volume of goods and reduced manufacture transport. We have a target in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m2 legally completed build area) by 2025. We have a detailed plan against which we are making progress, with relevant operational teams responsible for driving activities as needed. This incentive includes specific target reductions on an annual basis.*

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

#### (4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

##### Row 1

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Our Climate Change Policy sets out how we will manage the way our business mitigates and adapts to climate change. It covers how we operate, the role of our supply chain and how we will continue to improve the sustainability of the homes we build. It provides a framework for delivering on our commitment to reducing carbon emissions in line with the targets set in our Building Sustainability Framework*

#### **(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content**

##### **Environmental commitments**

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

##### **Climate-specific commitments**

- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

##### **Social commitments**

- Other social commitment, please specify :Ensure our developments are connected, have access to community facilities Engage our customers and provide features to support them to live more sustainably

##### **Additional references/Descriptions**

- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Identify and manage risks and opportunities arising from predicted changes in climate on our operations, our supply chain and our customers. Disclose our performance transparently

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

*Select all that apply*

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

#### **(4.6.1.7) Public availability**

*Select from:*

- Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*climate-change-policy.pdf*

### Row 2

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- Forests

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

- Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*This Policy sets out a framework that we expect our timber supply chain partners to apply and relates to all timber products that they provide to us and the operating activities that they and their respective supply chains are engaged in.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### **Environmental commitments**

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :

#### **Forests-specific commitments**

- Other forests-related commitment, please specify :Seeking more robust validation on the minor volumes of timbers from higher risk regions and from higher risk species. Timber and timber products should carry either FSC or PEFC certification Obtain clear evidence of good forest management practice

#### **Additional references/Descriptions**

- Other additional reference/description, please specify : Continuous improvement in data and assurance.

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

*Select all that apply*

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

### **(4.6.1.7) Public availability**

*Select from:*

- Publicly available

### **(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy**

*timber-sourcing-policy.pdf*

## **Row 3**

### **(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered**

*Select all that apply*

- Water

## (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

## (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

## (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Water policy: Our goal is to maximise the value of materials and preserve natural resources at each stage of our value chain through responsible sourcing and efficient management. We are committed to designing water efficient developments and homes, mitigating flood risk, installing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) where practicable and proactively reducing water use across our operations, both on site and throughout our estate. The aims of our policy are to: Identify and manage water risks and opportunities arising from predicted changes in climate on our operations, our supply chain and customers; Set clear goals, targets, KPIs and accountabilities; Report regularly on our performance; Work with suppliers, sector bodies, local and national government to identify cost effective routes for mitigation and adaptation; As a minimum comply with all legal and national planning policy requirements.*

## (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

### Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

### Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action
- Other water-related commitment, please specify

### Additional references/Descriptions

- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

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

*Select all that apply*

- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*water-policy.pdf*

## Row 4

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

- Organization-wide

### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*This Sustainable Procurement Policy sets out a framework that we expect our supply chain partners to apply and relates to both the products/services they provide to us and the operating activities that they and their respective supply chains are engaged in.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### **Environmental commitments**

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Other environmental commitment, please specify : A preference will be given to materials that Have a recycled content; utilise less resources and less virgin material by design, Can be re-used, recycled or recovered, Minimise packaging waste, use local resources, conform to BES6001

##### **Climate-specific commitments**

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify : A preference will be given to materials that have low embodied carbon

##### **Water-specific commitments**

- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

##### **Social commitments**

- Other social commitment, please specify :Working conditions are safe and healthy; No child, forced or slave labour takes place and the requirements of the International Labour Organisation's conventions are complied with All employees are paid a real Living Wage

##### **Additional references/Descriptions**

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement

- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Provide training for our internal procurement teams on a risk basis

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*sustainable-procurement-policy.pdf*

### Row 5

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Sustainability Policy: We aim to protect and enhance what matters most to us as a business: our people, the places we create, and the natural world in which we operate. To do this we will: • Implement governance structures to ensure issues, strategy and action plans are scrutinised. • Work in partnership with stakeholders to identify environmental, social and economic issues that matter most. • Continuously evolve our framework, setting clear goals, targets, KPIs, action plans and accountabilities for delivery against priorities • Measure success through continuous improvement against KPIs, selected benchmarks and reporting transparently on progress. • Embed sustainable business practices within operational management.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

##### **Environmental commitments**

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

##### **Additional references/Descriptions**

- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Implement governance structures to ensure issues, strategy and action plans are scrutinised. Continuously evolve our framework, setting clear goals, targets, KPIs, action plans and accountabilities for delivery against priorities

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

[sustainability-policy.pdf](#)

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Race to Zero Campaign

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify :Future Homes Hub, Climate Change Committee Advisory Business Group, Net Zero Council, Green Jobs Delivery Group, Water Matters Group

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

*Business Ambition for 1.5C: The Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign began as an urgent call to action from a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, in partnership with the Race to Zero. We were the first national housebuilder to set science-based targets. We are listed on the dashboard of businesses who are a campaign member here. Climate Change Committee Advisory Business Group: As part of the Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Advisory Group on Business, our Group Sustainability Director has contributed to The Power of Partnership report on how business can deliver net zero. Meanwhile, we joined a CCC roundtable on skills as they work to produce a UK Skills System report. Additionally, we are feeding into the UKGBC roundtable to inform the CCC on built environment and net zero skills. Future Homes Hub: The Future Homes Hub facilitates the collaboration needed to meet climate and environmental targets while building high quality homes. We continue to inform government on sustainability issues as well as providing leadership and expertise to the Future Homes Hub, a joint industry and government initiative, designed to deliver a whole industry transition to net zero. Our CEO has been appointed as the first chair of the Future Homes*

Hub. Our technical and innovation teams were also heavily involved in producing a report on how to implement the Future Homes Standard, call 'Ready for Zero: Evidence to inform the 2025 Future Homes Standard.' Green Jobs Delivery Group: Our Group Head of Talent led two workstreams of the Green Skills Taskforce. A central recommendation was to create a Green Jobs Delivery Group to oversee the delivery of the skills required to achieve net zero, which Barratt's CEO attended. As part of this and through our role with the Future Homes Hub, we are working with government to ensure necessary skills and workforce are available for building zero carbon homes at scale. A key area is to provide support to those currently working in high carbon industries, enabling them to retrain into a high quality, long-term green career. Race to Zero campaign: We were the first national housebuilder to set science-based targets and we are proud to be a signatory of the United Nations Race to Zero campaign. Chief Executive said: "Barratt has long been focused on creating a positive environmental legacy for future generations, which is why we were the first major housebuilder to set ambitious science-based carbon reduction targets last year. So when the call came to join the Race to Zero in the run up to COP26 it was a straightforward decision for us to join." Net Zero Buildings Council: Convened by Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), the BEIS, Defra and Department for Education- led Green Jobs Delivery Group and the Construction Leadership Council. This focuses on the delivery and implementation of key objectives within the Heat and Buildings and Net Zero Strategies. Our CEO represents housebuilders on this council. TCFD: We are an official supporter of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). The Group is determined to be the leading national sustainable housebuilder, with our TCFD programme an integral part of this strategy. The Board therefore has a duty to the Group's stakeholders to assess the climate related impacts on its business model. In FY23, as part of the review of the Principal Risks to the business, it was agreed that the 'Climate Change' risk would be widened to cover 'Environmental and Social Governance' (ESG)- now Principal Risk J. This risk includes 'loss of biodiversity, water usage reduction and climate change regulations, as well as meeting our social and governance responsibilities relating to modern slavery and human rights and customer and investor expectations. The Group has used the TCFD framework, to enhance our governance over sustainability matters. The Company can state that in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6 R, our Annual Report and Accounts FY23 include climate related financial disclosures consistent with the TCFD recommendations and recommended disclosures. UN Global Compact- We became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in July 2021, signalling our continued support for the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and our intention to implement them. In 2023, we continue to be an active member of the UNGC, submitting our 2023 Annual Report and Accounts as our annual Communication on Progress.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

#### **(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement**

Select all that apply

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

#### **(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*climate-change-policy (1).pdf*

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

Select from:

- Yes

#### **(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on**

Select all that apply

- Mandatory government register  
 Non-government register

#### **(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization**

Yes, a mandatory government register - <https://registrarofconsultantlobbyists.org.uk/> Yes, a non-government register- <https://lobbying-register.uk/>

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

*With oversight and support from the Board, the CEO and Executive Committee are accountable for ensuring that policy engagement aligns with the Groups' sustainability policies including climate change, water, ecology & biodiversity and Building Sustainably framework. The Sustainability and Corporate Affairs (CA) team develop agreed policy priorities and engagement plans, which are reviewed annually but flexed and adjusted as the situation changes. These are disseminated to senior leaders via a quarterly Core Brief and other internal communications. Our Climate Change Policy provides a reference for our own position when engaging in activities that have potential to influence climate change policy. Good governance of our sustainability activities and connecting ESG value across our business leads to better long-term decisions, which is why we established a Board level Sustainability Committee, chaired by our CEO and attended by Board members, and an ESG Data and Reporting Group to oversee and scrutinise the development of robust controls, assurance and ensure transparency of our data. Additionally in 2023 we broadened the scope of Climate Change as a Principal Risk to cover ESG. We communicate to our employees on the importance of communicating externally with approved positions, and through official public and business relations channels. Activities that may influence policy are only conducted by company personnel who are aware of the group's overall climate change strategy, and who will uphold and adhere to it. These are employees at the most senior levels and will always engage with the Group Sustainability and CA team leaders before taking any action. Summaries of the issues addressed will be requested after the event to ensure all messaging was in line with the Group's policies and commitments. In the unlikely event that messaging was not consistent, a clarification and/or correction would be made to relevant bodies and this would be made public if necessary. Sometimes carefully selected industry bodies, such as the Home Builders Federation, Future Homes Hub, or UK Green Building Council may make a representation on behalf of their collective memberships. These bodies approach Barratt before making such representations to take on board our views and policies. In the unlikely event that our company view differs from the response of such organisations, we submit our own representation to clarify the company position.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

##### **Row 1**

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

*UK Net Zero targets*

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

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

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

## Other

- Climate transition plans
- Construction and housing
- Corporate environmental targets
- Other, please specify :Climate-related reporting Climate-related targets

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

Select from:

- National

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

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*Our CEO and Group Sustainability Director (GSD) have regular meetings with ministers and officials from government departments and joining high-level government initiatives. Our CEO is a member of the Net Zero Council, convened by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, a multi-industry group developing economy-wide and sector roadmaps. We have regular engagement with the Labour party at ministerial, advisor and officer level. This includes meetings with the Shadow Chancellor and front bench ministers, key advisors on policy, covering housing, net zero and climate. We regularly host MPs and parliamentarians on our sites and engage on exemplar developments. We continue to provide leadership and expertise via the Future Homes Hub (FHH), a joint industry and government body, via our CEO as Chair and through Barratt experts leading and contributing to workstreams covering the sector roadmap, Future Homes Standard (FHS), whole life carbon, biodiversity, green finance, and communications. The FHH aims to drive net zero carbon and sustainability targets and to create sector wide consensus. Our Group Head of Talent leads on two workstreams of the Green Jobs Taskforce. A central recommendation was to create a delivery group to oversee skills required to achieve net zero. This complements our position on the Net Zero Council. Our CEO was appointed to the Energy Efficiency Taskforce. We supported on policy development, developing a long-term cross sector roadmap to net zero with clarity on targets and standards, consumer confidence, a green finance framework and net zero skills. While the Task Force, was stood down in September 2023, its recommendations were subsumed into other government initiatives. As part of the Climate Change Committee's Advisory Group on Business, our GSD has contributed to The Power of Partnership report, which gives recommendations on how business can deliver net zero. We contributed to reports from Chris Skidmore's Mission Zero Coalition and Net Zero review on how to deliver new low carbon homes at pace and scale, as well as providing insight and evidence to a range of consultations. We continue to support the Net Zero All Party Parliamentary Group and input into conversations around supply chain challenges to meet future energy demand for energy efficiency measures, including the UK skills gap and variations across different energy users. This included a visit to the Energy House 2.0 at the University of Salford for Labour MPs*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

### **Row 2**

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

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

**Energy and renewables**

- Energy efficiency requirements

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

Select from:

- National

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

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*We support the government's drive to further improve the energy efficiency of new homes. We support both the changes to Part L as well as the Future Homes Standard (FHS). We have engaged government on the details and how to best deliver the transition, covering related issues such as skills and customer confidence, supply chain capacity and capability, and the need for a long-term, interconnected road map to net zero. We have engaged via a range of channels including direct meetings with DLUHC officials to industry representations via the HBF, Construction Leadership Council and the Future Homes Hub. We have raised issues and solutions via the Net Zero APPG, as part of our membership of the Net Zero Buildings Council and the Green Jobs Taskforce. In July 2023 we joined the HBF and other major housebuilders to call for government to publish the technical detail on the FHS as soon as possible. At time of writing, the FHS has been published and the consultation is closed awaiting launch. Our industry-leading innovation programme provides opportunities to positively influence policy. This includes our partnership with the University of Salford and a range of supply chain partners to build the Zed House and eHome2 within the unique Energy House 2.0 research facility which is currently in the testing stage of low carbon techniques and technologies. The first research report is now publicly available, and provides vital data to support policy decision making. The project won Sustainability Initiative at the recent Housebuilder Awards. Tours have been held for key stakeholders from across industry, suppliers, government, investors and media, with more than 3,000 people visiting the innovative research project at the University of Salford. The home, built in partnership with Saint-Gobain, has also featured national and international media with more than 1,000 pieces of media coverage, across six continents. These innovative projects and the focus on cost of living and energy efficiency, the Zed House, Energy House 2.0, continues to win industry awards and receive positive media coverage, this includes in trade and national media, including the Big Issue, the Big Green Money Show and Radio 4's You and Yours. These media opportunities highlight our credentials and plans, as well as highlighting the areas where government can help achieve a smooth, effective and just transition, including clear rules and consistent standards.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

## Row 5

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

*Part S, Building Regulations (Infrastructure relating to the charging of Electric Vehicles)*

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

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change

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

#### Other

- Climate transition plans

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

*Select from:*

- National

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

*Select all that apply*

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

*Select from:*

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*We support the Part S changes, as part of our commitment to leading the industry on sustainability. We have therefore engaged government, alongside our suppliers, on the implementation and transition of the changes, to ensure effective delivery and a positive customer experience. We have engaged via a range of channels as listed above, from direct meetings with DLUHC officials to industry representations via the HBF, Construction Leadership Council and the Future Homes Hub. We have also raised issues and solutions via the Net Zero APPG, as well as part of our membership of the UK Net Zero Council and the Green Jobs Taskforce. As part of the Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Advisory Group on Business, the Group Sustainability Director has contributed to a report with recommendations on how business can deliver net zero. Meanwhile, we joined a CCC roundtable on skills as they work to produce a UK Skills System report. We also feed into the UKGBC roundtable to inform the CCC on built environment and net zero skills. We supported the Missions Zero Coalitions and the Net Zero APPG, regularly contributing to reports, policy development and speaking opportunities. This has included roundtable events and meetings with the Housing Minister, the Energy Security and the Net Zero Minister, a session of the Renewable Energy APPG plus other Parliamentary events with Natural England and Defra ministers and advisors.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

## Row 6

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

*Future Homes Standard, Building Regulations*

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

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change
- Forests

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

#### Other

- Construction and housing
- Corporate environmental targets

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

*Select from:*

- National

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

*Select all that apply*

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

*Select from:*

- Support with minor exceptions

#### **(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation**

*Our priority is that the solution achieves the highest possible carbon saving and lowest bills for customers, while encouraging innovation in the supply chain, and therefore support the Future Homes Standard. Crucially, however, this needs to be possible to deliver practically, effectively and at scale by companies of all sizes across the sector. As government recognised in its advice note when extending the consultation deadline, the HEM tool has substantial challenges and limitations. This means that modelling and demonstrating compliance on our housetypes has not been possible using the notional building fabric values. The issues mean that we have been unable to test whether the proposals for key elements such as the size of the PV array on the notional building, the required insulation of pipework and cylinders as well as the glazing specification, can work practically together. This means that while, in principle, we support Option 1 there are significant practical concerns with delivery which must be addressed. To do so, we propose government considers an alternative approach. We suggest setting the fabric standards as described in Option 1, taking a fabric-first approach, delivering carbon savings and providing a foundation for compliance. In addition, designers should then have the ability to incorporate the best low and zero carbon technologies for that home or site, such as Waste Water Heat Recovery and solar PV panels in order to reduce customers' bills. We believe this approach strikes the right balance between carbon reduction and lower bills for consumers, while driving innovation and ensuring the effective delivery of new homes*

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

*Select all that apply*

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*This year we joined the HBF and other housebuilders to respond to the Future Homes Standard consultation. We are fully supportive of the ambition; however, we raised issues with the Home Energy Model and flexibility in how to best achieve the Standard to allow innovation. We continue to engage with government, directly and via the HBF and Future Homes Hub to ensure the Standard is deliverable and achieves its objectives. We have engaged government on the details and how to best deliver the transition, covering related issues such as skills and customer confidence, supply chain capacity and capability, as well as the need for a long-term,*

interconnected road map that goes all the way to net zero. We have engaged via a range of channels as listed above, from direct meetings with DLUHC officials to industry representations via the HBF, Construction Leadership Council and the Future Homes Hub. We have also raised issues and solutions via the Net Zero APPG, as well as part of our membership of the UK Net Zero Council and the Green Jobs Taskforce.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

### Row 7

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

*Heat and building strategy*

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Other

Construction and housing

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

Select from:

- National

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

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*We continue to engage via a range of channels, from direct meetings with DLUHC officials to industry representations via the HBF, Construction Leadership Council and the Future Homes Hub. We have also raised issues and solutions via the Net Zero APPG, as well as part of our membership of the UK Net Zero Council and the Green Jobs Taskforce. The heat and buildings strategy, along with the net zero strategy, provided welcome clarity and certainty on the UK's energy strategy and the built environment. However, having pledged for all our house types to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030, a similarly long-term and detailed roadmap from government would help unlock the necessary investment through the supply chain and develop the skills to deliver the transition. We recognise that air source*

heat pumps are the solution in the near term, and given the recent change in Government support for domestic hydrogen deployment, we believe that this is now less likely in the longer term but will maintain a watching brief.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

### Row 8

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

*Biodiversity Net Gain Regulations*

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

##### Environmental protection and management procedures

- Environmental protection requirements
- Restoration/ rehabilitation
- Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify :Nature based solutions

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

Select from:

- National

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

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations

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

0

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

*Through our commitment to a 10% biodiversity net gain in planning applications from January 2023, ahead of the Environment Act, and our relationship with the RSPB, we aim to lead in nature-friendly developments. Due to our early adoption of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), we have consulted with NatureScot, sharing insights into BNG's application in England and its adaptation in Scotland, including process, stakeholder awareness, metrics, and case studies. We advise the Future Homes Hub and government on regulations, metrics, calculators, and guidance to ensure clarity and consistency. Our CEO, as the first chair of the FHH, and our Head of Biodiversity, chair of the FHH's BNG working group, provide leadership and expertise. We participate in meetings with Defra, Natural England, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and other stakeholders. This group develops industry guidance in collaboration with Natural England and DEFRA. We also belong to the FHH Markets Advisory Group, shaping the market for biodiversity offset and ensuring measurable, strategic benefits to Local Planning Authorities, developers, and communities. We contribute to the HBF on biodiversity issues and through our membership in the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum. We support the Get Nature Positive campaign and provided input to a Royal Town Planning Institute guide. We responded to a Defra consultation on biodiversity net gain targets and will continue to offer support, insight, and guidance to Defra and other departments as the Environment Act and related policy translate into practical guidance. We provide insights and evidence to various consultations, including the DEFRA Consultation on BNG Regulations and Implementation (April 2022). As part of the FHH Markets Advisory Group, we help shape the market for biodiversity offset, ensuring confidence among Local Planning Authorities, developers, and communities in offset delivery's measurable, strategic benefits to biodiversity.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

### **Row 9**

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

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

##### Environmental impacts and pressures

- Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :Industry water resilience and approach to mitigating flood risk

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

Select from:

- National

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

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums

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

0

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

*We continue to support CIRIA to develop best practice on the design and management of SUDs as we await detail on the standards for Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) from government, following the recommendation to enact Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. To help government create an effective policy, to demonstrate our leadership in this area and support the wider industry, we are also engaging with CIRIA to produce best practice guidance on the design and management of SUDs. We have attended a Nutrient Neutrality Roundtable in February 2023 with DEFRA, DLUHC, HBF. This was to discuss current understanding and experiences of dealing with nutrient neutrality and attempted to identify areas of consensus and best practice and hear ideas for improvement. Additionally, Barratt continues to engage with the Labour Party on its future Nutrient Neutrality policy. We remain close to consultations on the standards for SUDs from government, following the recommendation to enact Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

##### **Row 1**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### Europe

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

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*Our Chief Executive joined the HBF Board in 2018. The Home Builders Federation (HBF) is the representative body of the home building industry in England and Wales. The HBF's member firms account for some 80% of all new homes built in England and Wales. It ensures senior politicians and government officials are aware of housing issues and the challenges faced by our member and works with Government officials to ensure housing policies are introduced that facilitate housing supply, in a way that is workable for the industry.*

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

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

*The HBF represents member interests in discussions with key decision makers in government and during formal consultation processes, both nationally and regionally, on the issues that affect our members including technical, planning, economic and environmental matters. For example, the HBF collaborated with Government on delivering Low carbon housing that performs as designed and co- chaired the 2016 Taskforce with what was then DCLG.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

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

### Row 2

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

#### (4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Cross-party membership group

### **(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual**

*Net Zero APPG (Secretariat: DevoConnect)*

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

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

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

*Select from:*

Consistent

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

*Select from:*

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The Group is a Net Zero All Party Parliamentary Group sponsor, influencing report and Engaging across sectors with stakeholders including the Climate Change Committee and MPs. We offer speakers, technical insight, case studies and thought leadership.*

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

6000

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

*Our Group Sustainability Director contributed to a session 'Building Net Zero Homes and Communities', and their decarbonisation report, "Putting Net Zero at the Heart of UK Policy". We make clear the challenges to the development of zero carbon homes-for example the need to focus on how we can create sustainable places, how we can make greener cheaper and how to create clear rules and consistent standards*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

### **Row 3**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

#### **(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cross-party membership group

#### **(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual**

*Women in Work APPG*

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The Group is a Women and Work All Party Parliamentary Group sponsor, providing insight on skills challenges affecting the industry with a focus on attracting and retaining more women. We offer speakers, technical insight, case studies and thought leadership.*

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

5000

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

*This year, the group focused on a 'woman's career through each decade of her life'. We focused on the importance of STEM education and promoting housebuilding as a positive career choice. Our Group Head of Diversity and Inclusion, and Chair of our Under One Roof network have joined sessions in the year.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

#### Row 4

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :UK Green Building Council (UKGBC)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The UKGBC is a network championing sustainability throughout the value chain of the built environment sector. Barratt is a founding member of the UKGBC, and has since been a member for over 10 years.*

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

175000

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

*The network acts as an important forum for research and industry collaboration on sustainability issues for building and related activities.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

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

## Row 5

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

### (4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Private company

### (4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

*Future Homes Hub*

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The Future Homes Hub facilitates the collaboration needed to meet climate and environmental targets while building high quality homes. We continue to inform government on sustainability issues as well as providing leadership and expertise to the Future Homes Hub, a joint industry and government initiative, designed to deliver a whole industry transition to net zero.*

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

100000

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

*Our CEO was appointed as the first chair of the Future Homes Hub. Our technical and innovation teams were also heavily involved in producing a report on how to implement the Future Homes Standard, call ‘Ready for Zero: Evidence to inform the 2025 Future Homes Standard.’*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

**Row 6**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

#### **(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual**

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

#### **(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual**

CIRIA

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

We continue to support CIRIA to develop best practice on the design and management of SUDs as we await detail on the standards for Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) from government, following the recommendation to enact Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. To help government create an effective policy, to demonstrate our leadership in this area and support the wider industry, we are also engaging with CIRIA to produce best practice guidance on the design and management of SUDs. We were also the largest volume housebuilder to have worked with CIRIA IEMA CIEMM DEFRA and Natural England in the development of the official Biodiversity net gain guidance for the UK assisted by our industry leading partnership with the RSPB.

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

0

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

### Row 7

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

#### (4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Research organization

### (4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

*Supply Chain Sustainability School*

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

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Select from:*

- Consistent

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

*Select from:*

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*We were the first national housebuilder to join the Supply Chain Sustainability School as a partner in November 2015, and previously chaired the School's Homes Group. Our Group construction materials suppliers are all signed up as members.*

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

11500

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

*Our partnership with the School is an important part of building long term relationships and innovating with our supply chain. It provides a wealth of resources to upskill our supply chain in sustainable environmental, social and economic practices such as waste reduction, resource use and human rights issues. The input of our supply chain is a crucial element in progressing our sustainability ambitions.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

**Row 1**

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- GRI
- TCFD

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics
- Value chain engagement
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Content of environmental policies

#### **(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference**

*Climate Change: 10, 34, 0-49 [Building Sustainably section of ARA] 57, 58, 64, 72, 77, 78-98 [TCFD section of ARA] 99, 100, 112, 114, 175, 178 (mentioned in glossary on p241 and 243 ) Climate risk: 61, 72, 77, 78-98 [TCFD section of ARA] Carbon reduction: 8, 34, 40, 43, 46, 47, 48, 59, 60,94, 95, 98, 157 Low/ zero carbon homes: 4, 24, 44, 46, 47 48, 34, 54, 64, 82, 83, 85, 86,*

#### **(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication**

*barratt-ar2023.pdf*

#### **(4.12.1.8) Comment**

*Please also see our performance table on the PLC corporate website, with all our key performance indicators and historical data:*

*<https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/sustainability/performance-data/performance>*

*[Add row]*

## C5. Business strategy

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

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

### Forests

#### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

### Water

#### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

## (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

- Policy
- Market

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Increasingly stringent building regulations go beyond the Future Homes Standard, placing greater emphasis on reducing embodied carbon and resource intensity within the home. Additionally, local planning authorities increasingly require developments to exceed building regulations, placing greater emphasis on sustainable*

communities. There is increased customer demand for green homes, which is supported by the availability of green mortgage products, enabling customers to benefit from the improved affordability of energy efficient new homes. The transition to net zero is supported by supply chains, which offer innovative low carbon solutions, encouraged by high carbon prices associated with carbon intensive materials/ processes. Technological progress is fast, though may require additional upskilling for employees and sub-contractors. The impacts of physical risks such as overheating and flooding continue at manageable levels, with existing/planned regulation and planning requirements sufficient to manage these impacts. The impact on the Group was modelled in three time periods, 2025, 2030 and 2050, aligning with key dates in the Group's transition plan and allowing for the manifestation of physical risk in the high-temperature-aligned scenarios. The available data was used to estimate the financial impact on the Group's operations at a localised level. The scenarios present a range from high transition risk to high physical risk, including a disorderly scenario in which climate action is adopted from 2030. Parameters for transition risk included the indicative carbon price, per unit cost of building regulations in effect, consumer demand for new-build housing and site-level cost of planning regulations. Physical parameters included localised summer and winter temperatures, precipitation levels, coastal and fluvial flood risk and property damage.

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

We have used the IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" (NZE2050) to model a long-term orderly transition to a low carbon economy occurring over the long term as sufficient regulatory action is taken to limit the global temperature rise to the Paris goal of 1.5C by 2100, resulting in significant transition risks, while minimising physical risks.

## **Forests**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

#### **Climate transition scenarios**

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### **(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario**

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*We conducted an assessment of climate-related risks by analysing a sample of our existing land bank and supply chain sites. We utilised local climate data, obtained at a resolution of 90m2, based on the latest IPCC CMIP6 global climate models. This enabled us to project potential impacts under each of our time horizons and climate scenarios considering indicators such as cold, flood, heat, precipitation, and wind. The projections obtained were utilised to evaluate the potential unmitigated impact on our divisions and supply chain under each climate scenario. We considered the specific vulnerabilities and risks associated with our business model, including the capacity to pass on industry-wide development costs to land vendors. As such, we assumed that the land price paid for a site could be reduced up to the*

extent it remained above the price that a landowner could achieve for an alternative use, assumed to be the land cost per acre for industrial use, as estimated by the Valuation Office Agency. This comprehensive assessment provides us with valuable insights into the potential risks and impacts that our divisions and supply chain may face due to climate change. By integrating this information into our strategic decision-making processes, we are better positioned to address climate-related risks and identify opportunities for sustainable development. While quantitative climate scenario analysis is a valuable risk management tool, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, we have complemented quantitative analysis with qualitative assessments of each climate scenario.

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Scenario 1. We have used the IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" (NZE2050) to model a long-term orderly transition to a low carbon economy occurring over the long term as sufficient regulatory action is taken to limit the global temperature rise to the Paris goal of 1.5C by 2100, resulting in significant transition risks, while minimising physical risks. Scenario 2. We have developed a bespoke scenario, adjusting IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" model such that it reflects a disorderly transition, whereby limited regulation is in place until 2030, requiring extreme policies to be introduced from this date to limit warming to 2C by 2100. This sudden, disorderly transition to a low carbon economy, occurring over the medium term, results in maximum transition risk, while limiting physical risks to a low level. Scenario 3. Global policy shifts away from prevention and towards adapting to a new climate, leading to a global temperature rise of 4C by 2100, giving rise to maximum physical risks.*

### Water

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*We conducted an assessment of climate-related risks by analysing a sample of our existing land bank and supply chain sites. We utilised local climate data, obtained at a resolution of 90m2, based on the latest IPCC CMIP6 global climate models. This enabled us to project potential impacts under each of our time horizons and climate scenarios considering indicators such as cold, flood, heat, precipitation, and wind. The projections obtained were utilised to evaluate the potential unmitigated impact on our divisions and supply chain under each climate scenario. We considered the specific vulnerabilities and risks associated with our business model, including the capacity to pass on industry-wide development costs to land vendors. As such, we assumed that the land price paid for a site could be reduced up to the*

extent it remained above the price that a landowner could achieve for an alternative use, assumed to be the land cost per acre for industrial use, as estimated by the Valuation Office Agency. This comprehensive assessment provides us with valuable insights into the potential risks and impacts that our divisions and supply chain may face due to climate change. By integrating this information into our strategic decision-making processes, we are better positioned to address climate-related risks and identify opportunities for sustainable development. While quantitative climate scenario analysis is a valuable risk management tool, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, we have complemented quantitative analysis with qualitative assessments of each climate scenario.

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Scenario 1. We have used the IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" (NZE2050) to model a long-term orderly transition to a low carbon economy occurring over the long term as sufficient regulatory action is taken to limit the global temperature rise to the Paris goal of 1.5C by 2100, resulting in significant transition risks, while minimising physical risks. Scenario 2. We have developed a bespoke scenario, adjusting IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" model such that it reflects a disorderly transition, whereby limited regulation is in place until 2030, requiring extreme policies to be introduced from this date to limit warming to 2C by 2100. This sudden, disorderly transition to a low carbon economy, occurring over the medium term, results in maximum transition risk, while limiting physical risks to a low level. Scenario 3. Global policy shifts away from prevention and towards adapting to a new climate, leading to a global temperature rise of 4C by 2100, giving rise to maximum physical risks.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Climate transition scenarios

- Bespoke climate transition scenario

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### **Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

##### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The Future Homes Standard is introduced as planned, but building and planning regulations steeply increase sustainability requirements from 2030. Until 2030 customer demand and the availability of green finance for low carbon homes remain at current levels, but these also increase sharply from 2030 onwards. To discourage the use of high carbon materials, significant increases in carbon prices are implemented from 2030 onwards. Similarly, the increased demand for sustainable materials and technologies also drive steep increases in costs from 2030. The impacts of physical risks such as overheating and flooding continue at manageable levels, with existing/planned regulation and planning requirements sufficient to manage these impacts. We conducted an assessment of climate-related risks by analysing a sample of our existing land bank and supply chain sites. We utilised local climate data, obtained at a resolution of 90m2, based on the latest IPCC CMIP6 global climate models. This enabled us to project potential impacts under each of our time horizons and climate scenarios considering indicators such as cold, flood, heat, precipitation, and wind. The projections obtained were utilised to evaluate the potential unmitigated impact on our divisions and supply chain under each climate scenario. We considered the specific vulnerabilities and risks associated with our business model, including the capacity to pass on industry-wide development costs to land vendors. As such, we assumed that the land price paid for a site could be reduced up to the extent it remained above the price that a landowner could achieve for an alternative use, assumed to be the land cost per acre for industrial use, as estimated by the Valuation Office Agency.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*We have developed a bespoke scenario, adjusting IEA's "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" model such that it reflects a disorderly transition, whereby limited regulation is in place until 2030, requiring extreme policies to be introduced from this date to limit warming to 2C by 2100. This sudden, disorderly transition to a low carbon economy, occurring over the medium term, results in maximum transition risk, while limiting physical risks to a low level.*

## **Climate change**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

#### **Physical climate scenarios**

RCP 8.5

### **(5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario**

Select from:

SSP5

### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

## Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*While regulations such as the Future Homes Standard still come in as planned, the demand for sustainable developments from planning authorities eases and carbon pricing reduces. Consumers typically continue to lead energy intensive lifestyles with little demand for resource efficiency measures in new homes. Supply chain action to reduce emissions is minimal, with limited innovation in low carbon alternatives to existing materials. Global supply chains are also susceptible to severe weather resulting in risk of delays, as well as indirectly driving up prices as demand for raw materials increases from less affected areas. Increased frequency of severe weather leads to increased disruption on site, giving rise to risk of damage as well as delays. Increased risks of flooding and water scarcity drive up demand for land in relatively less affected areas of the UK, raising land prices in these areas. Additional cooling solutions are required in homes at risk of overheating in the worst affected areas.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Global policy shifts away from prevention and towards adapting to a new climate, leading to a global temperature rise of 4C by 2100, giving rise to maximum physical risks.*

*[Add row]*

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

### Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

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

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

*How the results of scenario analysis have informed a business decision or action: A detailed carbon pricing assessment was conducted in FY23 and was tabled at the Group Sustainability Committee. This gave an indication of potential carbon price exposure and how it could impact the business' cost base from 2022 to 2030, profiling Barratt's emissions by key materials and location, combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the potential impact on cost base and to estimate the net impact on gross margin (and identify potential mitigations). The Group are taking learnings from this and developing our thinking in other environmental areas, whilst continuing to prioritise data robustness (internally and supply chain) and putting operational initiatives in place which are having significant impacts. We proactively manage our carbon price exposure through delivery of our transition plan, which aligns with our decarbonisation targets. We focus on upstream supply chain emissions and continuously refine our understanding of scope 3 emissions to target reductions and incentivise supplier improvement plans. Our analysis indicates that whilst climate change will come at a cost under all scenarios and timeframes, our business model is expected to remain profitable in each case. This holds true even when assuming we take no additional mitigating actions beyond those already incorporated into our business plan. While undesirable, the adaptation scenario is shown to have the lowest financial impact on the Group. The physical impacts of climate change on the Group are manageable, testament to the proactive measures we are already taking such as design changes to prevent overheating, and conducting flood risk assessments prior to bidding for land. A sustainable transition, though better for the climate, brings higher transition costs. However, due to its potential opportunities, this scenario is likely to be more advantageous than if climate policies continue as currently planned. Due to its disruptive nature, the Group faces its greatest impact under a disorderly transition, particularly through steep carbon pricing hikes from 2030 onwards. However, our analysis indicates our business remains profitable even under this worst-case scenario. Our scenario analysis shows that the financial impact of climate change will increase over time as physical changes or transitional regulation intensify. Its financial relevance is not limited to the future; climate change is already a factor in our financial planning and our future forecast, both of which affect the financial information we are reporting today.*

## Forests

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

Select all that apply

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

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

*How the results of scenario analysis have informed a business decision or action: Barratt has created an industry-leading project that will test the effects of climate change and look at ways that the homes of the future can withstand more extreme weather conditions. Known as Energy House 2.0, the specially-built climate chamber recreates temperatures ranging from -20 C to 40 C, as well as simulating wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. This research will inform us of how various overheating adaptation technologies perform. The Group currently considers the impact of climate change on supply chain disruption in timber. However, working with others, we are investigating the potential physical impact of climate change on our supply chain, expanding our existing coverage to other key materials. The findings of this assessment are expected to be shared later in FY24. Going forward we are likely to need more granular information on region of origin for the most material or high-risk timber, which we will review as part of our scenario analysis within our TCFD compliant disclosures. The Group currently considers the impact of climate change on supply chain disruption in timber. However, working with others, we are investigating the potential physical impact of climate change on our supply chain, expanding our existing coverage to other key materials. We regularly engage with our suppliers on availability of materials and sustainable sourcing both directly and through our Supply Chain Sustainability School. We purchase 99.84% of our timber from FSC or PEFC certified sources and consider supply sustainability at tender and contract renewal stage. The management of sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities in the supply chain is intrinsic to our operations and procurement framework.*

## Water

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

Select all that apply

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

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

*How the results of scenario analysis have informed a business decision or action: Flood risk assessments are a key part of our land appraisals. We are proactively mitigating this risk through ongoing programmes of work, continual horizon scanning and engaging with key stakeholders to conduct extensive research through highly skilled internal and external experts. We closely monitor weather forecasts to ensure worker safety and prepare or adjust build schedules as appropriate. A crisis management plan is in place for extreme weather events. The Group's current assessment of physical risk considers potential increases in both river and coastal flooding at a development level. However, at the time of modelling, projections for standing water flooding to the required granularity were not available. These projections are expected to be available for FY24, allowing the Group to update its viability assessment. This will allow the Group to ensure its current flood risk assessment procedures will remain appropriate in the medium and long-term.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### **(5.2.1) Transition plan**

Select from:

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

### **(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan**

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

*While we have not made explicit commitments, as part of our transition plan to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion, as part of our strategy we have committed to ensuring 100% of our own electricity is on renewable tariffs by 2025 (FY 23: 87%). We have also committed to 100% of our company car fleet free of diesel and petrol cars by 2030 (FY 23: 45%).*

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

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

### **(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism**

*We aim to provide a sustainable financial return for our shareholders, ensuring they have access to the information required to factor sustainability into investment decisions. Through our Investor Relations programme, feedback is independently collected and reported to the Board. Led by the Group Investor Relations Director, we have continued with investor engagement on ESG issues. Engagement has continued with existing, as well as potential, shareholders in the period, and has involved the Group Investor Relations Director, the Group Sustainability Director, the Chief Financial Officer and members of the Group Design and Technical team. Engagement has included one to one meetings, round tables, conferences, and physical tours of our developments. The Technical and Innovation Director presented alongside the Group Investor Relations Director at a question-and-answer session on The Future Homes Standard at an Investor conference which included updating investors on the first research results from the eHome2 project in Salford. Our Group Sustainability Director and Investor Relations Director have presented at a series of investor conferences on our climate transition plan and activities to reduce emissions, both in embodied carbon and homes in use. These engagement activities enable discussion and direct feedback. On other topics outside of our climate transition plan, investors have visited our Kingsbrook development, an exemplar site in terms of its environmental impact and biodiversity performance. Furthermore, In FY23 we undertook a materiality exercise to re-examine material priority issues and perceptions of Barratt's sustainability strategy to ensure we continue to focus on the issues that matter most. As part of this, 2,462 stakeholders were consulted, including customers, employees, suppliers and external industry bodies. During this process, we gave all key stakeholders the opportunity to feedback on our sustainability strategy, which includes our net zero transition plan.*

### **(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection**

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

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

*The assumptions underlying the transition plan for scope 1 and 2 are as follows: -Plot heating- gas boilers will stop in new homes from 2025 with a transition period. From 2026, 100% of properties are assumed to have air source heat pumps. Some residual emissions will occur from district heating with grid decarbonisation reducing this from 2035. -Site fuel and energy sources: emissions reduce significantly from 2023 with increased use of HVO. Over the longer term, other fuels and alternative energy sources for operations, including hydrogen and electric power are expected to become more readily available. -Company vehicles: diesel vehicles are no longer available as company cars. Petrol vehicle choices will cease in 2025. By 2028, no pure internal combustion engines will be operating in the car fleet and*

pure EV's are expected from 2035. Vans are expected to transfer to electric starting in 2028. -Offices and Manufacturing: currently 72% of office electricity consumption is on a renewable tariff. By 2025 100% of offices that we are in control of the electricity will be on renewable tariffs. -Site electricity: the commitment by Barratt is to transfer to 100% renewable- backed electricity by 2025. - Grid decarbonisation as committed by the Government. Other assumptions include: -Critical sectors in manufacturing are able to switch to lower carbon energy sources as identified in their various strategies. This means materials with lower embodied carbon will become available over time. At the same time, manufacturers adopt the use of specific environmental product declarations for the goods they make allowing us to follow improvements directly. - Government delivering enhanced regulations requiring lower energy use in built homes as committed.

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

The Group have a target to be net-zero across our full value chain by 2040. We were the first national housebuilder to implement science-based targets for reducing our carbon emissions. We are committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions 29% by 2025 and reducing Scope 3 emissions intensity 24% (from a 2018 baseline) by 2030. Our carbon transition programme is fundamental to achieving this ambition. We are empowering divisional teams to understand and take action to reduce their carbon emissions. To date this has contributed to the reduction of 23.7% of our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2018, against a target of 29%. Whilst our direct operations represent only 1% of our full value chain emissions, we continue to show sector leadership in driving emissions reductions through efficiency programmes and the targeting of lower emission energy sources, including Stage V telehandler engines, connecting sites using REGO backed renewable tariffs, expanding the use of HVO, using hybrid generators and increasing the amount of EVs and plug-in hybrids in our fleet. With Scope 3 emissions representing 99% of our value chain emissions, genuine collaboration and the sharing of knowledge with the supply chain is key, as well as sector wide groups we lead or participate in. Alignment with the Future Homes Standard will play a significant role in decarbonising our downstream emissions and the choices the Group can make in respect of construction materials. Just over a third of our value chain emissions arises from 'our homes in use' – the electricity and heating our customers use when living in the homes we have built. From 2023, the Future Homes Standard (FHS) will require new homes to produce at least 75% less carbon emissions from homes compared with 2013 building regulations. This contributes a reduction of around a third of our total value chain emissions from 2030 because of the stringent energy efficiency requirements. We continually work to improve the energy efficiency of our homes and in FY23 99.2% of our home completions were EPC rated A or B. The majority of carbon emissions released during the lifecycle of a home occur before construction phase through materials, including extraction, manufacturing and transport. We are the only major housebuilder to support the proposed Building Regulations for limiting embodied carbon ("Part Z"). We continue to investigate materials which contribute to lowering the embodied carbon of our homes. We trialled bricks with lower material volumes in our Kent Division, which in turn lowers the embodied carbon content. Our "fabric-first" approach means making sure the building envelope maximises its insulation performance and airtightness whilst maintaining good indoor air quality which saves carbon and energy without the need for upgrading technology. More information: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/building-sustainably/performance-data/transition-pathway-and-value-chain-emissions>

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

*Transition pathway.docx*

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

Select all that apply

Forests

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

*Timber frame is widely considered to have low carbon advantages as a construction method, and we have studies in place which will aid us in gathering more information on the environmental advantages of this build method. We are committed to increasing the number of homes that we build using timber frame (MMC) to increase efficiency and to help mitigate the challenges posed by the shortage of skilled workers within the industry. Over the last five years, we have built 15,655 homes using timber frame (4,564 in FY23) and in also acquired Oregon Timber in FY19 to secure our timber frame supply and in 2023, the construction of the Group's new 186,000 square feet Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty suppliers, covering approximately 50% emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for delivery. Using this information, we have modelled our Scope 3 decarbonisation pathway which has identified our decarbonisation priorities, which includes building techniques such as timber frame (7%) We are also committed to ensure that 100% of timber is certified for net zero deforestation (for all timber procured via Group agreements, BD Living, Oregon and sub- contractor fencing). In the small minority of instances where certified materials has not been obtained, we support suppliers to seek alternative supply routes. Going forward, we are driving greater transparency across our supply chain, including consolidating more in-depth information on timber species, country of harvest, indirect supplier locations and details about how suppliers manage risks within their own supply chains. We have been working with an expert partner to understand the risk profile of our timber supply, so that we can further enhance our controls where needed.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

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

*Select from:*

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

*Select all that apply*

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

*[Fixed row]*

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

## Products and services

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*We have a formal process in place to identify climate risks/opportunities (R&O) and have developed a comprehensive list of physical and transition R&O. As part of Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) compliance, we have undertaken further financial modelling on material R&O against four selected climate scenarios. These findings continue to influence our strategy and business model. In FY23, as part of the review of the Principal Risks to the business, it was agreed that the 'Climate Change' risk would be widened to cover 'Environmental and Social Governance' (ESG)- now Principal Risk J. This risk includes 'loss of biodiversity, water usage reduction and climate change regulations, as well as meeting our social and governance responsibilities relating to modern slavery and human rights and customer and investor expectations'. This update is reflected in the 2023 Annual Report and Accounts. Additionally Climate Risk is included within Principal Risk D 'Construction' in relation to adverse weather and the use of technologies and materials to reduce emissions. Inclusion means climate change risk and its impact is carefully monitored and mitigated. RESPONSE: Our long-term sustainability strategy includes a programme of work addressing the various climate-related R&O we have identified and modelled in detail. Case study 1: We have set science-based carbon emissions reduction targets in line with 1.5C and well-below 2C, to align with the IPCC. This includes reducing scope 3 emissions by 24% by 2030. Case study 2: The Group has continuously responded to Climate Risk by setting housebuilding design standards beyond regulation where possible. Current regulations stand at a 31% reduction in carbon reduction from new homes from June 2022 and the Future Homes Standards require a 75-80% reduction in emissions from new homes by 2025. However, we have a target for all new homes to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030. Achieving this will involve a fabric first approach, supplemented by low carbon heating technology and renewable technologies. We are working with our supply chain to ensure we have adequate supplies of materials and technology. We have responded to government consultations and promoted an understanding of industry issues through the HBF and at meetings with government officials. The Group has entered into a sustainability-linked-loan, under which the Group's performance in improving the efficiency of its homes will be assessed annually. Case study 3: We have engaged with Mortgage lenders to bring forward new and impactful 'green mortgage' products, which present a significant opportunity to boost demand for energy efficient new homes now and the future. For example we have run a number of sessions for mortgage lenders and produced a Green Mortgage brochure and assessment consumer appetite and understanding of green mortgage products.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Our supply chain is critical to delivering our sustainability ambitions and contributes to around 65% of our carbon emissions. We have set a science-based carbon emissions reduction target using recommended approaches, in line with 1.5C and well-below 2C, as set out by the IPCC, This has included the setting of a target to reduce scope 3 emissions by 24% by 2030. In 2019 we undertook an assessment of carbon emissions of all material Scope 3 categories including purchased goods and services. This has helped us to identify those suppliers and sub-contractors which contribute a high proportion of carbon emissions and are therefore more susceptible to risks from legislation or energy price increases. The reliance on emissions reductions being delivered by value chain partners has seen us continue our engagement project with them. Over the last three years we have spent time working with suppliers and groundworkers to initially review how effective our reporting methodology was – comparing the widely used Environmentally Extended Input Output method, with data supplied directly by our partners, to this year drilling into the finer detail of their own carbon commitments; timings; strategic intent, delivery mechanisms and maturity. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty suppliers, covering approximately 50% of our emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for deliver and how these map against the commitments Barratt has made. By this we aim to understand where we will need to focus efforts to identify the critical material supply sectors where the business will have to make selection choices related to embodied carbon and timelines for supplier strategies to effectively match these against our stated aims for net zero by 2040.*

## Investment in R&D

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Climate risks and opportunities shape where we invest in R&D considering future home design. The Group employ an internal Technical and Innovation team that review low carbon products & processes for Barratt and David Wilson house types. One of the most substantial decisions made in investment in R&D is a 16m research facility at University of Salford (part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund): Energy House 2.0. The aim is to deliver a Net Zero Carbon (operational) house and to integrate MMC solutions to further develop the Group's understanding of delivering viable Net Zero Carbon housing at scale. The surrounding chamber can recreate temperatures between 20C to 40C and can simulate wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. The house is currently in testing stage where the performance will be monitored to help inform future decisions. We have completed a Zero Carbon Test House. The Zed House is the first home in the country to be built by a major housebuilder that goes substantially beyond the Future Homes Standard. The home has been lived in by a university academic to better understand the customer experience. The Zed House, built using MMC, is part-funded by government and has been developed in partnership with over 40 organisations, helping to broaden knowledge with lessons learnt shared across the industry. AIMCH, a 3 year 1.3m project, compares issues such as embodied carbon in homes and generation of waste between MMC and traditional build methods. The results from this have informed our waste strategy and contributed to increased use of low carbon MMC, influencing our acquisition of Oregon Timber in FY19, and construction of the Group's new 186,000 square feet Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby in FY23. We have conducted modelling to assess overheating in our homes, using the TM59 methodology. We are part funding industry research into overheating and Internal Air Quality with Birmingham City University. We have completed an embodied carbon review in Jan 2022 to consider the environmental benefits associated with timber frame construction. Build is complete at our first gas-free site in Nunney, with all 82 properties fitted with Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP). We have carried out performance analysis on a sample of house types using a combination of technical data and post-occupancy evaluation questionnaires. Post occupancy research indicates positive customer feedback on internal temperature and hot water provision.*

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Barratt's site operations are impacted by weather conditions and physical environment and rely on fuel to power on-site equipment. As part of our low carbon transition plan strategy we announced our science-based carbon emission target to reduce direct emissions by 29% from FY18 to FY25 and indirect emissions by 2% from FY18 to FY25 and 24% from FY18 to FY30. In March 2024, the Sustainability Committee approved new science based targets for the business. The new targets have been re-baselined and underline the business commitment to net zero by 2040. We are awaiting validation from SBTi ahead of publishing the targets. As part of this strategy, we have committed to actions such as committing for 100% of own electricity to be renewable by 2025. In September 2020, the Group introduced EVs and hybrids into its company fleet. Furthermore, climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy to increase our use of modern methods of construction and to raise our target to 30% of completed units by 2025. This is in response to improved levels of efficiency, which mitigates lower levels of productivity in winter when weather is more extreme, such as increases in precipitation, snow and ice. For example, we know that below 3 degrees, it is not advisable to lay bricks.*

[Add row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital allocation
- Acquisitions and divestments
- Other, please specify :**Products and services**

#### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*We have a formal process in place to identify climate risks/opportunities (R&O) and have developed a comprehensive list of physical and transition R&O. As part of TCFD compliance, we have undertaken further financial modelling on material R&O against four selected climate scenarios. These findings continue to influence our strategy and business model. In FY23, as part of the review of the Principal Risks to the business, it was agreed that the 'Climate Change' risk would be widened to cover 'Environmental and Social Governance' (ESG)- now Principal Risk J. This includes 'loss of biodiversity, water usage reduction and climate change regulations, as well as meeting our social and governance responsibilities relating to modern slavery and human rights and customer and investor expectations'. Additionally Climate Risk is included within Principal Risk D 'Construction' in relation to adverse weather and the use of technologies and materials to reduce emissions. Inclusion means climate change risk and its impact is carefully monitored and mitigated. Case study 1: We have set science-based carbon emissions reduction targets in line with 1.5C and well-below 2C, to align with the IPCC. This includes reducing scope 3 emissions by 24% by 2030. Case study 2: The Group has continuously responded to Climate Risk by setting housebuilding design standards beyond regulation where possible. Current regulations stand at a 31% reduction in carbon reduction from new homes from June 2022 and the Future Homes Standards require a 75-80% reduction in emissions from new homes by 2025. However, we have a target for all new homes to be zero carbon in use (regulated energy) by 2030. Achieving this will involve a fabric first approach, supplemented by low carbon heating technology and renewable technologies. We are working with our supply chain to ensure we have adequate supplies of materials and technology. We have responded to government consultations and promoted an understanding of industry issues through the HBF and at meetings with government officials. Case study 3: We have engaged with Mortgage lenders to bring forward new and impactful 'green mortgage' products, which present a significant opportunity to boost demand for energy efficient new homes now and the future. For example we have run a number of sessions for mortgage lenders and produced a Green Mortgage brochure and assessment consumer appetite and understanding of green mortgage products.*

## Row 2

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital allocation
- Acquisitions and divestments

Other, please specify :**Supply chain/value chain**

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Our supply chain is critical to delivering our sustainability ambitions and contributes to around 65% of our carbon emissions. We have set a science-based carbon emissions reduction target using recommended approaches, in line with 1.5C and well-below 2C, as set out by the IPCC, This has included the setting of a target to reduce scope 3 emissions by 24% by 2030. In 2019 we undertook an assessment of carbon emissions of all material Scope 3 categories including purchased goods and services. This has helped us to identify those suppliers and sub-contractors which contribute a high proportion of carbon emissions and are therefore more susceptible to risks from legislation or energy price increases. The reliance on emissions reductions being delivered by value chain partners has seen us continue our engagement project with them. Over the last three years we have spent time working with suppliers and groundworkers to initially review how effective our reporting methodology was – comparing the widely used Environmentally Extended Input Output method, with data supplied directly by our partners, to this year drilling into the finer detail of their own carbon commitments; timings; strategic intent, delivery mechanisms and maturity. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty suppliers, covering approximately 50% of our emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for deliver and how these map against the commitments Barratt has made. By this we aim to understand where we will need to focus efforts to identify the critical material supply sectors where the business will have to make selection choices related to embodied carbon and timelines for supplier strategies to effectively match these against our stated aims for net zero by 2040.*

## Row 3

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital allocation
- Acquisitions and divestments
- Other, please specify :**Investment in R&D**

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Climate risks and opportunities shape where we invest in R&D considering future home design. The Group employ an internal Technical and Innovation team that review low carbon products & processes for Barratt housetypes. One of the most substantial decisions made was researching in a facility that cost 16m research facility at University of Salford (part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund): Energy House 2.0. The aim was to deliver a Net Zero Carbon (operational) house and to integrate MMC solutions to further develop the Group's understanding of delivering viable Net Zero Carbon housing at scale. The surrounding chamber can recreate temperatures between 20C to 40C and can simulate wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. The house is currently in testing stage where the performance will be monitored to help inform future decisions. We have completed a Zero Carbon Test House in 2021. The Zed House is the first home in the country to be built by a major housebuilder that goes substantially beyond the Future Homes Standard. The home has been lived in by a university academic to better understand the*

customer experience. The Zed House, built using MMC, is part-funded by government and has been developed in partnership with over 40 organisations, helping to broaden knowledge with lessons learnt shared across the industry. AIMCH, a 3 year 1.3m project, compares issues such as embodied carbon in homes and generation of waste between MMC and traditional build methods. The results from this have informed our waste strategy and contributed to increased use of low carbon MMC, influencing our acquisition of Oregon Timber in FY19, and construction of the Group's new 186,000 square foot Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby in FY23. We have conducted modelling to assess overheating in our homes, using the TM59 methodology. We are part funding industry research into overheating and Internal Air Quality with Birmingham City University. We have completed an embodied carbon review in Jan 2022 to consider the environmental benefits associated with timber frame construction. Build is complete at our first gas-free site in Nunney, with all 82 properties fitted with Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP). We have carried out performance analysis on a sample of housetypes using a combination of technical data and post-occupancy evaluation questionnaires. Post occupancy research indicates positive customer feedback on internal temperature and hot water provision.

## Row 4

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital allocation
- Acquisitions and divestments

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

*Barratt's site operations are impacted by weather conditions and physical environment and rely on fuel to power on-site equipment. As part of our low carbon transition plan strategy we announced our science-based carbon emission target to reduce direct emissions by 29% from FY18 to FY25 and indirect emissions by 2% from FY18 to FY25 and 24% from FY18 to FY30. In March 2024, the Sustainability Committee approved new science based targets for the business. The new targets have been re-baselined and underline the business commitment to net zero by 2040. We are awaiting validation from SBTi ahead of publishing the targets. As part of this strategy, we have committed to actions such as committing for 100% of own electricity to be renewable by 2025. In September 2020, the Group introduced EVs and hybrids into its company fleet. Furthermore, climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy to increase our use of modern methods of construction and to raise our target to 30% of completed units by 2025. This is in response to improved levels of efficiency, which mitigates lower levels of productivity in winter when weather is more extreme, such as increases in precipitation, snow and ice. For example, we know that below 3 degrees, it is not advisable to lay bricks.*

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with our climate transition plan

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

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

0

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

0

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

37

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

0

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

*The Group's revenue is principally derived from the sale of the residential homes we build. A key factor in the Group's transition to net zero, and indeed the transition to net zero for the UK as a whole, is the provision of energy-efficient homes for our customers. The first stage of this under our transition plan is the adoption of Part L of the Building Regulations ("the Regulations") and therefore the percentage of revenue presented as aligned to our climate transition is the percentage of our total revenue that is forecast to be earned from the sale of homes with energy efficiency that at least conforms to Part L of the Regulations. This requires assumptions to be made of which plots on our sites will be legally completed (i.e. handed over to customers) in the relevant financial year and for the sales prices that will be achieved on each of those plots. In each subsequent year, the proportion of homes sold that meet or exceed this standard will increase. As time progresses, the energy efficiency of our homes will need to further improve to achieve our transition plan, including in line with further changes to the Regulations, such as the Future Homes Standard. Our definition of revenue aligned with our climate transition plan will therefore change over time to require at least conformity with higher standards. The Group's detailed financial planning does not extend to 2030, therefore we have not provided a number for that year.*

[Add row]

**(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.**

	Taxonomy under which information is being reported	Taxonomy alignment	Financial metrics
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with our climate transition plan	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turnover

[Add row]

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

**(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D**

*Select from:*

Yes

**(5.5.2) Comment**

*Barratt employ a dedicated Technical and Innovation team that review low carbon products / systems and processes for Barratt standard housetypes, this includes the following: Market Research & Product Testing: Review existing research and take learnings from other research projects. University & Research Collaborations: Work with leading Academics in energy efficiency and climate change such as University of Leeds, Birmingham City University and University of Salford to develop research partnerships Prototype Test Houses: Design and develop flagship zero carbon and net zero carbon (operational home) testing homes utilising the lesson we have learnt and knowledge gains from a) Market Research & Product Testing and b) University & Research Collaborations Small Scale Trials: Small-scale trials of products, processes, technologies or systems on no more than 10 units Large Scale Trials: Successful small scale trials to be delivered in larger volumes of 40-70 units. Grant Funded Trials: To actively seek all funding options available for future research such as Innovate UK bids with industry and academic collaboration (such as AIMC4 and AIMCH). Low carbon operation: Barratt has carried out trials of HVO in telehandlers in our Mercia Division with positive feedback and we have proceeded to roll this out to a wider pilot to 39 sites across 6 other divisions. The purpose of this pilot was to test HVO burn rate and potential maintenance issues.*

*This provided a large enough sample size to draw conclusions and provided indicative data to ensure a year-on-year reduction in Barratt's carbon footprint. We monitored and took lessons learnt to roll out, as business as usual. We have also tested generators comparing normal, solar and battery hybrids. Based on the results we were able to determine the sizing and operational parameters for use in the most efficient and economical way. Battery hybrids operating a specified length of time at the fuel prices at the time were shown to reduce emissions and cut costs*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.5.6.1) Technology area**

*Select from:*

Resilient buildings

#### **(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year**

*Select from:*

Pilot demonstration

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

9

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

10

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

*Barratt was the first major UK housebuilder to build a zero carbon home, and first to build a zero carbon community and recently a Zero Carbon Test House. The Group is assessing the whole life emissions of the materials and products used in developing a zero carbon home. In 2022, we launched the world's first concept*

home that tests the effects of climate change and look at ways new houses can cope with more extreme weather conditions, whilst cutting energy and water usage. It is a specially-built climate chamber recreates temperatures ranging from -20C to 40C, as well as simulating wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. Within the chamber, there is a three bedroom home testing specific products and technologies designed to meet the Future Homes Standard. The house will test zero carbon performance in different temperatures and weather conditions to replicate extreme changes in the climate. This will help to inform how the wider housebuilding sector can design homes that are future-proof, whilst cutting bills for consumers. The Energy House is part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund and is currently in testing stage. Working with two suppliers, we have developed an alternative to the ground floor beam and block system. This improves efficiency, improves health and safety risk, produces less on-site waste and can achieve a lower U-Value (the ability to transmit heat from a warm to a cold space). The Insulated Precast Concrete Unit (IPCU) system has been trialled, and 3,732 were installed in FY23. We have completed a whole life assessment of 4 housetypes and 3 construction methods in January 2022. Operational energy emissions are the largest contributor to the whole life footprint. On a four bed detached home, timber wall elements save 5 tCO2e whole life carbon emissions, compared to aerated concrete wall elements. As operational emissions drop, due to implementation of the Future Homes Standard, the lower whole life carbon benefits of timber frame will increase and become increasingly beneficial.

## Row 2

### (5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Modern Methods of Construction trials

### (5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

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

9

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

10

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

*FOCUS As part of Barratt's target to increase our use of modern methods of construction (MMC), we are committed to learning more and to develop our understanding of the advantages of timber frame build in reducing waste. Therefore Barratt set up a timber vs masonry comparative build study in two areas in Yorkshire, specifically to investigate the impacts of timber frame on waste. It found that a 25% waste reduction could be achieved through timber frame. Barratt joined the Advanced Industrialised Methods for the Construction of Homes innovation partnership to gather mass data on timber frame efficiencies and other modern methods of construction for the impacts on waste, carbon emissions and speed of build. From data collection in April 2022, 28 units have been monitored across timber frame and masonry build and over 60,000 data points have been analysed. Barratt aims to increase the use of timber frame as a build method. Our original target in was to increase the use of MMC to 20% of completed units by FY20. Barratt achieved this early, in FY19, and set a more challenging target of 30% of completed units by 2025, of which timber frame is our most widely used technique, having completed 4,564 units in FY23.*

## Row 4

### (5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Biofuel appliances

### (5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

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

1.9

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

2

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

*Barratt has carried out trials of HVO in telehandlers in our Mercia Division with positive feedback and we have proceeded to roll this out to a wider pilot to 39 sites across 6 other divisions. The purpose of this pilot was to test HVO burn rate and potential maintenance issues. This provided a large enough sample size to draw conclusions and provided indicative data to ensure a year-on-year reduction in Barratt's carbon footprint. We monitored and took lessons learnt to roll out, as business as usual.*

## Row 5

### (5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Future Homes Standard readiness

### (5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

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

0.4

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

0.5

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

*Barratt has modelled a sample of housetypes using new software in accordance with Building Regulations to review different specifications for both 20% reductions and 31% reductions in carbon emission for the new proposed Part L1a 2020 Building Regulation requirement. This has since been updated to expand the housetypes that have been modelled under the 31% and additional work has been completed to understand how we can meet the future homes standard of 75-80% carbon reduction. Working in partnership with the University of Salford and more than 40 innovative organisations, Barratt assembled a team of leading experts from disciplines such as renewable heating systems and advanced Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) to create a blueprint for the housebuilding industry. The prototype Zed House will demonstrate to the industry what is possible, showcasing how to build the high-quality, zero carbon and nature-friendly homes at scale. In 2022, we launched the world's first concept home that looks at the effects of climate change and look at ways new houses can cope with more extreme weather conditions, whilst cutting energy and water usage. It is a specially-built climate chamber recreates temperatures ranging from -20C to 40C, as well as simulating wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. The climate chamber is the largest of its kind in the world.. The house will test zero carbon performance in different temperatures and weather conditions to replicate extreme changes in the climate. This data will help to inform how the wider housebuilding sector can design homes that are future-proof, whilst cutting bills for consumers. The 16m Energy House is part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. Since January 2024, researchers have been testing eHome2 in the Energy House facility. Early results, indicate that the Future Homes Standard can be delivered at scale by 2025, providing that the supply chain of key components can keep pace and skills training is readily available. The house had an overall performance gap of just -3.9% compared to the*

expectations, equating to 4.50 per month so now the home would cost our customers 88 per month to run. The building was designed to provide higher levels of airtightness and the home significantly outperformed expectations at 6.3%. This is a significant step for volume house construction and hugely beneficial when delivering high performing housing. This significantly surpassed the expectations for the eHome2.

[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.9.5) Please explain**

*We will look to provide this information next year.*

[Fixed row]

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

**(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities**

Select from:

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

### (5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

Other, please specify :As agreed with our Board Sustainability Committee

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

*A detailed carbon pricing assessment was conducted in FY23 and was tabled at the Group Sustainability Committee. This gave an indication of potential carbon price exposure and how it could impact the business' cost base from 2022 to 2030, profiling Barratt's emissions by key materials and location, combined with future carbon price trajectories to calculate the potential impact on cost base and to estimate the net impact on gross margin (and identify potential mitigations). The Group are taking learnings from this and developing our thinking in other environmental areas, whilst continuing to prioritise data robustness (internally and supply chain) and putting operational initiatives in place which are having significant impacts. We proactively manage our carbon price exposure through delivery of our transition plan, which aligns with our decarbonisation targets. We focus on upstream supply chain emissions and continuously refine our understanding of scope 3 emissions to target reductions and incentivise supplier improvement plans. In FY24, we collected detailed emissions data from 20 of our key materials suppliers, accounting for c.50% of our upstream emissions, so we could have a more accurate view of our scope 3 footprint and correlate reduction plans against requirements to support our transition pathway. We aim to expand and standardise reporting requirements to obtain a more accurate scope 3 footprint and to integrate supplier performance into our transition plan.*

[Fixed row]

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

### Suppliers

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

## Smallholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Not applicable

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

*Our main product does not rely on agricultural produce therefore smallholders are not a key stakeholder for our Group. Furthermore, we have limited access to producers (smallholders) because of lengthy supply chains. We rely on the supply chain to pass down requirements and to help with capacity building where appropriate.*

## Customers

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

- Water

## Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

## Other value chain stakeholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

[Fixed row]

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

### **Climate change**

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

*We have engaged with suppliers, representing 75% of our supplier footprint. In 2021, the participation rate was 91% (30/33 suppliers), and in FY22, it was 85% (32/38 suppliers and subcontractors). In 2024, we gathered data from 20 suppliers where we currently estimate 50% of all embodied carbon in materials arises, to understand their impacts more accurately. We collected Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data for fuel use, electricity, and raw materials.*

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

#### **(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

## Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

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

*We require all our suppliers to comply with regulations and we are a trader within the scope of the UK Timber Regulations. Barratt meets its regulations as a trader by recording what timbers it purchased from who and when and periodically checks that this record keeping is accurate. We specify our timber policy and trade specifications that all timber supplied to us must be FSC or PEFC certified, regardless of country of origin.*

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

### (5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

## Water

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

Select from:

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

## Plastics

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Impact on plastic waste and pollution

### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

*23 Suppliers (including 4 merchants) have taken part and fully engaged, over 140 products or packaging have been analysed (either on supplier premises or via specifications and images provided). The scope of this project was to identify the products which are the highest packaging contributors for Barratt waste and to work with the associated suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce or remove packaging where possible.*

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

## (5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

23

[Fixed row]

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

### Climate change

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Regulatory compliance
- Business risk mitigation
- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*In 2019 we undertook an assessment of carbon emissions of all material Scope 3 categories including purchased goods and services. This has helped us to identify those suppliers and sub-contractors which contribute a high proportion of carbon emissions and are therefore more susceptible to risks from legislation or energy price increases. Over the last three years we have spent time working with suppliers and groundworkers to initially review how effective our reporting methodology was – comparing the widely used Environmentally Extended Input Output method, with data supplied directly by our partners, to this year drilling into the finer detail of their own carbon commitments; timings; strategic intent, delivery mechanisms and maturity. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty suppliers, covering approximately 50% of our emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for deliver and how these map against the commitments Barratt has*

made. By this we aim to understand where we will need to focus efforts to identify the critical material supply sectors where the business will have to make selection choices related to embodied carbon and timelines for supplier strategies to effectively match these against our stated aims for net zero by 2040.

## Forests

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- Business risk mitigation
- Material sourcing
- Regulatory compliance

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

We conduct an annual timber survey of certification, country of harvest, species and volumes from all tier 1 timber suppliers. For the first time in 2023 we also asked for the location of suppliers' tier 1 (our tier 2) suppliers.

## Water

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation

- Material sourcing

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*At the time of submission, work is currently underway with the Group's first value chain water footprint. This involves analysis of supplier EPDs and engagement with selected Tier 1 suppliers to further understand their risk exposure. These have been selected using an assessment of freshwater consumption risk against physical basin risk.*

### Plastics

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to plastics
- Business risk mitigation
- Material sourcing
- Product lifecycle

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*We are working to identify products and materials which are the highest packaging contributors for Barratt waste and to work with the associated suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce or remove packaging where possible. The greatest volume of savings in is paper (56%) followed by plastics (30%) and wood (14%). Key opportunities lie in the use of reusable packaging and supplying in bulk as well as the removal of packaging altogether. Collaborating with a specialist waste and packaging company, the Group engaged with 23 suppliers and reviewed the packaging associated with 146 products that we use. From this small sample, through options to redesign, substitute or remove packaging, potential savings of up to 415 tonnes of packaging associated waste were identified. We are now working closely with our supplier partners to understand which identified waste reduction options can be introduced and what savings we can expect to transpire.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

## Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*Within the Group's Framework agreement for the procurement of goods and related services, there is a section titled "Health, Safety and Environmental". Clauses include requirements for suppliers and their personnel to comply with all applicable laws relating to health, safety and the environment and shall at the request of Barratt, supply documentary evidence of such compliance. Our supplier contract requires any successful Tenderer to comply with Barratt's policies including without limitation the following policies as listed in SHE Code for Subcontractors: SHE Form 09 and Sustainable Procurement Policy. Within these, there is direct reference to managing subcontractor water use on site to avoid the release of pollutants, the safe disposal of hazardous waste to prevent run off into water bodies and outlining our Procurement Policy position that preference will be given to suppliers with materials that have low embodied carbon and minimise the use of water. Our supplier contract requires any successful Tenderer to comply with Barratt's policies including the Sustainable Procurement Policy, SHE Code for Subcontractors and Waste Management on site. Should the site of Group Procurement teams be made aware of any incident of non-compliance, the Group Procurement team work in partnership with the supplier to investigate the incident, understand root causes and remedial actions, and work with them to put in place suitable mitigations and steps to improve performance.*

## Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

### **(5.11.5.3) Comment**

*We require all our suppliers to comply with regulations and we are a trader within the scope of the UK Timber Regulations. Barratt meets its regulations as a trader by recording what timbers it purchased from who and when and periodically checks that this record keeping is accurate. We specify our timber policy and trade specifications that all timber supplied to us must be FSC or PEFC certified, regardless of country of origin. Our Timber Sourcing Policy also states that all timber must be legal, and compliant. We monitor compliance with our specification for FSC and PEFC timber through our annual timber surveys to suppliers and sub-contractors. For our 2023 timber survey we included additional questions to understand more about the extent to which our suppliers map their supply chain and engage with their suppliers to mitigate risks of deforestation. We have also included a question regarding the steps suppliers put in place to ensure compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code for the very small proportion of timber that is sourced from Brazil (*

## **Water**

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

### **(5.11.5.3) Comment**

*Within the Group's Framework agreement for the procurement of goods and related services, there is a section titled "Health, Safety and Environmental". Clauses include requirements for suppliers and their personnel to comply with all applicable laws relating to health, safety and the environment and shall at the request of Barratt, supply documentary evidence of such compliance. Our supplier contract requires any successful Tenderer to comply with Barratt's policies including without limitation the following policies as listed in SHE Code for Subcontractors: SHE Form 09 and Sustainable Procurement Policy. Within these, there is direct reference to managing subcontractor water use on site to avoid the release of pollutants, the safe disposal of hazardous waste to prevent run off into water bodies and outlining our Procurement Policy position that preference will be given to suppliers with materials that have low embodied carbon and minimise the use of water. Our supplier contract requires any successful Tenderer to comply with Barratt's policies including the Sustainable Procurement Policy, SHE Code for Subcontractors and Waste Management on site. Should the site of Group Procurement teams be made aware of any incident of non-compliance, the Group Procurement team work in*

partnership with the supplier to investigate the incident, understand root causes and remedial actions, and work with them to put in place suitable mitigations and steps to improve performance.

[Fixed row]

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

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements, Barratt Group Policies and procedures

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :Regular engagement with category managers

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

100%

### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

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

### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*No incidents of non-compliance found.*

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

Select from:

Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

- Certification
- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :Regular category manager engagement

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

*Select from:*

- 100%

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

*Select from:*

- 100%

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

*Select from:*

- 100%

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

*Select from:*

- 76-99%

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

*Select from:*

- Retain and engage

### (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*No incidents of non-compliance found.*

## Water

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Supplier self-assessment

Other, please specify :Regular category manager engagement

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

100%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

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

#### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*No incidents of non-compliance found.*

*[Add row]*

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

#### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

Adaptation to climate change

#### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

### Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

### Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Other information collection activity, please specify :understanding supplier behaviour

### Innovation and collaboration

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

## (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

## (5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

*We focused our engagement on suppliers covering the largest portion of our procurement spend, aiming to impact a significant part of our Scope 3 emissions through innovation and collaboration. In 2024, we gathered FY23 data from 20 materials suppliers to understand their carbon emissions more accurately. We collected Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data for fuel use, electricity, and raw materials. Suppliers disclosed carbon reduction strategies, received GHG Protocol guidance, and participated in one-on-one support sessions. From 2024 onwards, we aim to expand and standardise reporting requirements to get a more accurate Scope 3 footprint and incorporate supplier performance into our transition plan, ensuring progress in sectors critical to our targets. At our annual Supplier Conference in April 2024, sustainability was a central theme. We updated suppliers on progress and explained our Scope 3 emissions reduction pathway, emphasising their key role in our next*

collaboration phase. We seek their input on accurate greenhouse gas data collection, ensuring they have data available for their operations (Scope 1 and 2) and develop systems to collect emissions data for indirect activities (Scope 3). Quantitative threshold: Our success measure is a 75% participation rate from national materials suppliers across the UK, representing 75% of our supplier footprint. In 2021, the participation rate was 91% (30/33 suppliers), and in FY22, it was 85% (32/38 suppliers and subcontractors). Success is determined if we obtain supplier-specific data apportioned to Barratt for all suppliers, with industry data for upstream emissions. Each year, we aim for a more accurate Scope 3 footprint, focusing on targeted carbon reductions. Description of impact: Our impact should show actual carbon reductions over time due to initiatives in suppliers' operations and supply chains. This robust methodology allows Barratt to apportion emissions reductions to our spend profile and purchased products, our main success measure. We also held a workshop to discuss the Future Homes Standard to support our government consultation response, understand our supply chain's capabilities, and share best practices. This early identification of key supply-based issues ensures informed government decisions. We will increase the frequency of solutions workshops as we strive to achieve our carbon reduction and sustainability goals.

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

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Measuring and reducing scope 3 Improving data collection [moving from EEIO to quantity] Ensuring coverage, engaging top emitting suppliers

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

Select from:

Yes

### **Forests**

#### **(5.11.7.1) Commodity**

Select from:

Timber products

#### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Engagement (changing supplier behaviour)

#### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

### Capacity building

- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

### Information collection

- Other information collection activity, please specify :Annual timber survey

### Innovation and collaboration

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

## (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- Unknown

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

*Supply chain workshops and collaboration will be key for us in meeting our goals and targets. We would not be able to meet these, without understanding barriers and key issue areas for our suppliers and also encouraging a culture of knowledge sharing and innovation with our supply chain. We engage with the supply chain through conducting supplier workshops to encourage an open dialogue of knowledge sharing, best practice and to discuss innovative solutions to our key issues areas. We have focussed on suppliers who cover the biggest proportion of our procurement spend and can impact on a significant portion of our Scope 3 emissions. We highlighted at both our supplier conference on 31st March 2022, March 2023 and April 2024 that achieving our joint sustainability ambitions is a shared endeavour. We have been working with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to provide support for our key suppliers across carbon, waste and resource efficiency, modern slavery, governance, management and process and timber (where applicable). We have developed a sustainability matrix to assess our supply chain maturity in these areas. We released this to suppliers following the supplier conference in 2020. The assessment is in the form of a short questionnaire that allows us to set*

expectations for product categories in line with our sustainability framework priorities. Quantitative threshold: the target levels we set for each business was different depending on their category of supply and the level of importance of the issue to us. For example, timber suppliers will be required to meet higher levels in the "resources" category where sustainable sourcing is assessed. Following the completion of the assessment, if suppliers meet their target level, they will see a Barratt badge added into their corporate dashboard on the Supply Chain Sustainability School. Description of impact: Relevant learning pathways are prompted to provide support to the supplier in progressing to their expected level of maturity. Our measure of success is the level of engagement from suppliers, from responses through to follow-up actions. Engagement is tracked by the number of suppliers who have completed the assessment and how many suppliers are achieving their target maturity level. As of June 2024, 93% of our materials suppliers have completed the assessment, with 72% meeting the target levels we set.

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

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Performance against the bespoke Barratt supplier sustainability matrix

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

Select from:

- Yes

## **Water**

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Understanding value chain impact

### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

#### **Information collection**

- Other information collection activity, please specify :Water use, water discharge, detail on water strategy, EPD data

#### **Innovation and collaboration**

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

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

Unknown

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

*Water risks in our supply chain are in the process of being evaluated as part of the Group's water footprint assessment. Suppliers have been selected based on the assessment of freshwater consumption risk against physical basin risk. Furthermore, Barratt's supplier contract requires any successful Tenderer to comply with Barratt's policies including the Sustainable Procurement Policy, Safety, Health and Environmental Code for Subcontractors and Waste Management on site. Within these policies, there is a clear requirement relating to managing subcontractor water use on site to avoid the emission of pollutants, the safe disposal of hazardous waste to prevent run off into water bodies and outlining our Procurement Policy position that preference will be given to suppliers with materials that minimise the use of water. Description of impact: Through continued engagement with suppliers on our sustainability priorities, including compliance with our water policy, we are able to identify areas of innovation to help meet our priorities. For example, through projects such as our zero carbon prototype, the Zed House and eHome2 we have collaborated with suppliers to install water efficient appliances including showers, dishwashers, and leak detection. In the Zed House, highly efficient air-powered showers reduce water use by around half, while smart showers helps users change their behaviour via a timer function. Waste water heat recovery system uses the heat from waste shower water to reduce the energy required per shower use by around 55%. Furthermore, the smart water butt in the garden maximises the capture of rainwater for reuse, whilst at the same time preventing stormwater from overloading the drainage system. In the Energy House, we have worked with suppliers to use an innovative smartphone app, we can help to influence consumer behaviour by telling customers how much water is being used on showers, toilets, washing machines and dishwashers, and how much this costs. It uses this knowledge to reduce usage, and the energy used to heat the water, by c. 25%. Waterfall can understand the difference between genuine water use and where water is being either wasted or is leaking, it can also remotely cut-off the water supply to protect the home. Quantitative threshold: We worked with suppliers to achieve our ambition of 100% of new homes to be built to 105 litres per person per day from FY22, a 16% improvement against Building Regulations standards.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with Sustainable Procurement Policy, Safety, Health and Environmental Code for Subcontractors and Waste Management on site

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

Select from:

- Yes

### Plastics

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Circular economy

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

##### Innovation and collaboration

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

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

*We are working to identify products and materials which are the highest packaging contributors for Barratt waste and to work with the associated suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce or remove packaging where possible. Quantitative threshold: The greatest volume of savings in is paper (56%) followed by plastics (30%) and wood (14%). Key opportunities lie in the use of reusable packaging and supplying in bulk as well as the removal of packaging altogether. Collaborating with a specialist waste and packaging company, the Group engaged with 23 suppliers and reviewed the packaging associated with 146 products that we use. From this small sample, through options to redesign, substitute or remove packaging, potential savings of up to 415 tonnes of packaging associated waste were identified. We are now working closely with our supplier partners to understand which identified waste reduction options can be introduced and what savings we can expect to transpire. We use a collection service for recycling paint tubs which further eliminates plastic from the waste stream. In FY23, 6,979 paint tins across our sites were recycled. Description of impact: Several waste reduction initiatives were trialled in FY23 and FY24 seeking to reduce packaging waste through specific supplier arrangements, to minimise damage to building materials in transit, combined with site best practice around building materials storage on site. We have engaged with our brick suppliers to reduce plastic packaging, with initiatives leading to significant reductions in waste generated, with longer term strategies now being implemented by suppliers. We have also started working with a packaging analysis consultant, who is engaging with our supply chain to advise on potential alternatives that may reduce waste or improve recyclability. We no longer wrap timber I-beams in plastic during the summer months and have removed additional plastic and cardboard used by one of our kitchen suppliers. We have also been involved in a collaborative project with other housebuilders, to research packaging waste at its manufacturing and supply source. The project was conducted through the Supply Chain Sustainability School and supported by Zero Waste Scotland and Valpak. We are undergoing a packaging trial with Istock Brick, the UK's leading supplier of brick products to reduce the use of shrink-wrap, we now either completely remove it or use it only as a "top" cover to avoid bricks getting damaged by rain.*

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

Select from:

Yes

## **Climate change**

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Engagement (changing supplier behaviour)

### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

#### **Innovation and collaboration**

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

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

100%

#### (5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

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

*Supply chain workshops and collaboration will be key for us in meeting our goals and targets. We would not be able to meet these, without understanding barriers and key issue areas for our suppliers and also encouraging a culture of knowledge sharing and innovation with our supply chain. We engage with the supply chain through conducting supplier workshops to encourage an open dialogue of knowledge sharing, best practice and to discuss innovative solutions to our key issues areas. We have focussed on suppliers who cover the biggest proportion of our procurement spend and can impact on a significant portion of our Scope 3 emissions. We highlighted at both our supplier conference on 31st March 2022, March 2023 and April 2024 that achieving our joint sustainability ambitions is a shared endeavour. We have been working with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to provide support for our key suppliers across carbon, waste and resource efficiency, modern slavery, governance, management and process and timber (where applicable). We have developed a sustainability matrix to assess our supply chain maturity in these areas. We released this to suppliers following the supplier conference in 2020. The assessment is in the form of a short questionnaire that allows us to set expectations for product categories in line with our sustainability framework priorities. Quantitative threshold: the target levels we set for each business was different depending on their category of supply and the level of importance of the issue to us. For example, timber suppliers will be required to meet higher levels in the "resources" category where sustainable sourcing is assessed. Following the completion of the assessment, if suppliers meet their target level, they will see a Barratt badge added into their corporate dashboard on the Supply Chain Sustainability School. Relevant learning pathways are prompted to provide support to the supplier in progressing to their expected level of maturity. Our measure of success is the level of engagement from suppliers, from responses through to follow-up actions. Engagement is tracked by the number of suppliers who have completed the assessment and how many suppliers are achieving their target maturity level. Description of impact: As of June 2024, 93% of our materials suppliers have completed the assessment, with 72% meeting the target levels we set.*

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

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Performance against the bespoke Barratt supplier sustainability matrix

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

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

#### Climate change

##### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

##### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

###### Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Other education/information sharing, please specify :Gathering direct customer feedback

##### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

##### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

51-75%

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

*The carbon and energy efficiency of our homes and the sustainable credentials of our products are relevant to all our customers. Energy efficiency is particularly important as this impacts on the ongoing living costs of customers through lower utility bills. We provide this information to customers to encourage sales of our products, and to encourage wider consumer awareness about the environmental benefits that living in a newer home can provide, and a Barratt or David Wilson home specifically. Our branded customer-facing sales websites (David Wilson Homes and Barratt Homes/Barratt London) contain customer- focused information, including a 16/12/12 page guide respectively on issues including: - energy efficiency of design and efficiency of utilities and fittings. We understand that it's critical to ensure that customers understand the performance of their new energy efficient homes. All customers receive a home introduction when they move in and there is a standard checklist associated with this that sales employees must take customers through which includes a demonstration of heating and cooling in homes - this would include smart thermostats where applicable.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Success in this area is best measured by our customers' increased understanding of energy efficiency. We conduct sustainability surveys to identify customer priorities and necessary actions. Over the past 3 years (March 2024), we've engaged with over 27,000 people on sustainability, one measure of success, incl. 2,700 customers and 25,000 UK residents. Data from bi-annual surveys (Dec 2019 to Feb 2023) has influenced major strategic workstreams, like customer willingness to pay a premium for energy-efficient homes. Our most recent study in February 2023, involving over 2,000 participants, showed increased importance of energy efficiency, with three-quarters associating sustainable homes with cost-efficiency. We gathered post-occupancy feedback from customers at our gas-free site with air source heat pumps and a site using solar PVs. Additionally, we conducted a focus group at our zero-carbon home prototypes, Zed House and Energy House 2.0, to explore views on low-carbon homes. This helps tailor our messaging and inform future design decisions. We have developed a customer sustainability communications toolkit for our sales and marketing teams, emphasising energy efficiency and cost savings our homes. For example, upgrading an old property to new build standards costs around 70,000 (HBF, Feb 2023), and new homes can be up to 63% cheaper to run, saving more than 2,200 per year on energy bills (HBF, Jan 2024). Our sustainability pages receive around 50,000 views annually.*

## Forests

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

## Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

*Shareholders own the Company. It is therefore imperative that we listen to feedback and operate the business in a way that delivers long-term value growth and sustainable returns. The Company's reputation could be damaged and it could be prevented from attracting new investments without the full understanding and support of its shareholders. We undertake investor engagement on sustainability to understand what social, environmental and economic issues matter most to investors and are likely to impact upon future decisions. This process helps us to understand if our response to these issues is appropriate and shape how we can best work with the business and other stakeholders to achieve our shared objectives. Engagement has included one to one meetings, round tables, conferences, and physical tours of our developments. We continue to engage actively specifically on our sustainability strategy. The Group Investor Relations Director and the Group Sustainability Director attend various ESG conferences and meetings and responded to incoming queries from analysts to provide insight into the Group's activities. Key areas of shareholder focus included the Future Homes Standard and the changes this will require in the homes we build; our value chain carbon footprint and our response to the impacts of climate change; our approach to expanding our use of timber frame construction and modern methods of construction and climate related risks including water and our net zero transition plan. During the year two visits were arranged to see the Group's future home development activities at the University of Salford. These visits involved presentations and tours of the Zed House and eHome2 by members of the Group Design & Technical team and were attended by more than 60 analysts, investors and advisers. The Technical and Innovation Director presented alongside the Group Investor Relations Director at a question-and-answer session on The Future Homes Standard at an Investor conference which included updating investors on the first research results from the eHome2 project in Salford. Furthermore, The Group Investor Relations Director attends Risks and Opportunities workshops to produce produced a climate risk register and qualitatively assessed which of the risks and opportunities identified were most material to the Group.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*We aim to provide a sustainable financial return for our shareholders, ensuring they have access to the information required to factor sustainability into investment decisions. Led by the Group Investor Relations Director, we have continued with investor engagement on ESG issues. Engagement has continued with existing, as well as potential, shareholders in the period, and has involved the Group Investor Relations Director, the Group Sustainability Director, the Chief Financial Officer and members of the Group Design and Technical team. The visits to the Zed House and eHome2 projects allowed investors and analysts to see the prototypes and the new technologies being tested as well as ask questions of the Group Design & Technical team. The Group enhanced its regular investor presentation materials to include additional details around our sustainability actions and targets and the various issues on which shareholders and wider stakeholders wished to increase their*

understanding. By completing the most material benchmarks and indices throughout the year, we allow our shareholders to track our progress consistently, and to assess our performance in accordance with global and national standards. In FY23, we were ranked 1st out of 232 in the global construction industry for ISS, listed as Included in top-rated ESG Companies List by Sustainalytics and was confirmed as the leading national sustainable housebuilder by NextGeneration.

## Water

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

Shareholders own the Company. It is therefore imperative that we listen to feedback and operate the business in a way that delivers long-term value growth and sustainable returns. The Company's reputation could be damaged and it could be prevented from attracting new investments without the full understanding and support of its shareholders. We undertake investor engagement on sustainability to understand what social, environmental and economic issues matter most to investors and are likely to impact upon future decisions. This process helps us to understand if our response to these issues is appropriate and shape how we can best work with the business and other stakeholders to achieve our shared objectives. Engagement has included one to one meetings, round tables, conferences, and physical tours of our developments. We continue to engage actively specifically on our sustainability strategy. The Group Investor Relations Director and the Group Sustainability Director attend various ESG conferences and meetings and responded to incoming queries from analysts to provide insight into the Group's activities. Key areas of shareholder focus included the Future Homes Standard and the changes this will require in the homes we build; our value chain carbon footprint and our response to the impacts of climate change; our approach to expanding our use of timber frame construction and modern methods of construction and climate related risks including water and our net zero transition plan. During the year two visits were arranged to see the Group's future home development activities at the University

of Salford. These visits involved presentations and tours of the Zed House and eHome2 by members of the Group Design & Technical team and were attended by more than 60 analysts, investors and advisers. The Technical and Innovation Director presented alongside the Group Investor Relations Director at a question-and-answer session on The Future Homes Standard at an Investor conference which included updating investors on the first research results from the eHome2 project in Salford. Furthermore, The Group Investor Relations Director attends Risks and Opportunities workshops to produce produced a climate risk register and qualitatively assessed which of the risks and opportunities identified were most material to the Group. Furthermore, The Group Investor Relations Director attends Risks and Opportunities workshops to produce produced a climate risk register.

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### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

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

*Shareholders own the Company. It is therefore imperative that we listen to feedback and operate the business in a way that delivers long-term value growth and sustainable returns. The Company's reputation could be damaged and it could be prevented from attracting new investments without the full understanding and support of its shareholders. We undertake investor engagement on sustainability to understand what social, environmental and economic issues matter most to investors and are likely to impact upon future decisions. This process helps us to understand if our response to these issues is appropriate and shape how we can best work with the business and other stakeholders to achieve our shared objectives. Engagement has included one to one meetings, round tables, conferences, and physical tours of our developments. We continue to engage actively specifically on our sustainability strategy. The Group Investor Relations Director and the Group Sustainability Director attend various ESG conferences and meetings and responded to incoming queries from analysts to provide insight into the Group's activities. Key areas of shareholder focus included the Future Homes Standard and the changes this will require in the homes we build; our value chain carbon footprint and our response to the impacts of climate change; our approach to expanding our use of timber frame construction and modern methods of construction and climate related risks including water and our net zero transition plan. During the year two visits were arranged to see the Group's future home development activities at the University of Salford. These visits involved presentations and tours of the Zed House and eHome2 by members of the Group Design & Technical team and were attended by more than 60 analysts, investors and advisers. The Technical and Innovation Director presented alongside the Group Investor Relations Director at a question-and-answer session on The Future Homes Standard at an Investor conference which included updating investors on the first research results from the eHome2 project in Salford.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*We aim to provide a sustainable financial return for our shareholders, ensuring they have access to the information required to factor sustainability into investment decisions. Led by the Group Investor Relations Director, we have continued with investor engagement on ESG issues. Engagement has continued with existing, as well as potential, shareholders in the period, and has involved the Group Investor Relations Director, the Group Sustainability Director, the Chief Financial Officer and members of the Group Design and Technical team. The visits to the Zed House and eHome2 projects allowed investors and analysts to see the prototypes and the new technologies being tested as well as ask questions of the Group Design & Technical team. The Group enhanced its regular investor presentation materials to include additional details around our sustainability actions and targets and the various issues on which shareholders and wider stakeholders wished to increase their understanding. By completing the most material benchmarks and indices throughout the year, we allow our shareholders to track our progress consistently, and to assess our performance in accordance with global and national standards. In FY23, we were ranked 1st out of 232 in the global construction industry for ISS, listed as Included in top-rated ESG Companies List by Sustainalytics and was confirmed as the leading national sustainable housebuilder by NextGeneration.*

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Landowners/ procurement bodies

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

*We build homes in locations where our customers want to live, with good access to open space and amenities, transport connections, schools and workplaces. Our specialised divisional land teams, including the Gladman team, possess extensive local knowledge and strong relationships with landowners. This, combined with detailed research into local market conditions, means we can secure land in locations of strong customer demand. Our specialised divisional land teams, as well as the Gladman team, possess extensive local knowledge and strong relationships with landowners which are vital to ensure we remain the developer of choice. To support further engagement and ensure our sustainability credentials are recognised when we bid for land, we have developed a sustainability toolkit for use by our land and planning teams. This includes detailed information on our approach to the Future Homes Standard, zero carbon homes, biodiversity and socio-economic outcomes.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*We engage with landowners regularly via our Land and Planning (L&P) and dedicated public land functions. We are committed to delivering high quality, sustainable, energy efficient homes in the right locations that satisfy the needs of customers and communities. We have seen increased direct engagement with landowners on sustainability, with specific requests for further information on our sustainability strategy and performance. The Group Sustainability Director and other issue owners*

continue to engage with national and regional landowners to spotlight on sustainability. Our public land team, Barratt Partnerships, liaise directly with Homes England and other procurement bodies directly on our sustainability credentials and strategy. Mitigating flood risk is vital for us to build sustainable places to live. Our highly specialised divisional and public land teams have extensive local knowledge and ensure flood risk is rigorously assessed in partnership with landowners for all developments. To ensure we communicate consistently and clearly when we bid for land, we have developed a sustainability toolkit to provide robust narrative for use by our L&P team. We have produced specific landowner publications highlighting our climate and broader sustainability credentials. A dedicated landowner section of our website shows development statistics, e.g. use of sustainable urban drainage systems and the number of trees and shrubs planted and retained.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Senior Leadership

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- Other education/information sharing, please specify :Senior leadership training

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

We understand that to address environmental challenges, it is essential that we incorporate environmental issues into our governance procedures. This signals the level of commitment within Barratt to addressing environmental issues, as well as the degree of strategic significance attached. We also understand that transitioning a business for success in a sustainable future requires environmental competency within its decision-making bodies. This capability at board-level and leadership level, and a commitment to maintaining high levels of competency is a key priority within Barratt.

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Since FY21, we have presented to our Sustainability Committee on our strategy and our performance against it, and informed the Committee of a number of areas of relevance and pertinence in order to support their decision making. These our sustainability strategy focus areas going forward, regulatory requirements, net zero transition plan, an introduction to carbon pricing, sustainability customer insight, sustainable procurement biodiversity offsetting. We regularly host dedicated sustainability events for our senior leadership team to ensure they understand the priorities of the business and can implement the sustainability framework successfully. The senior leadership conference in March 2024 and Group Leadership conference in May 2023 received a sustainability update. Additionally we provide sustainability updates to Regional Managing Directors and Managing Directors on a regional basis.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Colleagues

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

Other education/information sharing, please specify :Colleague engagement

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

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

We recognise each of our c7000 employees can reduce carbon emissions within the remit of their role. Content on our employee intranet 'Our Place' is updated daily and we have published 35 articles about climate-related matters in FY24, which have collectively been viewed approximately 12,686 times. We release an employee

magazine twice a year which integrates sustainability themes throughout. We continue to engage with the Workforce Forum specifically on sustainability issues, gathering feedback and updating on progress on sustainability focus areas. We aim to engage colleagues on current climate related matters and in 2023, consulted 2,462 stakeholders, including 576 employees as part of a materiality survey to re-examine priority issues and perceptions of Barratt's sustainability strategy. The outputs of the survey will inform the strategic direction and operational priorities going forward.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In the employee engagement survey, 84.7% of employees agreed that the company does a good job of managing its reputation, and 79.1% agreed that the company is responding appropriately to address the impact of our business activities on the environment. An example of this, is the transition from our company car fleet from diesel to lower carbon alternatives. At FY 23 year end 45% of the car fleet was electric and 21% was plug in hybrid, diesel and petrol accounts for 34%. The Group are making available more 'green choices' as part of employee awards including 'MyGreenCar' scheme, which enables colleagues to purchase a new Ultra Low Emission Vehicle electric vehicle with corporate discount and tax savings.

### Water

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Water companies

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change
- Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

Water management is key to successful development and the management of too much or too little water increase in priority as climate change accelerates. Water shortages are a potential risk of climate change and we recognise that water companies and developers need to work collaboratively. Through our Group Head of Infrastructure and Utilities, we are working with a utility company to trial customer automatic meter readings and auto leak detection. We have carried out post-occupancy research with a Utilities provider to analyse actual vs as-designed water use in our homes and we are in conversations around water reuse systems.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Barratt's Group Head of Infrastructure and Utilities is chair of the Water Matters Group with the Home Builders Federation (HBF). Members collaborate on water related issues that have a significant bearing on the deliverability on our housing schemes. Its objective is to seek deliverable and pragmatic solutions to infrastructure delivery whilst maintaining delicate environmental balance that is key to placemaking and wider national housing delivery agenda.

## Water

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Other education/information sharing, please specify :Customer insights and data gathering

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

*The carbon and energy efficiency of our homes and the sustainable credentials of our products are relevant to all our customers. As a sustainable developer we also must acknowledge that we have a role to play in mitigating future risks of water scarcity. Water efficiency is particularly important as this impacts on the ongoing living costs of customers. We provide this information to customers to encourage sales of our products, and to encourage wider consumer awareness about the environmental benefits that living in a newer home can provide, and a Barratt or David Wilson home specifically. Our branded customer-facing sales websites (David Wilson Homes and Barratt Homes/Barratt London) contain customer- focused information, including a 16/12/12 page guide respectively on issues including: - energy efficiency of design and water efficiency of utilities and fittings. We understand that it's critical to ensure that customers understand the performance of their new energy efficient homes. All customers receive a home introduction when they move in and there is a standard checklist associated with this that sales employees must take customers through which includes a demonstration of all utilities and fittings.*

#### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*Success in this area is best measured by our customers' increased understanding of water efficiency. We conduct sustainability surveys to identify customer priorities and necessary actions. Over the past three years (March 2024), we've engaged with over 27,000 people on sustainability, including 2,700 customers and 25,000 UK residents. Data from bi-annual surveys (Dec 2019 to Feb 2023) has influenced major strategic workstreams, like customer willingness to pay a premium for energy and water efficient homes. Our most recent study in February 2023, involving over 2,000 participants, showed increased importance of energy efficiency, with three-quarters associating sustainable homes with cost-efficiency. Our homes are designed to enable our customers to live water- efficient lifestyles, our homes are 105 litres per person per day (a 16% improvement over legal requirements) and were designed with customer impact in mind as we ensure any innovations to reduce water use in the home wouldn't be to the detriment of the customer experience. There is evidence from customers that there is increased desire for environmentally friendly homes. Barratt conducted studies in June 2021, & March 2023 of 2,000 in market which found customers are willing to pay more for homes that are good for the environment and cheaper to run and c.30% see water efficient technology impacting on running costs. Our sustainability pages receive around 50,000 views annually.*

*[Add row]*

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

### Climate change

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*For financial accounting purposes the Group reports its share of profits from joint ventures under an equity approach. However, given Barratt operates as principal contractor on its sites, to best represent the emissions that are a consequence of the Group direct operations, the Group reports under operational control for emissions purposes.*

### Forests

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*For financial accounting purposes the Group reports its share of profits from joint ventures under an equity approach. However, given Barratt operates as principal contractor on its sites, to best represent the emissions that are a consequence of the Group direct operations, the Group reports under operational control for forests purposes.*

### Water

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*For financial accounting purposes the Group reports its share of profits from joint ventures under an equity approach. However, given Barratt operates as principal contractor on its sites, to best represent the emissions that are a consequence of the Group direct operations, the Group reports under operational control for water purposes.*

### Plastics

## (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*For financial accounting purposes the Group reports its share of profits from joint ventures under an equity approach. However, given Barratt operates as principal contractor on its sites, to best represent the emissions that are a consequence of the Group direct operations, the Group reports under operational control for plastics purposes.*

### Biodiversity

## (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*For financial accounting purposes the Group reports its share of profits from joint ventures under an equity approach. However, given Barratt operates as principal contractor on its sites, to best represent the emissions that are a consequence of the Group direct operations, the Group reports under operational control for biodiversity purposes.*

[Fixed row]

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

##### (7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

##### (7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

*The estimation of scope 3 emissions from our supply chain applies industry-specific Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) factors against supplier spend. These factors are updated annually based on macroeconomic indicators. During the year, The World Bank issued retrospective updates to these macroeconomic indicators affecting 2022, 2021 and 2020. As such, the EEIO factors for these years were updated. This did not affect the base year of 2018.*  
[Fixed row]

### **(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?**

#### **(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation**

Select from:

No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

#### **(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold**

*Whilst the Group's methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, guidance regarding the implementation of the Protocol continues to evolve in order to promote consistent and comparable reporting across all entities. The Group may therefore refine its approach in future periods. In instances where retrospective applications of such refinements exceed the materiality thresholds defined below, the Group will update relevant comparative period information where available to reflect best practice. This includes periods used as the baseline for emissions reduction targets. Barratt define this threshold both quantitatively and qualitatively. For both scope 1 and 2 and scope 3, the Group considers any variances that would significantly alter stakeholders' interpretations of information presented (i.e. if that variance could be reasonably expected to influence decisions that would be made on the basis of the information presented) to be considered qualitatively material. Though a quantitative threshold is not defined for scope 1 and 2 in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Barratt considers 2% of total scope 1 and 2 in the reporting period to be quantitatively material. In line with the WRI/WBSCD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, Barratt defines the scope 3 quantitative materiality threshold at 10% of total scope 3 in the reporting period. These materiality thresholds are subject to annual review. The Group's Science Based Targets are also subject to quinquennial (every 5-years) review, which will include a review of baseline scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. The Group considers its baseline to assess performance against as FY18, being the period 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018. There were no mergers or divestments during the year*

#### **(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation**

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

### **(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based**

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

### **(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based**

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

### **(7.3.3) Comment**

*All Barratt operated offices where we directly appoint the energy provider have been agreed under one supplier contract with their current energy mix and a weighted emission factor applied. For electricity purchased for our site and sales operations the relevant emissions factors were obtained from energy suppliers based on their energy source mix, and applied to the relative split of energy procured from each supplier*

*[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

Yes

**(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.**

**Row 1**

**(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions**

*Scope 3 categories*

**(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)**

*Select all that apply*

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Other (upstream)
- Scope 3: Other (downstream)
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

**(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions are not relevant

**(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents**

0

**(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

*Emissions are not relevant*

**(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents**

*Upstream leased assets: The Group's upstream leased assets include company vehicles, plant & machinery and leased show homes. However, all of the associated emissions are already accounted for within our scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that we have operational control over these assets. There are few other upstream leased assets, so any emissions not already included within scope 1 or 2 are immaterial. Investments: All Barratt subsidiaries and joint operations are included within its scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that Barratt is the principal contractor on site, so is deemed to have operational control. On the Group's consolidated balance sheet there are no other investments not already accounted for within scope 1 and 2, so there are nil emissions associated with this category. Franchises: Barratt does not have any franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it. Downstream transportation and distribution: Our homes are built in situ and not moved after construction, therefore this category is deemed not material Processing of sold products: The Group's operations do not currently include any processing of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it. Downstream leased assets: Barratt has very few downstreamed leased assets. The emissions from the majority of these items, such as leased land for site compounds, is already accounted for under scope 1 and 2, in line with our operational boundary. However, while Barratt does sublease a handful of commercial properties prior to completion, total commercial revenue makes up less than 2% of the Group's total revenue, and of this, lease income makes up only a very small proportion, so this is deemed immaterial. Other upstream: After analysis through our Group Finance department, this category was deemed not material Other downstream: After analysis through our Group Finance department, this category was deemed not material*  
[Add row]

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

### **Scope 1**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

27577

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Scope 1 comprises direct emissions from sources controlled by the Group, including all joint ventures. These include use of diesel, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and biomass on construction sites; as well as natural gas, biomass fuel and refrigerant losses in our offices and other administrative activities. Scope 1 also includes mileage from the Group's owned and leased van and car fleet. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

## Scope 2 (location-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6716

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions associated with the consumption of energy from purchased electricity and district heat & steam on construction sites (including all joint ventures), in offices and in other administrative activities. Electricity from the Group's owned and leased electric and hybrid vehicles is also included in scope 2. The Group does not have any emissions attributable to its own generation of electricity, heat or steam that is sold/transferred to another organisation. For location-based electricity, all electricity consumption by the Group occurring in the UK is multiplied by the UK average grid electricity emission factor for the reporting year to calculate the emissions. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

## Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

5080

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions*

are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions associated with the consumption of energy from purchased electricity and district heat & steam on construction sites (including all joint ventures), in offices and in other administrative activities. Electricity from the Group's owned and leased electric and hybrid vehicles is also included in scope 2. The Group does not have any emissions attributable to its own generation of electricity, heat or steam that is sold/transferred to another organisation. If the Group purchases an electricity tariff that is 100% renewable, all electricity purchased within the REGO reporting period must be backed by REGOs, and is then accounted for as nil scope 2 market-based emissions. A hierarchy approach is used to determine which emissions factor is used for non-renewable electricity under the market-based method: 1. Where the Group is aware of the supplier tariff purchased, and the tariff emission factor is available, this is used. Where the supplier is known, but the tariff emission factor cannot be identified, an average factor of the supplier's tariffs can be used, but only where this tariff excludes renewable products (the supplier residual mix). 2. Where a supplier residual mix emission factor cannot be obtained, the UK residual grid mix emission factor (which is the UK mix minus the renewables) will be used. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>

## Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2421559

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired. Estimated through a spend-based method whereby cost turnover with suppliers and subcontractors is categorised based on industry and applied against industry-specific Environmental Extended Input-Output (EEIO) factors, arising from the OPEN IO database. These factors are adjusted annually based on movements in various macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and gross domestic product (GDP). The spend-based methodology does not take into consideration supplier-specific emissions, or steps taking by individual suppliers and sub-contractors to consciously reduce their carbon emissions. The spend-based factors are also susceptible to the impacts of inflation and exchange rates (the factors are denominated by US dollars). We are investigating moving towards a quantity-based methodology in the future to improve the accuracy of these emissions, more reflective of the materials we procure. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6734

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired and not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2. DEFRA/ BEIS scope 3 emission factors for transmission & distribution (T&D) of electricity and well-to-tank (WTT) are then applied to quantities of electricity and fuel consumption as well as business travel in company vehicles to calculate the associated scope 3 emissions. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

## Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

69942

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Transportation and distribution of products from tier 1 suppliers to our operations. Estimated through a spend-based method whereby cost turnover with suppliers and subcontractors is categorised based on industry and applied against industry-specific Environmental Extended Input-Output (EEIO) factors, arising from the OPEN IO database. These factors are adjusted annually based on movements in various macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and gross domestic product (GDP). A set proportion of total supplier and subcontractor spend, agreed with third-party advisers, is assumed to be attributable to category 4, to which the relevant EEIO factor is applied. The remaining spend is included within category 1. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

## **Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2094

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations. Calculated on the basis of average emissions for disposal by tonnage broken down by waste categories and disposal routes supplied by the Group's waste contractors, sub-contractors and divisions. Office waste is excluded on the basis*

of materiality. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6215

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Transportation of employees for business-related activities. Business travel mileage by the Group's employees in private vehicles and public transport is extracted from the Group's online expenses system, based on expense claim approval date. These expenses are then converted into scope 3 emissions by applying the DEFRA/BEIS business travel emission factors relevant to the vehicle's fuel type and engine size. Only journeys for which an expense claim has been made and approved will be included. Where an employee chooses not to expense business travel, the journey will not be included in the total. Sub-contractor business travel to and from our sites is included within the category 4 data, and therefore excluded from category 6. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16704

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Employee commuting: Obtained via a self-selecting survey sample of employee commuting habits across all of our housebuilding and non-housebuilding divisions. This data was then extrapolated based on proportion of employees who are office based, site based (construction) and site based (sales). Employee working from home: Estimated additional emissions arising from heating, lighting and computing equipment based on information on hybrid working included in the above survey. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

### **Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Not relevant*

### **Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

Not relevant

## Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

## Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1273346

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. End use of goods and services sold in the reporting year. 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 Elmhurst software, approved for SAP calculations by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) on behalf of the UK government. Dwelling emissions rate (DER) based on SAP designed performance (kgCO2e per m2 per year) is extracted for properties with SAP certificates lodged in the reporting year. This is then cross referenced against the Group's sales system to extract floor area, date of legal completion and property type (i.e. private, social or apartment) per plot. From this, an average DER for each property type is calculated, filtering the data to only include plots which have both legally completed and had a certificate lodged within the financial year. To estimate the total emissions associated with properties not included on the SAP report, for each property type, emissions are grossed up pro-rata based on total floor area completed of*

that property type in the year across the Group. The equivalent energy use is split by gas and electricity based on the typical energy use of a UK home and applied over the 60-year design life, with the electricity component taking into account the estimated UK energy fuel mix based on BEIS' 2019 energy and emissions projections. Legally completed plots 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 Developments PLC or a joint venture under the operational control of Barratt Developments PLC or one of its subsidiaries. Emissions from commercial properties are excluded on the basis of materiality. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59096

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Waste disposal and treatment of products sold in the reporting year at the end of their life. An industry average for home end of life emissions was multiplied by the number of homes completed in the reporting year. End of life emissions from an average home were determined by third party experts using data from construction clients. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk//media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.

## Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Not relevant*

### **Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

*06/30/2018*

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*0*

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Not relevant*

### **Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

*06/30/2018*

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*0*

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Not relevant*

### **Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

*06/30/2018*

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Not relevant*

### Scope 3: Other (downstream)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Not relevant*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Reporting year

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

23580

### (7.6.3) Methodological details

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions*

are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Scope 1 comprises direct emissions from sources controlled by the Group, including all joint ventures. These include use of diesel, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and biomass on construction sites; as well as natural gas, biomass fuel and refrigerant losses in our offices and other administrative activities. Scope 1 also includes mileage from the Group's owned and leased van and car fleet. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>  
[Fixed row]

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

### **Reporting year**

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

5515

#### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)**

1329

#### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*This methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol, and compliant with the GHG emissions and energy consumption reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, and with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations (SECR) 2019. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in line with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)', March 2019 and the Group has used the GHG emission factors outlined in the 2022 version of the DEFRA/BEIS 'UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting'. Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions associated with the consumption of energy from purchased electricity and district heat & steam on construction sites (including all joint ventures), in offices and in other administrative activities. Electricity from the Group's owned and leased electric and hybrid vehicles is also included in scope 2. The Group does not have any emissions attributable to its own generation of electricity, heat or steam that is sold/transferred to another organisation. For location-based electricity, all electricity consumption by the Group occurring in the UK is multiplied by the UK average grid electricity emission factor for the reporting year to calculate the emissions. If the Group purchases an electricity tariff that is 100% renewable, all electricity purchased within the REGO reporting period must be backed by REGOs, and is then accounted for as nil scope 2 market-based emissions. A hierarchy approach is used to determine which emissions factor is used for non-renewable electricity under the market-based method: 1. Where the Group is aware of the supplier tariff purchased, and the tariff emission factor is available, this is used. Where the supplier is known, but the tariff emission factor cannot be identified, an average factor of the supplier's tariffs can be used, but only where this tariff excludes renewable products (the supplier residual mix). 2. Where a supplier residual mix emission factor cannot be obtained, the UK residual grid mix emission factor (which is the UK mix minus the renewables) will be used. For more information on our methodology please refer to our carbon methodology statement on our website: <https://www.barrattdevelopments.co.uk/media/Files/B/Barratt-Developments/sustainability/fy23-carbon-methodology.pdf>.*

[Fixed row]

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

### **Purchased goods and services**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2332213

#### **(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology**

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*Estimated through a spend-based method whereby cost turnover with suppliers and subcontractors is categorised based on industry and applied against industry-specific Environmental Extended Input-Output (EEIO) factors, arising from the OPEN IO database.*

### **Capital goods**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

6080

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Estimated through a spend-based method whereby cost turnover with suppliers and subcontractors is categorised based on industry and applied against industry-specific Environmental Extended Input-Output (EEIO) factors, arising from the OPEN IO database.*

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

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

6234

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

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

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*All underlying usages is obtained from invoices from suppliers and or meter readings. Where receipt of invoices is delayed and no meter readings are available, estimations on usages may take place. Category 3 emissions (i.e. emissions arising from fuel and energy related activities) were calculated by multiplying relevant utility/activity usages by the corresponding transmission & distribution and well-to-tank emission factors per the DEFRA BEIS emissions tables. 64% of Category 3 emissions stem from gas oil WTT (0.63253 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/litre) and 12% from natural gas WTT (0.03135 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh).*

### Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

169332

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*All upstream distribution emissions are currently calculated using a spend-based approach. However, we have used this data to identify the highest emitting suppliers/subcontractors and we are in the process of engaging with these to provide some quantity-based data that will allow us to move towards a hybrid method in the future. In FY223 we improved our data visibility and engaged with 2038 suppliers and subcontractors to improve our understanding of their carbon data. Upstream*

transportation and distribution emissions were calculated using a spend-based method. We applied activity-specific upstream distribution EEIO emission factors against annual spends with each supplier and subcontractor to estimate upstream emissions.

## Waste generated in operations

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2527

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

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

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*A full disposal route breakdown was available from suppliers for approximately 90% in FY23. However, all data originates from suppliers. We generated c.67,000 tonnes of waste in FY23. 96% of this was diverted from landfill through re-use (c.68 tonnes), recycling (c.39,700 tonnes) or combustion (c.22,400 tonnes). Emissions from waste generated in operations were calculated by multiplying the tonnage of each waste stream by its respective BEIS/DEFRA emissions factor. Given we diverted 96% of waste from landfill, the largest source of emissions was from the residual 4% waste that went to landfill (2,776 tonnes), which we applied an emission factor of 467.0 kgCO2e/tonne, which resulted in emissions of c.1,241 tCO2e. Data was available from the Group's principal waste contractors only, the size of the waste streams collected by other waste contractors was estimated.*

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

4016

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This is collected via mileage claims without third party involvement. Primary data on employee business travel mileage (excluding mileage in company vehicles which is included in scope 1) and corresponding vehicle information (small/medium/large and petrol/diesel/hybrid/electric) or mode of transport is collected through our expenses system. The mileage is then multiplied by the corresponding BEIS/DEFRA emission factor to determine scope 3 business travel emissions. 96% of business travel mileage (excluding company vehicles included within scope 1) is by car, which accounted for 3,372 tonnes of CO2e in FY22.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

13629

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

Data was collected through an internal survey with no data provided by third parties. The Group conducted a questionnaire to determine the commuting habits of their workforce. This questionnaire was aligned with BEIS emissions factors and activity data collected from this questionnaire and was multiplied by BEIS emission factors in order to determine emissions. The sample size of this questionnaire was 1,539 employees, the commuting habits of the sample were determined to be representative of the organisation. A linear interpolation was used to determine total employee commuting emission. This category also include emissions arising as a result of employees working from home. This methodology is based on the EcoAct 2020 Homeworking Emissions White Paper. This takes into account typical energy consumption from Barratt computer equipment and average gas consumption in the UK. These figures are then multiplied by BEIS emission factors (UK Grid Electricity: 0.19 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh; and UK Natural Gas: 0.18 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh) and the number of employees working from home and associated working hours. 13.9% of total employee commuting emissions are associated with working from home.

### Upstream leased assets

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :included within scope 1 or scope 2

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The Group's upstream leased assets include company vehicles, plant & machinery and leased show homes. However, all of the associated emissions are already accounted for within our scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that we have operational control over these assets. There are few other upstream leased assets, so any emissions not already included within scope 1 or 2 are immaterial.*

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Our homes are built in situ and not moved after construction; therefore this category is deemed not material

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The homes constructed by the Group are built in situ and not moved after construction, therefore this category is not applicable, so there are nil associated emissions.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Our operations do not currently include any processing of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The Group's operations do not currently include any processing of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it.*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1217738

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :multiplying the DER (dwelling emissions rate) of that home by its floor area

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

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Dwelling emissions rate (DER) based on SAP designed performance (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per m<sup>2</sup> per year) is extracted for properties with SAP certificates lodged in the reporting year. This is then cross referenced against the Group's sales system to extract floor area, date of legal completion and property type (private/social/apartment) per plot. For properties that completed during the reporting year, floor area is multiplied against DER to give estimated annual emissions. The equivalent energy use is split by gas and electricity based on the typical energy use of a UK home and applied over the 60-year design life, with the electricity component taking into account the estimated UK energy fuel mix based on BEIS' 2019 energy and emissions projections. To estimate the emissions associated with properties not included on the SAP report (c.10% of total floor area), for each property type, emissions are grossed up pro-rata based on total floor area completed of that property type in the year across the Group. Emissions from commercial properties are excluded on the basis of materiality. The average dwelling emission rate for this year was 15.89 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per m<sup>2</sup> per year. The DER report used as the basis for the use of sold products calculation is provided by a third party consultant, however they just consolidate data provided to them directly by our own divisions and provide this to us in a consolidated report for the Group, so ultimately, the underlying data is primary data.*

### End of life treatment of sold products

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

27560

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The bill of materials used is developed internally, so there is no third party involvement required. We used the bill of materials for an average Barratt home and multiplied each material amount by the respective waste disposal emission factor. The sum of each material's footprint was then multiplied by the number of homes sold, as reported in our Annual Report and Accounts.*

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :% of total revenue

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Barratt has very few downstreamed leased assets. The emissions from the majority of these items, such as leased land for site compounds, is already accounted for under scope 1 and 2, in line with our operational boundary. However, while Barratt does sublease a handful of commercial properties prior to completion, total commercial revenue makes up less than 2% of the Group's total revenue, and of this, lease income makes up only a very small proportion, so this is deemed immaterial.*

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Barratt does not have any franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it.

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Barratt does not have any franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable so there are nil emissions associated with it.*

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :not applicable

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

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*All Barratt subsidiaries and joint operations are included within its scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that Barratt is the principal contractor on site, so is deemed to have operational control. On the Group's consolidated balance sheet there are no other investments not already accounted for within scope 1 and 2, so there are nil emissions associated with this category.*

#### Other (upstream)

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not applicable

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

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*After analysis through our Group Finance department, this category was deemed not material.*

## Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

0

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not applicable

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*After analysis through our Group Finance department, this category was deemed not material.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Row 1

### (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

#### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*assurance-statement-for-barratt-developments-2023.pdf*

#### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

#### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

ISAE3000

#### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

*[Add row]*

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

#### **Row 1**

#### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

*Select from:*

Scope 2 location-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

Annual process

#### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

#### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

#### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*assurance-statement-for-barratt-developments-2023.pdf*

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

#### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

#### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

### Row 2

#### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*assurance-statement-for-barratt-developments-2023.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Use of sold products

### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*assurance-statement-for-barratt-developments-2023.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Increased

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

#### Change in renewable energy consumption

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

574

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

22,881 MWh of electricity matched by REGO certificates was purchased in FY23. This represented 87% of all electricity purchased in FY23, compared to 76% in FY22. If the same proportion of renewable electricity from FY22 (i.e. 76%) was applied to the electricity consumption in FY23, then this would have generated an

additional 574 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Our total scope 12 market-based emissions in FY22 were 25,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, so this is equivalent of a 2% decrease in overall emissions [574 / 25,074 2%].

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

57

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY23 16% (FY22: 3%) of site diesel was substituted with c.1 million litres of HVO, eliminating 2,791 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (FY22: 415 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), with the net decrease being 2,376 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Improved telehandler efficiency also contributed towards further 391 tCO<sub>2</sub>e savings. However, these gains were offset by an increase in underlying fuel consumption, which resulted in 2,317 tCO<sub>2</sub>e additional fuel emissions. The effect of these impacts is a net decrease of 450 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. While 87% of our electricity consumption was on renewable tariffs, the remaining 13% benefited from grid decarbonisation. Based on national electricity factors published annually by DEFRA/BEIS, we estimate 176 tCO<sub>2</sub>e can be attributed to a 9% decarbonisation of the grid in the year. Emissions from gas usage on-site in plots and show homes increased by 750 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (21%). We estimate 180 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of this can be attributed to increased heating requirements associated with a 5% increase in heating degree days. We attribute the balance of 570 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for gas and an additional 85 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of electricity, to improved completeness of data capture through mandated meter reading. The net impact of these is an increase of 835 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Over the period we have noticed a slight increase in the number of employees working from our offices as opposed to remotely. As such, this has resulted in an increase in emissions from office utilities of 97 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and an increase in business travel in company cars. The proportion of EVs in the company car fleet at year-end increased to 45% (FY22: 25%). This electrification of our company car fleet contributed savings in business mileage of 1,496 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. However, underlying business mileage increased by 15%. Assuming the fleet composition remained in line with FY22, this would have resulted in increased emissions of 1,520 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The net effect of business travel and office utilities is therefore an increase of 121 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Across our sites other emission reduction initiatives led to further savings of 387 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Overall, the net emissions savings were 57 tCO<sub>2</sub>e [(450 176 387) – (835 121)]. Compared to our FY22 scope 12 market-based footprint of 25,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, this represents a 0% decrease [57 / 25,074].*

## Divestment

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Acquisitions**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Change in output

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Barratt legally completed 17,206 homes in FY23 compared to 17,908 homes in FY22, which is a decrease of 3.9%. To allow for timing differences between build and sales activity, we use 'house build equivalent area (HBE)' to consider what was built as opposed to sold. HBE area increased by 1.3% to 1,551,318 m<sup>2</sup> (FY22: 1,530,761 m<sup>2</sup>). To determine the emissions impact of this change in output we have multiplied FY22 HBE-denominated carbon intensity (market-based) of 1.64 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/100m<sup>2</sup> against HBE area in FY23, resulting in expected emissions of 25,411 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in the absence of any other factors, being an increase of 337 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to the total scope 12 (market-based) emissions of 25,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in FY22. We also increased the output from our timber frame factory, Oregon, resulting in further emissions increases of 51 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from company vans also increased by 4% (77 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) in the year, due to increased mileage, particularly from our fitted wardrobes business unit, BD Living. Therefore, reduced output resulted in decreases of 466 tCO<sub>2</sub>e [337 51 77]. Scope 12 emissions in FY22 were 25,074, so this represents a change of 2% [466 / 25,074], which is broadly in line with HBE growth

## Change in methodology

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Change in boundary

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Change in physical operating conditions**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Unidentified**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Other**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

Yes

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

**(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)**

1167

**(7.12.1.2) Comment**

*1,167 tonnes CO2: Outside of scopes emissions relating to fuelling a woodchip biomass boiler in our wardrobes manufacturing business unit BD Living. 2,351 tonnes CO2: Outside of scopes emissions relating to burning of biodiesel HVO on our construction sites.  
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

**Row 1**

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

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

23450

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

## Row 2

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

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

130

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23580	5515	1329

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Building homes and other properties</i>	19795
Row 2	<i>Administrative activities</i>	3785

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Building homes and other properties</i>	4221	704
Row 2	<i>Administrative activities</i>	1294	625

[Add row]

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

### Consolidated accounting group

#### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23580

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

5515

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

1329

#### (7.22.4) Please explain

*All of the Group's subsidiaries and joint operations are included within its scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that Barratt is the principal contractor on site, so is deemed to have operational control. On the Group's consolidated balance sheet there are no other investments not already accounted for within scope 1 and 2.*

### All other entities

### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

### (7.22.4) Please explain

*All of the Group's subsidiaries and joint operations are included within its scope 1 and 2 footprint on the basis that Barratt is the principal contractor on site, so is deemed to have operational control. On the Group's consolidated balance sheet there are no other investments not already accounted for within scope 1 and 2.*  
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

### (7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

#### Row 1

#### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*Barratt Developments PLC*

#### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Residential building construction

### (7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Ticker symbol

### (7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

*BDEV*

### (7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

475

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

169

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

18

### (7.23.1.15) Comment

*Barratt Developments PLC is the parent holding company, so is not a subsidiary. However, its emissions have been reported here to ensure total emissions reconcile with the consolidated figures reported elsewhere.*

## Row 2

### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*BDW Trading Limited*

### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Residential building construction

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :UK company number

**(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier**

03018173

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

23219

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

5050

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

1132

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

N/A

**Row 3**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Gladman Developments Limited*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Land sales & leasing

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :UK company number

**(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier**

03341567

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

11

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

24

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

12

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

N/A

**Row 4**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Oregon Timber Frame Limited*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Residential building construction

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :UK company number

**(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier**

SC181419

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

273

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

271

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

167

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

N/A

**Row 5**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Wilson Bowden Developments Limited*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Non-residential building construction

### (7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :UK company number

### (7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

00948402

### (7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

0

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

0

### (7.23.1.15) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

#### Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

##### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

##### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11964

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

99032

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

110996

## Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22881

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4130

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

27011

## Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1712

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1712

## Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

## Total energy consumption

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

104874

**(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh**

139718

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

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

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

## Sustainable biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1785

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

0

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

11964

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

## Other biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Coal**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

73362

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

19766

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

53596

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Gas**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

25885

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

0

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

25885

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

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

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Total fuel**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

110996

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

19766

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

91230

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

## **Electricity**

### **(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

19766

### **(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

19766

### **(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

### **(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

## **Heat**

### **(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

91230

### **(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

91230

### **(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

11964

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

11964

## **Steam**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

## **Cooling**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

#### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

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

#### Row 1

##### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

##### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

##### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

##### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

**(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used**

Select from:

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

Select from:

 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

 No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*The sourcing method is, green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates. Our market-based emissions figure contains 16,662 MWh of REGO certificate matched energy, acknowledged as such by our assurance provider. The remainder of the market-based scope 2 figure provided is calculated from relevant energy provider fuel mix disclosures, or the UK residual mix factor where utility provider fuel mix disclosure information was not sufficiently detailed to make an assessment. REGO evidence of retirement provided by suppliers shows that the source of the REGO matched energy was wind farms in all cases.*

*[Add row]***(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.****United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland****(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

27010

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

19766

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

1712

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

91230

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

139718.00

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.00000468

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

24909

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

unit total revenue

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used**

Select from:

- 
- Market-based

**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

1.7

**(7.45.7) Direction of change**

Select from:

- 
- Decreased

**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

- 
- Change in renewable energy consumption
- 
- 
- Other emissions reduction activities
- 
- 
- Change in revenue

**(7.45.9) Please explain**

*Barratt legally completed 17,206 homes in FY23 compared to 17,908 homes in FY22, which is a decrease of 3.9%. However, we have also seen a gradual improvement in selling prices through the year, reflecting positive house price inflation across the country. Our total average selling price ('ASP') was 319.6k (FY22: 300.2k), with private ASP up 7.9% at 367.6k (FY22: 340.8k). As a result, revenue increased by 1.0% overall to 5,321.4m (FY22: 5,267.9m). However, scope 1 and 2 (market-based emissions) decreased by 0.7% to 24,909 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (FY22: 25,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). While emission reduction activities such as substitution of diesel with HVO, telehandler efficiency improvements, electrification of the company car fleet and renewable electricity purchases had a positive impact, these decreases were mostly offset by the impact of increased site fuel consumption overall and improved data capture for meter utilities on site. Therefore, market-based intensity decreased by 1.7% overall to 0.00000468 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ (FY22: 0.00000476 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/).*

**Row 2**

### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000547

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

29095

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5321400000

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.8

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in revenue

### (7.45.9) Please explain

*Barratt legally completed 17,206 homes in FY23 compared to 17,908 homes in FY22, which is a decrease of 3.9%. However, we have also seen a gradual improvement in selling prices through the year, reflecting positive house price inflation across the country. Our total average selling price ('ASP') was 319.6k (FY22: 300.2k), with private ASP up 7.9% at 367.6k (FY22: 340.8k). As a result, revenue increased by 1.0% overall to 5,321.4m (FY22: 5,267.9m). However, scope 1 and 2 (location-based emissions) had a greater relative increase of 4% to 29,095 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (FY22: 28,036 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). While emission reduction activities such as substitution of diesel with HVO, telehandler efficiency improvements and electrification of the company car fleet had a positive impact, these decreases were outweighed by the impact of increased site fuel consumption overall and improved data capture for meter utilities on site. Therefore, location-based intensity increased by 2.8% overall to 0.00000547 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ (FY22: 0.00000532 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/).*

### Row 3

#### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.86

#### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

29095

#### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :100 sq.m legally completed build area

#### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15609

#### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.1

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.45.9) Please explain

*Barratt legally completed 17,206 homes in FY23 compared to 17,908 homes in FY22, which is a decrease of 3.9%. Average plot floor area also decreased slightly in the year, resulting an overall decrease in completed floor area of 4.8% to 1,560,900 m<sup>2</sup> (FY22: 1,640,200 m<sup>2</sup>). Scope 1 and 2 (location-based emissions) also increased by 4% to 29,095 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (FY22: 28,036 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). While emission reduction activities such as substitution of diesel with HVO, telehandler efficiency improvements and electrification of the company car fleet had a positive impact, these decreases were outweighed by the impact of increased site fuel consumption overall and improved data capture for meter utilities on site. Therefore, location-based intensity increased by 9.1% overall to 1.86 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/100m<sup>2</sup> (FY22: 1.71 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/100m<sup>2</sup>).*

## Row 4

### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.6

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

24909

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Per 100 sq.m legally completed build area

#### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15609

#### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

#### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.4

#### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

#### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

#### (7.45.9) Please explain

*Barratt legally completed 17,206 homes in FY23 compared to 17,908 homes in FY22, which is a decrease of 3.9%. Average plot floor area also decreased slightly in the year, resulting an overall decrease in completed floor area of 4.8% to 1,560,900 m<sup>2</sup> (FY22: 1,640,200 m<sup>2</sup>). Scope 1 and 2 (market-based emissions) also decreased by 0.7% to 24,909 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (FY22: 25,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). While emission reduction activities such as substitution of diesel with HVO, telehandler efficiency improvements, electrification of the company car fleet and renewable electricity purchases had a positive impact, these decreases were mostly offset by the impact of increased site fuel consumption overall and improved data capture for meter utilities on site. Therefore, market-based intensity increased by 4.4% overall to 1.60 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/100m<sup>2</sup> (FY22: 1.53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/100m<sup>2</sup>).*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

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

#### Row 1

##### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

##### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

##### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*BARR-UNI-001-OFF ApprovalLetterTemplate\_V4\_.pdf*

##### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

##### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*06/30/2019*

##### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

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

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/30/2018

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

27577

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

5080

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

0.000

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

32657.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

06/30/2025

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

29

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

23186.470

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

23580

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

1329

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

24909.000

#### (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.81

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Barratt has committed to reducing Scope 1&2 market based absolute emissions by 29% by 2025, in January 2020. All our GHG targets are based on Financial Years (1st July – 30th June) and cover England, Wales and Scotland as do our operations*

#### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*Driving carbon emissions reduction across our homes, our own operations and our supply chain through innovation and high quality design.*

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

*We have undertaken a comprehensive review of initiatives to accelerate progress against our carbon reduction targets. Initial steps in this plan include furthering initiatives to increase energy efficiency across our sites and moving all business operations on to renewable electricity tariffs. Other significant components of the plan include reducing the use of diesel through switching to alternative fuels. We are confident of meeting this target having started the implementation of multiple*

initiatives, and we expect to see them making a positive impact on our performance in the next year. This reporting year our main areas of progress have been in implementing the following initiatives: -Renewable electricity – We have made progress in switching the business across onto renewable tariffs with 87% of electricity consumption in the year on Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certified renewable tariffs. - Generator rightsizing – We have implemented an initiative to ensure use of suitably sized generators which has resulted in an estimated 300 tonnes CO2e saving. - Efficient telehandlers – We have implemented an initiative to improve efficiency of telehandlers by moving to more efficient telehandlers. Resulting in an estimated 500 tonnes CO2e saving. - Fleet electrification (company cars) - We have introduced electric vehicles to our fleet, with many staff making the switch. As of June 2023 45% of the car fleet is electric and 21% is hybrid, diesel accounts for 23% down from 38% in May 2022. - Concluded a small-scale trial of HVO. This has now been expanded to a multi-region trial and Barratt has an agreement in place to increase the current amount of HVO, a low-carbon replacement for diesel. Overall, this reporting year we have seen our scope 1 & 2 (market-based) GHG emissions, reduce from 25,074 tCO2e in 2022, to 24,909 tCO2e.

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

#### (7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

BARR-UNI-001-OFF ApprovalLetterTemplate\_V4\_.pdf

#### (7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/29/2019

### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

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

### (7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

### (7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

### **(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric**

Select from:

Other, please specify :tCO2e per 100m2 legally completed floor area

### **(7.53.2.12) End date of base year**

07/29/2018

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

139.94

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

0

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

0.39

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

4.04

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

0.12

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

0.36

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

0.97

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

73.59

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

3.42

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

222.8300000000

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

222.8300000000

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

100

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

100

**(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**

100

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

100

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

100

**(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

100

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

100

**(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.55) End date of target**

06/30/2030

**(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

24

**(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

169.3508000000

**(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

27

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

149.1

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

0.39

**(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

0.4

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

10.85

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

0.16

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

0.26

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

0.87

**(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

77.02

**(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

1.77

#### (7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

240.8200000000

#### (7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

240.8200000000

#### (7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

#### (7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-33.64

#### (7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Barratt has committed to reducing its Scope 3 emissions intensity by 24% per square metre of legally completed area by 2030. All our GHG targets are based on Financial Years (1st July – 30th June) and cover England, Wales and Scotland as do our operations.*

#### (7.53.2.86) Target objective

*Driving carbon emissions reduction across our homes, our own operations and our supply chain through innovation and high quality design.*

#### (7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*The reliance on emissions reductions being delivered by value chain partners has seen us continue our engagement project with them. Over the last three years we have spent time working with suppliers and groundworkers to initially review how effective our reporting methodology was – comparing the widely used Environmentally Extended Input Output method with data supplied directly by our partners, to this year drilling into the finer detail of their own carbon commitments;*

*timings; strategic intent, delivery mechanisms and maturity. During the year we undertook a detailed engagement programme with twenty suppliers, covering approximately 50% emissions (according to a spend based model) to examine what commitments they have made to reducing their carbon emissions, the mechanisms by which they intend to deliver reductions, and the timeframe for delivery*

### **(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

No

[Add row]

### **(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

### **(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

#### **Row 1**

### **(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Oth 1

### **(7.54.2.2) Date target was set**

06/30/2015

### **(7.54.2.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Resource consumption or efficiency**

Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :Construction waste intensity

#### (7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :Tonnes per 100m2 construction area

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/30/2015

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

7.09

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/30/2025

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5.67

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

4.31

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

195.7746478873

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*We are aware that our construction waste has an impact on indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions. The waste intensity target is an explicit target to drive down the quantity of waste generated in the housebuilding process. By reducing waste intensity this can make a small contribution to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions for the Group.*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :This target is part of an overarching waste strategy, that seeks to minimise waste at each stage of the build lifecycle.

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Previous target of a 10% reduction by 2020 was met early by 2017 with a 13% reduction in waste intensity compared to baseline. We have now set a new target to reduce our waste intensity on FY15 levels, by 20% by 2025. The target covers all of our 29 housebuilding divisions, our timber frame manufacturer (Oregon), our furniture manufacturing facility (BD living).*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Maximising the value of materials and preserving natural resources at each stage of our value chain through responsible sourcing and efficient management.*

#### (7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*We have a plan for meeting our waste reduction target. This is currently focused on improving on-site monitoring, plasterboard sizing, reuse and recycling schemes, engaging with supplier working groups and industry innovation. A particular area of focus has been our work with suppliers to reduce and where possible eliminate packaging materials (e.g. lightweight compactible waste). For example, this has resulted in us no longer wrapping timber I-beams in plastic during the summer months. We have also rolled out and embedded an enhanced monthly reporting pack to drive performance and, in March 2021, we appointed a dedicated Waste Project Manager. In FY223, as a result of these measures, our waste intensity improved by 113.35.6% to 4.974.31 tonnes per 100m2 of legally completed build area*

(20221: 5.894.97 tonnes per 100m2 legally completed build area). Our 2025 target is 5.67 tonnes per 100m2. Initiatives include: • Rolling out and embedding a new enhanced monthly reporting system to monitor performance, enhance controls over ESG data and provide divisional actionable insights through dashboard reporting. • Improving on-site monitoring • Plasterboard sizing • Reuse and recycling schemes • Supplier working groups • Targeting light weight mixed compactable waste, specifically packaging waste • Ensuring effective segregation, • protection of materials

## Row 2

### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2020

### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Energy consumption or efficiency**

Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify :Renewable electricity consumption

### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/30/2020

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

68

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/30/2025

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

87

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

59.3750000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Achieving this target will contribute towards our Scope 1 and 2 Science Based Target, by reducing emissions associated with electricity consumption on our sites and in our offices. Just over three quarters of the electricity we already purchase is from renewables and achieving this new 100% renewable electricity target will help us to reduce emissions by a further c.2,000 tonnes of carbon. This target covers all electricity purchased for powering our offices, site offices and show homes, and construction site offices. We are in negotiation with our utility partner to provide renewable electricity for unmetered site supplies. These are the supplies that power street lighting and pumping stations.*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based targets initiative - approved other

#### (7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*BARR-UNI-001-OFF ApprovalLetterTemplate\_V4\_.pdf*

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*We have committed to purchasing 100% of operational electricity from renewable sources by 2025. Just over three quarters of the electricity we already purchase is from renewables and achieving the new 100% target will help to reduce emissions by a further c.2,000 tonnes of carbon. This target covers all electricity purchased for powering our offices, site offices and show homes, and construction site offices, where a grid connection has been established*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Driving carbon emissions reduction across our homes, our own operations and our supply chain through innovation and high quality design.*

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Through FY23, 87% of electricity was on Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certified renewable tariffs. Since then we have put in place a plan to deliver against our target. This can be broken down into 2 main areas which are: Landlord supplied offices – In communications with Landlords to understand current status of supply and whether renewable requirement feasible/reasonable to apply. If not may have to consider alternative approach (e.g. offsetting) with landlords who are not willing to move onto renewable supply. For unmetered supplies on sites (e.g., street lighting) we are in negotiations to switch this over.*

### Row 3

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 3

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/29/2021

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

##### Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/29/2021

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

27

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/29/2028

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

45

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Achieving this target will contribute towards our Scope 1 and 2 Science Based Target, diesel vehicles are no longer available as company cars. Petrol vehicle choices will cease in 2025. By 2028, no pure internal combustion engines will be operating in the car fleet and pure EV's are expected from 2035. Vans are expected to transfer to electric starting in 2028.*

### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based targets initiative - approved other

### (7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*BARR-UNI-001-OFF ApprovalLetterTemplate\_V4\_.pdf*

### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*From July 2024 petrol cars were removed from the company car choice list for fleet drivers and closed to new orders. We are trialling smaller, electric customer service vans to determine the pace of wider adoption. As the availability of electric vans increases we will roll these out across our fleet and we are trialling smaller, electric customer service vans to determine the pace of wider adoption. Larger commercial vans are not currently widely available.*

### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Driving carbon emissions reduction across our homes, our own operations and our supply chain through innovation and high quality design.*

### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are trialling smaller, electric customer service vans to determine the pace of wider adoption. As the availability of electric vans increases we will roll these out across our fleet and we are trialling smaller, electric customer service vans to determine the pace of wider adoption. Larger commercial vans are not currently widely available.

[Add row]

### **(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.54.3.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

NZ1

##### **(7.54.3.2) Date target was set**

06/29/2019

##### **(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

##### **(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target**

Select all that apply

Abs1

##### **(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero**

06/30/2040

##### **(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?**

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1  
 Scope 2

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)  Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)  
 Nitrous oxide (N2O)  Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)  
 Carbon dioxide (CO2)  
 Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)  
 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In 2019, we committed to become a net zero emissions business by 2040, covering all our Scope 12 (market-based) direct operations, aligned with a 1.5C scenario. This is using 2018 baseline data of 32,657 tCO2e. We have since restated our baseline but is of the view that this does not require a recalculation of our SBT, in line with published guidance. We will be restating our target in line with the relevant guidance in due course.*

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*The Group have a target to be net-zero across our full value chain by 2040. We were the first national housebuilder to implement science-based targets for reducing our carbon emissions. We are committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions 29% by 2025 and reducing Scope 3 emissions intensity 24% (from a 2018 baseline) by 2030. With Scope 3 emissions representing 99% of our value chain emissions, the key to meeting our ambition is through genuine collaboration and the sharing of knowledge and insight between us and our suppliers, as well as sector wide groups we lead or participate in. Alignment with the Future Homes Standard will play a significant role in decarbonising our downstream emissions and the choices the Group can make in respect of construction materials.*

### (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

### (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

### (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

*In line with SBTi guidance, we plan to only mitigate residual emissions where it is not possible to abate the carbon in another way. We are undertaking a detailed review of the mitigating options open to us, to ensure high quality projects against certified standards. Once we have completed our review, we will be able to assess the level of investment needed, and when, well in advance of the timescales in which this might be required.*

### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*The Group have an ambition to be net-zero across our full value chain by 2040. Our carbon transition programme is fundamental to achieving this ambition. The programme describes the co-ordinated activity designed to ensure we achieve our targets and how we see our business decarbonising over time. Achieving our targets will greatly reduce our exposure to climate-related risks in high-transition-risk scenarios and maximise our potential to take advantage of climate-related opportunities. Reducing both direct and indirect emissions will minimise our exposure to the potentially significant carbon pricing increases that are anticipated if global temperature rises are to be limited to sustainable levels. We are empowering divisional teams to understand and take action to reduce their carbon emissions.. To date this has contributed to the reduction of 23.7% of our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2018, against a target of 29%. Whilst our direct operations represent only 1% of our full value chain emissions, we continue to show sector leadership in driving emissions reductions through efficiency programmes and the targeting of lower emission energy sources. With scope 3 emissions representing 99% of our value chain emissions, the key to finding solutions is through genuine collaboration and the sharing of knowledge and insights between us and our suppliers, as well as sector-wide groups we lead or participate in. We recognise the importance of national policy on our decarbonisation pathway; we currently assume a proportion of our reductions will come from the decarbonisation of the grid. We therefore engage with central government on a regular basis to share our insights. We have a strong governance process in place to review the transition plan, including with our Group Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the CEO and consists of 2 Non-Executive Directors; COO; Group Sustainability Director; and Company Secretary. Going forward, we will continue to work through these issues with our partners and will update our transition pathway as needed. Future work*

will be underpinned by the ongoing development of models and tools that allow us to continue to factor in underlying assumptions such as sector decarbonisation, identification of priority initiatives for action, and increasing direct measurement of supply chain partners emissions.

## Row 2

### (7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ2

### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/29/2024

### (7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs2

### (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2040

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The Group is committed to achieving net zero ambitions across our entire value chain by 2040. This is using 2018 scope 3 baseline data of 3,855,690 tCO2e. We have since restated our baseline but is of the view that this does not require a recalculation of our SBT, in line with published guidance. We will be restating our target in line with the relevant guidance in due course.*

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*The Group have a target to be net-zero across our full value chain by 2040. We were the first national housebuilder to implement science-based targets for reducing our carbon emissions. We are committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions 29% by 2025 and reducing Scope 3 emissions intensity 24% (from a 2018 baseline) by 2030. With Scope 3 emissions representing 99% of our value chain emissions, the key to meeting our ambition is through genuine collaboration and the sharing of knowledge and insight between us and our suppliers, as well as sector wide groups we lead or participate in. Alignment with the Future Homes Standard will play a significant role in decarbonising our downstream emissions and the choices the Group can make in respect of construction materials.*

### (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

### (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

### (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

*In line with SBTi guidance, we plan to only offset residual emissions where it is not possible to abate the carbon in another way. We are undertaking a detailed review of the offsetting options open to us, to ensure high quality projects against certified standards. Once we have completed our review, we will be able to assess the level of investment needed, and when, well in advance of the timescales in which this might be required.*

### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*The Group have an ambition to be net-zero across our full value chain by 2040. Our carbon transition programme is fundamental to achieving this ambition. The programme describes the co-ordinated activity designed to ensure we achieve our targets and how we see our business decarbonising over time. Achieving our targets will greatly reduce our exposure to climate-related risks in high-transition-risk scenarios and maximise our potential to take advantage of climate-related opportunities. Reducing both direct and indirect emissions will minimise our exposure to the potentially significant carbon pricing increases that are anticipated if global temperature rises are to be limited to sustainable levels. We are empowering divisional teams to understand and take action to reduce their carbon emissions.. To date this has contributed to the reduction of 23.7% of our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2018, against a target of 29%. Whilst our direct operations represent only 1% of our full value chain emissions, we continue to show sector leadership in driving emissions reductions through efficiency programmes and the targeting of lower emission energy sources. With scope 3 emissions representing 99% of our value chain emissions, the key to finding solutions is through genuine collaboration and the sharing of knowledge and insights between us and our suppliers, as well as sector-wide groups we lead or participate in. We recognise the importance of national policy on our decarbonisation pathway; we currently assume a proportion of our reductions will come from the decarbonisation of the grid. We therefore engage with central government on a regular basis to share our insights. We have a strong governance process in place to review the transition plan, including with our Group Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the CEO and consists of 2 Non-Executive Directors; COO; Group Sustainability Director; and Company Secretary. Going forward, we will continue to work through these issues with our partners and will update our transition pathway as needed. Future work will be underpinned by the ongoing development of models and tools that allow us to continue to factor in underlying assumptions such as sector decarbonisation, identification of priority initiatives for action, and increasing direct measurement of supply chain partners emissions.*

[Add row]

**(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Select from:

Yes

**(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	5	2123
Implementation commenced	7	1295119
Implemented	16	19651
Not to be implemented	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

**(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

**Row 1**

**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

**Energy efficiency in buildings**

Other, please specify :Deliver a 25% improvement in carbon performance of our homes through a combination of integrated initiatives and specification improvement

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1600

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

260000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2760000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

Part L1A 2010 Building Regulations or equivalent Delivering 25% improvement to Carbon Efficiency of our homes against 2006 building regulations. Savings are based on calculated average DER for a 2010 Regs home, and an average dwelling size of 100sqm. Carbon factors and average prices taken from SAP2012 Table 12.

## Row 2

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :.Deliver a 35% improvement in carbon performance of our homes through a combination of integrated initiatives and specification improvement.

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

780

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

345389

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2760000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*London Plan GLA requirements: Improving the specification of our homes to deliver a further 35 improvement in the Carbon Efficiency of our homes above that of 2013. Savings are based on calculated average DER, and an average dwelling size of 100sqm. Carbon factors taken from SAP2012 Table 12. And prices based on new energy price cap averages from July 22 - June 23.*

## Row 3

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Improving the specification of our homes to deliver a further 10% improvement on-site due to planning conditions or voluntary

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

662

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

293391

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1290000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Delivering homes to low Carbon Standards: Savings are based on calculated average DER, and an average dwelling size of 100sqm. Carbon factors taken from SAP2012 Table 12. And prices based on new energy price cap averages from July 22 - June 23*

## Row 4

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Energy efficiency in production processes**

Other, please specify :Equipment hire specification

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

500

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

230000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

1-2 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Our specification for telehandlers means that all will likely to be stage V by the end of 2024. As of May 2024, 91% of our telehandlers have stage V engines which are thought to be 5% more fuel efficient. The roll out of these highly efficient items of plant has been slowed by supply challenges, resulting from prolonged high demand.*

**Row 5**

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Equipment hire specification and behavioural change

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

100

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

*Select all that apply*

Scope 1

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

60000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

1-2 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*In addition to fuel efficiency, stage V engines use stop/start technology to reduce idling. This can be used in conjunction with behavioural campaigns based on information from telematics. To support more colleagues with accessing this information we have worked with suppliers and colleagues in IT to pull all this telematics data directly onto a Power BI dashboard. This will help in identifying instances of idling which can help to encourage best practice. Furthermore, an idling scheme incentive has now been embedded into the business.*

## Row 6

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Efficient working practices

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2700

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*New targets and operational processes have been put in place requiring Grid connections to be made within 8 weeks rather than 15 weeks as was previously the case.*

## Row 7

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Energy efficiency in production processes**

Other, please specify :Equipment hire specification

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

300

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

110000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*New operational processes have been put in place to ensure the suitability of each generator. This involves our relationship manager regularly reviewing data from our generator suppliers to ensure they are operating at their optimal efficiency. We have also trialled hybrid generators and now understand at what point they become suitable for cost-effective deployment on our sites too, which has been discussed at our Sustainable Operations Group. Going forward we will also be able to use that data through the Power BI to establish that the right size generators are being used.*

### Row 8

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

## Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify :Low carbon energy purchase, replacing diesel with HVO in site plant

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5400

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Barratt has successfully carried out trials of HVO in telehandlers in our Mercia Division with positive feedback and a wider pilot to 39 sites across 6 other divisions. The purpose of this pilot was to test HVO burn rate and potential maintenance issues. This provided a large enough sample size to draw conclusions and will provide indicative data to ensure a year-on-year reduction in Barratt's carbon footprint. We will monitor and learn, and eventually roll out as far as supplies and availability allows. For this trial, we pre-purchased 764,000 litres of HVO at an average price point of 1.81. HVO has now been rolled out across the Group as business as usual.*

### Row 9

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Low carbon energy purchase , Replacing company owned and leased cars with electric models

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1400

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

*Select all that apply*

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

- Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Estimated carbon saving based on the difference between the recorded miles driven in electric vehicles compared to the same number of miles driven in a non-electric vehicle.*

## Row 10

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Company policy or behavioral change**

Waste management

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

300

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1120000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Bonus related incentives are in place to encourage the reduction of waste across the business. This has stimulated operational changes to be made across the business and has had an immediate impact.*

### Row 11

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

##### Company policy or behavioral change

Other, please specify :Introducing hybrid and remote working

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

**(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3 category 6: Business travel
- Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

- Voluntary

**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**

Select from:

- <1 year

**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

- >30 years

**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

*By allowing office-based employees to work from home on a full time or hybrid basis, the carbon emissions generated from commuting are significantly reduced. This has been mitigated by additional scope 3 gas and electric usage at home. No cost saving to the business as home to work mileage is not expensibile.*

## Row 12

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

*Select all that apply*

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

1-3 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Group Support Centre LED lighting upgrade*

### Row 13

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Energy efficiency in buildings**

Lighting

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30

#### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8000

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

30000

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**

Select from:

1-3 years

**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

11-15 years

**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

*LED lighting upgrade at East Scotland office refurbishment.*

**Row 14**

**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

**Energy efficiency in buildings**

Lighting

**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

10

**(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Replacement of furniture factory warehouse lighting with dimmable florescent sensors, swapping old tube lighting with LED panels.*

### Row 15

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Energy efficiency in buildings**

Lighting

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

57

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

57

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

52700

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

Ensure PIRs & daylight sensors fitted (& wired in) to all show homes and sales offices

## Row 16

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Reduced gas consumption as a result of improved energy efficiency of homes (Part L)

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

700

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Reduced gas consumption as a result of improved energy efficiency of homes (Part L)*

## Row 17

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Improving the specification of our homes to deliver a further 6% improvement in the Carbon Efficiency of our homes. Inclusive of further improvements to the specification of our homes to deliver carbon efficiency that exceeds an equivalent 6% improv

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1482

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

4116536

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**

Select from:

 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

 11-15 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

*PartL1A 2013 Building Regulations & Increased Standards. Delivering further 6% improvement to Carbon Efficiency of our homes against 2010 building regulations. Inclusive of delivering increased Carbon Efficiency standards above and beyond an equivalent 6% improvement where applicable. Savings are based on calculated average DER, and an average dwelling size of 100sqm. Carbon factors taken from SAP2012 Table 12. And prices based on new energy price cap averages from July 22 - June 23.*

*[Add row]***(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?****Row 1****(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

 Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards**(7.55.3.2) Comment**

*The Group has submitted its notification of compliance under Phase 3 of the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme. As we did in Phase 1 (2015) and Phase 2 (2019) this saw us measure all energy consumption to determine areas of significant energy use and identify energy savings opportunities via energy audits and a review of standard operating procedures. Considered within the scope of the assessment were all energy consuming aspects of our business including our offices, all site activity and fleet. We are using the recommendations to develop our own action plan to drive further operational energy efficiencies in support of our Scope 1 & 2 Net Zero Carbon reduction target. We meet all requirements associated with Building Regulations and Environmental Impact Regulations related to development and homes design encompassing energy efficiency water use and waste generation. We implemented a target ahead of legislation to achieve a minimum of 10 % Biodiversity Net Gain across all development designs submitted for planning from January 1st 2023. We undertake horizon scanning to ascertain future regulatory requirements and review implications for the business well in advance of implementation.*

## Row 2

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*The Group has dedicated budgets for low carbon product R&D, modern methods of construction and customer energy efficiency innovations including a commitment to be involved in setting and undertaking research to address the implications of Government regulation on our future developments.*

## Row 3

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*We recognise that each employee has a role to play in reducing their carbon emissions within the remit of their role, aiding us in meeting our ambitions on climate change issues. It is essential that we employ colleagues with the right skills and expertise, and that we provide information, education and training to ensure that they can deliver appropriate, prioritised interventions. We deliver our regular events calendar to ensure colleagues understand business priorities, challenges & opportunities and actions required for colleagues to deliver within their own roles. This includes senior leadership groups and functional teams such as land and planning, legal, construction and finance. We launch specific colleague initiatives to drive emissions reductions. For example, we introduced electric vehicles and hybrids into the company car fleet in September 2020, and in FY23 66% of our fleet are electric vehicles or hybrid. We release an employee magazine twice a year which integrates sustainability themes throughout. We also launched a campaign to all colleagues on our internal intranet with tips for energy saving in the home and*

office. Previously we have run annual graduate-led sustainability projects, to raise awareness, and engage new early careers employees to innovate on a sustainability topic or project. For example, in 2021 the Aspire graduates undertook a Sustainability project with the aim of investigating the sources of timber waste in the construction of our homes, and developed recommendations to reduce or eliminate where possible. We also provide role specific training to employees in the business. For example, we provided information and guidance for senior management including the Board and at the Senior Leadership Conference. In 2023, the Board Sustainability Committee received presentations from various experts. As part of the forward agenda process for the Sustainability Committee, from December 2022, the Board are always issued an introductory pack on a new topic which enables the business to build the capacity of the board to make informed decisions on matters relating to sustainability. Expert speakers on a range of issues are invited to give an external perspective and to reinforce the capability of the Group Board.

## Row 4

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

The Group continues to see a good range of opportunities for investment in its targeted locations without undue concentration and without relaxing its 23% gross margin or 25% ROCE hurdle rates.

## Row 5

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy Audit of Operations: The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) and subsequent office energy efficiency audits, plus costed operational waste reduction initiatives and the development of a group Sustainability Framework have identified a range of energy saving and cost saving opportunities on construction sites and within our offices

[Add row]

**(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?**

## (7.72.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

Yes, quantitative assessment

## (7.72.2) Comment

*We completed a whole life assessment of 4 housetypes and 3 construction methods in between January and September 2022. Operational emissions (in-use stage) during the 60 year period are the largest contributor to the whole life carbon footprint. On a typical four bed detached home, timber wall elements save 5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, whole life carbon emissions, compared to aerated concrete wall elements. As operational emissions drop, due to the implementation of the Future Homes Standard, the lower whole life carbon benefits of timber frame will increase proportionally and become increasingly beneficial, compared to aerated blockwork. As part of Barratt's science-based carbon emission reduction targets, it is necessary for us to assess both the anticipated operational and embodied emissions over the whole life of our homes. Considering our operational as well as embodied carbon emissions together over the expected life cycle of our homes constitutes the whole life approach to setting and meeting our science based carbon emission reduction targets. This approach ensures that we avoid any unintended consequences of focusing on operational emissions alone. For example, the embodied carbon burden of installing triple glazing rather than double glazing can be greater than the operational benefit resulting from the additional pane. Therefore, it's crucial that we undertake whole life carbon assessments of our homes and to make sure that this has been effectively integrated into our sustainability agenda to ensure that we achieve a lower carbon future for our business and our homes, using the most appropriate build methods and materials. We are also currently reviewing our 2025 housetype design portfolio, which is reviewing how we achieve regulatory compliance (and beyond) with Future Homes Standard. As part of this, we are actively considering the carbon and waste benefits of new building materials and design options.*

[Fixed row]

**(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.**

## (7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

On a case by case basis

## (7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

Design phase

### (7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

### (7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

### (7.72.1.5) Comment

*As part of Barratt's science-based carbon emission reduction targets, it is necessary for us to assess both the anticipated operational and embodied emissions over the whole life of our homes. Considering our operational as well as embodied carbon emissions together over the expected life cycle of our homes constitutes the whole life approach to setting and meeting our science based carbon emission reduction targets. This approach ensures that we avoid any unintended consequences of focusing on operational emissions alone. For example, the embodied carbon burden of installing triple glazing rather than double glazing can be greater than the operational benefit resulting from the additional pane. Therefore, it's crucial that we undertake whole life carbon assessments of our homes and to make sure that this has been effectively integrated into our sustainability agenda to ensure that we achieve a lower carbon future for our business and our homes, using the most appropriate build methods and materials. We are also currently reviewing our 2025 housetype design portfolio, which is reviewing how we achieve regulatory compliance (and beyond) with Future Homes Standard. As part of this, we are actively considering the carbon and waste benefits of new building materials and design options.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?**

### (7.72.2.1) Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions

Select from:

Yes

### **(7.72.2.2) Comment**

*The Group has been working on carbon assessments over the past 8 years beginning with the AIMC4 project in 2013. Barratt have completed an embodied carbon review with an external expert partner to investigate embodied carbon of materials for different construction systems and varying housetypes. This was completed in June 2019 and considered the environmental benefits associated with timber frame construction. We have reviewed this again in 2020/21, and again in January 2022. We also have updated data from our ongoing AIMCH project which is studying embodied carbon emissions for advanced MMC compared to basic MMC and traditional masonry build, as well as our zero carbon home prototype, the Zed House. Barratt has completed this assessment under the current building regulations (2013), under the Part L uplift and under the Future Homes Standard.*

*[Fixed row]*

### **(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.**

#### **Row 1**

#### **(7.72.3.1) Year of completion**

2022

#### **(7.72.3.2) Property sector**

Select from:

Residential

#### **(7.72.3.3) Type of project**

Select from:

New construction

#### **(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)**

*Embodied carbon assessment of 4 house types and three construction methods in January – September 2022*

#### **(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered**

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

### (7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 2 – Residential

### (7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

### (7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO<sub>2</sub>e per the denominator unit)

50700

### (7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0

### (7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)

### (7.72.3.11) Comment

*Note: The Denominator unit is square meter: 4 Bedroom Home (circa 120m<sup>2</sup>) We have completed a whole life assessment of 4 house types and three construction methods (concrete masonry built, open-panel and closed panel timber frame construction) in January to September 2022. The model assesses the embodied carbon of the houses and its component materials on a cradle to grave basis. For timber and timber derived products, this approach allows for the inclusion of emissions arising from the decomposition and incineration of timber at the end of its life. Operational energy emissions (the in-use stage) during the 60 year modelling period are the largest contributor to the whole life carbon footprint of the homes. It includes timber sequestration benefits and differing end of life criteria, applicable to timber frame and masonry construction. As the homes are all designed to the same energy efficiency standards, the operational emissions are the same regardless of the construction method<sup>201</sup>. The differentiating element is the superstructure wall elements which makes up to 3% of the whole life emissions of the homes. This does not differ between construction types. On a typical four bed detached home, timber wall elements save 5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, whole life carbon emissions, over aerated concrete*

wall elements, equivalent to 16,500 road miles. As operational emissions drop, due to the implementation of the Future Homes Standard, continued decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid, and increased electrification, the lower whole life carbon benefits of timber frame will become increasingly beneficial, over aerated blockwork. This follows previous work on the subject as part of the AIMC4 project which reported on the whole life cycle greenhouse gas emissions GHG emissions of a number of different house types  
[Add row]

## **(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation**

Select from:

Product or service

##### **(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal business processes

##### **(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)**

###### **Other**

Other, please specify :Weather compensation, thermally broken lintels, waste water heat recovery, PV panels, Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery, lighting, fabric specification improvements, better U-values, improved glazing specifications

##### **(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)**

Low carbon features included as standard in our homes. This includes weather compensation, waste water heat recovery and low energy lighting. 100% of our home are designed using these low carbon features as standard. In 2023 we completed 17,206 homes. During new product innovation trials and roll out, our in house Group Design and Technical team work closely with Group Procurement and suppliers to go through a rigorous New Product Introduction (NPI) testing and analysis process before full implementation within the company, where their scope and viability can be fully determined. These features contribute to reducing carbon emissions in our homes. Furthermore, timber frame is widely considered to have low carbon advantages as a construction method, and we have studies in place which will aid us in gathering more information on the environmental advantages of this build method. We are committed to increasing the number of homes that we build using timber frame (MMC) to increase efficiency and to help mitigate the challenges posed by the shortage of skilled workers within the industry. Over the last five years, we have built 15,655 homes using timber frame (4,564 in FY23) and in also acquired Oregon Timber in FY19 to secure our timber frame supply and in 2023, the construction of the Group's new 186,000 square feet Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby.

#### **(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**

Select from:

Other, please specify :SAP tool

#### **(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)**

Select from:

Use stage

#### **(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used**

*The modelling has been conducted in comparison to the existing housing stock using the RdSAP specification for typical 1985 properties compared with Barratt homes of the same dimensions*

#### **(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used**

*These figures are based on a 3 bedroom Barratt standard housetypes.*

#### **(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

Select from:

Use stage

### **(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**

233.3

### **(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

*We apply all of the above listed carbon saving features as standard in all our homes. These figures are based on a 3 bedroom Barratt standard housetype.*

### **(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

98

[Add row]

## **(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.**

#### **Row 1**

#### **(7.77.1.1) Property sector**

Select from:

Residential

#### **(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied**

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :UKGBC

### (7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0

### (7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

Yes

### (7.77.1.5) % of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0

### (7.77.1.6) Certification scheme(s)

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SAP

### (7.77.1.7) Comment

*In 2022, we launched the world's first concept home that tests the effects of climate change and look at ways new houses can cope with more extreme weather conditions, whilst cutting energy and water usage. It is a specially-built climate chamber recreates temperatures ranging from -20C to 40C, as well as simulating wind, rain, snow and solar radiation. The climate chamber is the largest of its kind in the world. Within the chamber, there is a three bedroom home testing specific products and technologies designed to meet the Future Homes Standard. The house will also test zero carbon performance in different temperatures and weather conditions to replicate extreme changes in the climate. This data will help to inform how the wider housebuilding sector can design homes that are future-proof, whilst cutting bills for consumers. The 16m Energy House is part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. Known as Energy House 2.0. Energy House 2.0 is currently in the testing stage in tightly controlled conditions, and looks at new ways of powering heating and insulating homes, whilst cutting water usage. They will inform the sector about achieving a significant reduction in carbon emissions for new build homes from 2025. The homes feature a range of new technologies, each of which could contribute to lowering the amount of carbon produced when a home is built, and the carbon footprint of the people who live in the home. Energy House 2.0 is a 16 million project part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The project's findings will uncover the most effective ways to reduce carbon and to control running costs in our homes. The data will help to inform how the wider housebuilding sector and supply chain can build homes that are future-proof, whilst cutting bills for consumers. Usually, time taken to record the desired data needed to evaluate the performance of a new design or technology could take years, but because researchers can precisely control the environment to within half a degree, they can gather that data in a few weeks. That means that accurate results can be*

achieved quickly and accelerates the innovation process. In addition, the research will understand the impact of multiple technologies in the homes giving a better understanding of how the homes will perform in the real world.

## Row 2

### (7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

### (7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :UKGBC

### (7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0

### (7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

Yes

### (7.77.1.5) % of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0

### (7.77.1.6) Certification scheme(s)

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SAP

### (7.77.1.7) Comment

*We have completed a Zero Carbon Test House. The Zed House, built on University of Salford's main campus, is the first home in the country to be built by a major housebuilder that goes substantially beyond the Future Homes Standard. utilising the lessons we have learnt and knowledge gains from a) Market Research & Product Testing and b) University & Research Collaborations. The home will test and monitor the most modern sustainable housing technology such as an air source heat pump, infrared panels, plaster that eliminates pollutants, a fridge that keeps food fresh for longer, heated skirting boards, air-powered showers, electric vehicle charging points, PV solar panels and battery storage. Importantly, the home will also be lived in by a University academic in order to better understand the customer's experience of zero carbon living. The Zed House garden also showcases the potential to create valuable habitats within new housing development, as part of our journey towards zero emissions and a net gain in biodiversity. In the garden, we used recycled materials and innovative building techniques that reduce building operations, materials, and energy. Plants have been sourced form a local supplier using a range of native and non-invasive species to maximise diversity and nature conservation value. Hedgehog homes and highways, swift bricks, bat and bee boxes provide homes for nature. We have extended the green environment wherever possible through green walls and green screens. These features not only extend the range of habitats available within a small space, but also provide attractive features within the garden setting. The Zed House, built using modern methods of construction, is part-funded by government and has been developed in partnership with over 40 leading organisations from across the housebuilding, sustainability and over 95 technology sectors, helping to broaden knowledge with lessons learnt shared across the industry. The MMC processes, coupled with the next generation of renewable technologies, mean that the Zed House has set a new benchmark in the roadmap to building zero carbon homes at scale. This has been especially useful for Barratt as we have begun to integrate learnings into existing and upcoming schemes such as Delamare Park, which is our first gas free site, with all 82 properties fitted with Air Source Heat Pumps*  
[Add row]

**(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

Select from:

No

## C8. Environmental performance - Forests

### (8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

### (8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

#### Timber products

##### (8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

##### (8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*We are excluding office stationery and marketing materials (Goods Not For Resale), coffee use in divisional offices, and small quantities of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) purchased from Palm Oil Mill Effluent (a wastewater or sludge arising from palm oil production) as we do not consider these to be material and instead will focus on the manufacturing operations of our business. HVO has been certified by the ISCC (International Sustainability and Carbon Certification) to ensure its production follows best environmental, social and economic practices and RFAS (Renewable Fuels Assurance Scheme) to verify GHG emission savings and provenance of raw material feedstocks.*

##### (8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Upstream value chain

#### (8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :We do not consider these to be material and instead will focus on the manufacturing operations of our business

#### (8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

#### (8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

0.01

#### (8.1.1.10) Please explain

*Our most significant use of timber is through our construction operations and that of our timber frame manufacturer (Oregon Timber Frame) and furniture factory (BD Living). Our marketing and advertising teams use electronic materials wherever possible, so print publications make up a minimal part of our operations. From 1st July 2019, our buying teams across the company were formally instructed only to purchase 70gsm A3/A4 photocopying paper holding an FSC mix label. Spend on office paper in 2022 was approximately 65,685 the majority of this is A4 printer paper.*

*[Add row]*

#### (8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	74439.43	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	74439.43

[Fixed row]

## (8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

China

#### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

521

#### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

#### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1547

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

## (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

40779

## (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

## (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

## (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

## (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

## (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

37679

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Norway

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1469

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uruguay

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

127

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Finland

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

32020

#### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

#### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

#### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

278

#### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from. In this case, this is a small amount of Tadea Pine sourced from Brazil as FSC certified for stair kit.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Portugal

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

18

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Chile

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Croatia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

214

#### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

#### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ireland

#### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2450

#### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Latvia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

170

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3294

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

#### (8.5.5) Source

*Select all that apply*

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

#### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

*Select from:*

Lithuania

#### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

*Select from:*

Unknown

#### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

#### (8.5.5) Source

*Select all that apply*

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

#### Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21107

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

#### Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Paraguay

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

150

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Austria

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Spain

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

773

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Cameroon

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Gabon

## (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

## (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

## (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

## (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

## Timber products

## (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Russian Federation

## (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

## (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.

### Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Unknown origin

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7917

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from. The majority of unknown volume is from fencing contractors who do not have access to country of origin information.

### Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United States of America

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

282

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*We calculate the % of total production per country/area of origin by engaging directly with our supply chain and asking all our first tier timber suppliers to complete an annual timber traceability exercise, and to declare what countries we are sourcing product from.*

*[Add row]*

**(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?**

### Timber products

#### (8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

#### (8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

## (8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

## (8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

### Timber products

#### (8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

#### (8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

*Aligned with FSC definition of deforestation as forest converted to non-forest use and includes degradation which is changes within a natural forest or High Conservation Value area that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure and/or function, and reduces the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity and/or deliver ecosystem services.*

#### (8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

#### (8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

### (8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

- Other, please specify :in line with organisational commitments, no date available

### (8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2025

[Add row]

**(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.**

### Timber products

#### (8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 1

#### (8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- No, this target is separate from our no-deforestation or no-conversion target

#### (8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

#### (8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Other volume, please specify :Timber frame suppliers

#### (8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

##### Resource use and efficiency

Other resource use and efficiency target metric, please specify :% of completed units using modern methods of construction

#### (8.7.2.8) Date target was set

05/30/2021

#### (8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2020

#### (8.7.2.10) Base year figure

21

#### (8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

#### (8.7.2.12) Target year figure

30

#### (8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

32

#### (8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

### (8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

122.22

### (8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goals

### (8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*We are committed to increasing the number of homes that we build using timber frame (MMC) to increase efficiency and to help mitigate the challenges posed by the shortage of skilled workers within the industry. Over the last five years, we have built 15,655 homes using timber frame (4,564 in FY23) and in also acquired Oregon Timber in FY19 to secure our timber frame supply and in 2023, the construction of the Group's new 186,000 square feet Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby. We have achieved our 2020 target of 20% of home completions using MMC a year ahead of schedule. Our new target is to use MMC to build 30% of our homes by 2025. However, last year we made further excellent progress on our MMC ambitions, far exceeding our 2025 target. We conducted further trials of various MMC solutions such as advanced closed panel solutions, light weight cladding and roof cassettes and have reviewed the impact of these solutions on reducing embodied carbon and waste.*

### (8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

*We are committed to increasing the number of homes that we build using timber frame (MMC) to increase efficiency and to help mitigate the challenges posed by the shortage of skilled workers within the industry. Over the last five years, we have built 15,655 homes using timber frame (4,564 in FY23) and in also acquired Oregon Timber in FY19 to secure our timber frame supply and in 2023, the construction of the Group's new 186,000 square feet Oregon facility at Infinity Park, near Derby. We have achieved our 2020 target of 20% of home completions using MMC a year ahead of schedule. Our new target is to use MMC to build 30% of our homes by 2025. However, last year we made further excellent progress on our MMC ambitions, far exceeding our 2025 target. We conducted further trials of various MMC solutions such as advanced closed panel solutions, light weight cladding and roof cassettes and have reviewed the impact of these solutions on reducing embodied carbon and waste.*

### (8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*We delivered 5,578 homes using MMC equating to 32% of our total home completions (FY21: 4,846 homes and 27% of total home completions). MMC creates opportunities to build with greater speed and efficiency, mitigate the impact of the skills shortage facing the industry, reduce on-site waste, reduce embodied carbon and diversify the types of materials we use. Underpinning our growth in the use of MMC is the more widespread use of timber frame construction across our developments. Supporting this growth, we completed construction of the Group's new Oregon timber frame facility at Infinity Park, near Derby. The new 186,000 square feet facility has been constructed to exacting requirements around its sustainability performance and has achieved a BREEAM "Very Good" rating and an EPC*

*“A” rating. The facility also incorporates a wide range of energy efficient features including photovoltaics, air source heat pumps and LED lighting, as well as electric vehicle (EV) charging points across 10% of the parking spaces. Additionally, a key element to both our MMC and carbon reduction strategy is the delivery of an increased share of timber frame homes. Timber frame provides an efficient method of construction with lower levels of embodied carbon.*  
[Add row]

**(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.**

## Timber products

### (8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

### (8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

### (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

*Annual timber survey distributed to suppliers requesting information on Chain of Custody certification, volume of timber supplied, whether they are a timber importer, what the product types are, country of origin.*  
[Fixed row]

**(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.**

## Timber products

**(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit**

0

**(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit**

0

**(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit**

95

**(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin**

0

**(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin**

5

**(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported**

100.00

[Fixed row]

**(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.**

**Timber products**

**(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity**

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

**(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year**

65

**(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

65

**(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit**

0

**(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area**

0

**(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?**

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

**(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.**

**Timber products**

**(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

**Chain-of-custody certification**

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

65

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*All suppliers are asked to disclose the total volume covered by FSC certification and to provide certificate numbers. Where chain of custody is held by their supplier then we ask to explain how they prevent certified from mixing with uncertified material.*

*[Add row]*

### (8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

#### Timber products

### (8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

### (8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

35

### (8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

*Select all that apply*

No

### (8.9.2.4) Comment

*Our timber sourcing policy accepts PEFC product certification as an acceptable verification that material is sourced responsibly*

[Add row]

**(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.**

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.**

**Timber products**

**(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint**

Select from:

We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

**(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated**

100

**(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint**

Select all that apply

During the reporting period

## (8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

7.34

## (8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

*This is assuming non-certified wood comes from woodland harvested that is degraded or converted. Using the UK forest reserve as a guide, we have calculated approximate yield in finished timber (Tonnes per hectare of forest). The yield is approx. 700 green Tonnes. Working backwards from the 1132m3 of product we purchased without certification gets you to a mass of c 700 tonnes. Source: <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/statistics/forestry-statistics/forestry-statistics-2018/sources/timber-2/conversion-factors/>  
[Add row]*

**(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.**

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.**

### Timber products

#### (8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working with non-compliant suppliers

### (8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1

### (8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- No

### (8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality

### (8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

*For the small minority of supply that is uncertified and/or from high risk species or harvesting origins we ask suppliers to take action to secure FSC/PEFC certified material or change product selection.*

*[Add row]*

### (8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

#### (8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

#### (8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Environmental protection

### (8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier self-declaration
- Other, please specify :Annual supplier timber survey

### (8.14.5) Please explain

*We do not place timber or timber products on the market for the first time and as such have a lower legal duty than others in the value chain. Most of the Group's timber (99%) comes from lower risk producer countries. We use a specification and declare our approach with suppliers, proportional to the level of risk and scale of complexity of the business and supply chain We specify in our timber policy and trade specifications that all timber supplied to us must be FSC or PEFC certified, regardless of country of origin. Our Timber Sourcing Policy also states that all timber must be legal, and compliant with the UK Timber Regulations. We monitor compliance with our specification for FSC and PEFC timber through our annual timber surveys to suppliers and sub-contractors. For our 2023 timber survey we have included additional questions to understand more about the extent to which our suppliers map their supply chain and engage with their suppliers to mitigate risks of deforestation and ensure legality. We require all our suppliers to comply with regulations and we are a trader within the scope of the UK Timber Regulations. Barratt meets its regulations as a trader by recording what timbers it purchased from who and when and periodically checks that this record keeping is accurate. We specify our timber policy and trade specifications that all timber supplied to us must be FSC or PEFC certified, regardless of country of origin. Our Timber Sourcing Policy also states that all timber must be legal, and compliant. We monitor compliance with our specification for FSC and PEFC timber through our annual timber surveys to suppliers and sub-contractors. For our 2023 timber survey we have included additional questions to understand more about the extent to which our suppliers map their supply chain and engage with their suppliers to mitigate risks of deforestation. We have also included a question regarding the steps suppliers put in place to ensure compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code for the very small proportion of timber that is sourced from Brazil (*  
[Fixed row]

### (8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

#### (8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

#### (8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

### (8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

*Barratt Developments manage risks associated with the procurement of timber products primarily via the use of credible 3rd party certifications to a minimum sustainability standard ( e.g. FSC or PEFC forest management certification). Barratt Developments chooses to use 3rd parties to manage the impact from its sourcing operations and would expect that these 3rd parties would engage in landscape and jurisdictional approaches on its behalf. Barratt Developments review, from time to time, the level of engagement FSC and PEFC have on landscape and jurisdictional approaches and would urge more representation from them should that be required.*

[Fixed row]

### (8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

#### (8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

##### Row 1

#### (8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

#### (8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

#### (8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

#### (8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

*We are a partner of and therefore part fund an organisation called the Supply Chain Sustainability School and our Head of Corporate Sustainability previously chaired the Homes Group aimed at housebuilding developers and suppliers. The School provides learning materials online and in live workshops on the topic of sustainable timber sourcing. In FY20 we announced a supplier maturity matrix to our suppliers so that category management meetings assess performance on key priority topics Sustainability timber has been identified as a priority topic. The assessment is in the form of a short questionnaire that provides us with important information to allow us to better focus our efforts on what is important and to allow us to spot opportunities to partner with our supply chain and develop solutions to shared issues. As of June 2024 93 of our materials suppliers have completed the assessment with 72 meeting the target levels we set. Barratt is active in the NextGeneration Benchmark The Benchmark sets a minimum expectation for the responsible sourcing and auditing of compliance with timber policy for housebuilders across the UK.*

### Row 2

#### (8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

#### (8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

#### (8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Not applicable

#### (8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

#### (8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

*Barratt took part in the limited World Wildlife Fund's Global Forest Trade Network Timber Scorecard initiative which ended in 2019. Barratt scored a full '3 trees' out of '3 trees' score in the benchmark.*

[Add row]

### **(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?**

Select from:

Yes

**(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**

#### **Row 1**

#### (8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

#### (8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Threatened and protected species

#### (8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

#### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

#### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*BDW Eastern Counties' development at Woodside Way, Great Dunmow was granted planning permission in February 2021. The site was allocated in the local plan for up to 790 dwellings and covers an area of approximately 53 hectares. The BDW parcel covers 23ha and will accommodate 326 dwellings. The existing on-site habitats of generally limited value being largely arable land with a small parcel of plantation woodland. The latter was deemed to be in poor condition due to its young age, lack of structural diversity and pressure from the previous agricultural use of the site. Adjacent to the site, however, is High Wood SSSI, an area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. To enhance the site's value for biodiversity and people, a variety of habitats were designed into the site layout. In addition to vegetated rear gardens, plot frontage shrub planting and amenity grassland, a programme of new woodland and scrub planting was proposed adjacent to High Wood SSSI. This habitat will act as a physical barrier to deter access to the SSSI as well as providing foraging and nesting opportunities for locally present fauna. New species-rich grassland and meadow planting will provide a habitat for locally present invertebrates and small mammals, in turn creating foraging resources for other species. Finally, the site's sustainable drainage system will be designed to incorporate permanent areas of standing water and marginal plants. This enhances their value for biodiversity and offers the opportunity to support locally present amphibians and aquatic invertebrate.*

#### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

#### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2028

#### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

53

**(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

53

**(8.17.1.11) Country/Area**

*Select from:*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**(8.17.1.12) Latitude**

21.8731

**(8.17.1.13) Longitude**

0.3579

**(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency**

*Select from:*

Annually

**(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)**

0

**(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?**

*Select all that apply*

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

**(8.17.1.17) Please explain**

*Within the East of the site, the young woodland will be selectively thinned to create a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play and improve structural diversity. New allotments and sports pitches provide a more functional recreation resource but provide biodiversity opportunities within the site too. Furthermore, these newly created habitats within and around the site are connected by a network of proposed new footpaths providing good access and connectivity for new residents. Development will be monitored as agreed within the management plan to ensure that the habitats achieve the agreed condition over a period of 30 years.*

## Row 2

### (8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 2

### (8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Threatened and protected species

### (8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*The Edinburgh Swift City project run by RSPB Scotland and funded by the ScottishPower Foundation was a project aimed at protecting and enhancing the local swift population through community engagement and conservation. Through Barratt's existing partnership with RSPB, we worked with the Swift City project officer to identify opportunities where we could include new swift nesting opportunities in ongoing developments. This is a voluntary project and supports our commitment to create a legacy of resilient landscapes and communities, delivering net gains for biodiversity and contributing to the conservation of local biodiversity priorities.*

### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2020

#### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2021

#### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

26400

#### (8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

26400

#### (8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

55.9533

#### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

3.1883

#### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

#### (8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

#### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

*Select all that apply*

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

#### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*We identified and marked up over 100 new locations for swift bricks in our upcoming developments in Edinburgh during the period and the first were installed in February 2023. The proposed locations were shared with the Edinburgh Swift City Project Officer so these could be monitored by local interest groups in future. Whilst the project has now concluded, we have continued to install Swift bricks across other parts of the Central belt of Scotland and elsewhere in the UK. To date, we have purchased over 5,000 Manthorpe Swift nesting bricks for use in our developments across the whole company.*

### Row 3

#### (8.17.1.1) Project reference

*Select from:*

Project 3

#### (8.17.1.2) Project type

*Select from:*

Other ecosystem restoration

#### (8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

*Select all that apply*

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

#### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

#### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*Parson's Hill, Bingham comprises 4.45ha of former agricultural land on the outskirts of Bingham, Nottinghamshire. The land is publicly accessible and is bounded by existing public open space. The proposals for the site at Bingham involve the creation of a mosaic of species-rich grassland, scrub and woodland habitat. Public access will be managed by utilising existing desire lines along public rights of way and creating new mown paths through the grassland.*

#### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

#### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2024

#### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

4.45

#### (8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

4.45

#### (8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

52.9511

#### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

3.1883

#### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Never

#### (8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

#### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

#### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*The project's principal focus is habitat creation for the benefit of farmland birds with a secondary focus on public access and recreation. The site lies to the south of a wetland Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) feature and thus extends the number and variety of habitat features that will support a wider variety of species. Planning permission is being sought in 2023, following a public consultation in 2022, with a planned commencement date late 2023-early 2024. Management and monitoring in the first 5 years will be focussed principally on ensuring establishment of the key habitats. The site is expected to be handed over to the town council once complete to be managed in perpetuity for the community.*

### Row 4

#### (8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 4

### (8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Other ecosystem restoration

### (8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*Norton Lodge is a joint venture development for 672 new dwellings, creation of a new primary school and delivery of public open space. The site covers approximately 32ha and comprises agricultural land bounded by hedgerows. The design and technical team sought advice to improve the biodiversity benefits the development's features could deliver, notably, enhancements to the new structural planting and improvements to the SuDS to benefit locally scarce species*

### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2025

**(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)**

32

**(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

32

**(8.17.1.11) Country/Area**

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**(8.17.1.12) Latitude**

41.9668

**(8.17.1.13) Longitude**

71.187

**(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency**

Select from:

Annually

**(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)**

0

**(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?**

Select all that apply

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

### **(8.17.1.17) Please explain**

*The landscaping was enhanced to include a greater variety of seed bearing grasses and shrubs to the benefit of farmland birds and the Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) were created to ensure areas of permanent and seasonal water. The development's SuDS basin covers approximately 1.4ha, representing a significant on-site wetland feature which is proposed to be enhanced with wet tolerant scrub species including Willow and Silver Birch targeting improvements in Willow Tit numbers. Interpretation boards and a viewing deck are proposed so that residents can learn more about the conservation enhancements and deter public access.  
[Add row]*

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

#### (9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

##### Row 1

###### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

###### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*On 27 June 2019, The Group acquired 100% share capital in Oregon Timber Frame Limited which has two main facilities used for its operations. Oregon has been excluded on the basis of materiality as the timber frame manufacturing facility uses little to no water in its processes.*

###### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

###### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Less than 1%

###### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

A total of 1,865m<sup>3</sup> was used in FY23 across three buildings, compared to 461,457m<sup>3</sup> of our operational usage (0.4% of our operational usage).  
[Add row]

## (9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

### Water withdrawals – total volumes

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Meter readings*

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 80% of our construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from meter readings. A metering program is underway to improve visibility of our operational baseline.*

### Water withdrawals – volumes by source

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Meter readings*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 80% of our construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from meter readings. A metering program is underway to improve visibility of our operational baseline.*

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We do not need water of a specific quality to enable our construction operations, therefore do not measure the quality of withdrawal. However, water provided to our offices and welfare facilities meets relevant drinking water standards. This is also being considered as part of our water footprinting project.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and*

implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler.

## Water discharges – volumes by destination

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

Since water from our direct operations, including our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and sewerage systems, we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.

## Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

Water treatment is not relevant to our business model and therefore do not monitor discharge volume by treatment method.

## Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Less than 1%

## (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :ad hoc instances

## (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Environmental Management System (EMS)- Construction Phase SHE plan. Barratt Group Standard (BGS)28: Chemical storage, discharge and spillage Barratt Group Standard (BGS) 05: Accident, Incident and Environmental Reporting*

## (9.2.4) Please explain

*In some instances, water discharges could be contaminated by accidental pollution on site, for example fuel or paint spills. In this case, we would follow our policies and procedures outlined in our EMS. All related incidents must be recorded and a SHE Form 11 to be completed by the site manager. The Divisional SHE Manager would be responsible for ensuring an investigation and report is completed for all reportable incidents. Barratt Group Standard (BGS)28: Chemical storage, discharge and spillage, section 6 is entitled 'Prevention of contamination of rivers and streams' and lays out a number of mitigation measures to tackle such risk, through the use of gully bags. As highlighted in our Construction Best Practice Guide, standard road gully protection must be used to prevent any polluted run off into water systems. Wheel washes and plant washing facilities are securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal.*

## Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- Not monitored

## (9.2.4) Please explain

*Despite not currently measuring emissions to water, we have implemented policies and procedures to avoid any discharge of pollutants to water where possible. All environmental related incidents on site must be recorded on Logincident and a SHE Form 11 required to be completed by the site manager, The SHE Administrator would then review and maintain the information and the Group Head of SHE would evaluate and ensure records are closed as required. The Divisional SHE Manager (or other appointed member of the SHE team) would be responsible for ensuring an investigation and report is completed for all reportable incidents. These include: damage or danger to the natural environment, pollution to land or water, dead fish or fish gasping for air, or illegal dumping of hazardous waste or large amounts of industrial waste. This is also being considered as part of our water footprinting project*

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*This is not relevant to our operating model as we do not produce discharges at damaging temperatures.*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Meter readings*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data. 80% of sites are covered by this measurement and monitoring. Figures are collated quarterly from meter reads. A metering program is underway to reach improve visibility of our operational baseline.*

## Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We are not directly involved in water recycling or reuse and therefore do not monitor this metric. This is also being considered as part of our water footprinting project.*

### **The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers**

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Daily inspections carried out by site management*

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services to all workers is inspected daily by site management. As highlighted in our Barratt Group Standards (BGS) 21: Site Welfare Facilities, all offices, toilets, hand wash stations and canteens must be thoroughly cleaned at least twice per day and a record of cleaning for each facility must be maintained and displayed in the specific facility. WASH services are covered in our health and safety policies and apply to all employees and 100% of sites and where practicable, all site compounds and facilities must conform to the Group standard layout designs. Hand wash /sanitiser stations must be provided at the access/egress points to the site compound or welfare facilities. Regular SHE manager audits of construction sites ensure site welfare facilities are compliant. As highlighted in our Construction Phase SHE plan, facilities must be inspected daily by site management and will be cleaned daily.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?**

## Total withdrawals

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

577.5

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Total withdrawal amount includes all metered office water, metered and estimated site water. Site withdrawal is extrapolated from metered site data (80% of legally completed floor area is on metered sites) based on completed floor area. Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five- year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.*

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

364.63

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Total discharges amount is calculated from site withdrawals less consumption amount. Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five- year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.*

## Total consumption

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

212.87

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Modelled consumption rate based on typical plot water consumption for construction activities including structure cement, plastering, and tiling, as well as evaporation from watering plot gardens. Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five- year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.**

### (9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

#### (9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

76.16

#### (9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

#### (9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

#### (9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

#### (9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

#### (9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

13.19

#### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

WWF Water Risk Filter

#### (9.2.4.9) Please explain

We have assessed our water stress risk using The World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool. WRI tool defines water stress as: "Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies". WRI identifies the UK overall as an area of low- medium water stress risk, with some areas at medium- high and high risk, around London, South- East and Greater Manchester, but no areas of extremely high risk. WRI data identifies no areas of medium- high risk, or above, in Scotland or Wales. In FY23, the estimated number of plots in high or extremely high-risk areas: 13,243, 18% (FY22: 15,194, 19%)<sup>1</sup>. In FY23, the estimated number of home completions (including joint ventures) in high or extremely high-risk areas: 3,062, 18% (FY22: 3,091, 17%) In FY22 the number of plots and home completions in areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress was estimated at a divisional level based on the WRI Aqueduct visualisation tools. However, for FY23 we imported our FY22 land bank and completions into the WRI Aqueduct tool to improve accuracy to the site-level. We have restated these FY22 figures accordingly. We expect this percentage to increase due to increase in business activity, however we will continue to drive innovation to improve the water efficiency of our homes and operations. We design all our homes to achieve 105 litres per person per day (from July 2021), which is lower than regulatory requirements, and therefore contribute s to reduced water withdrawals compared to typical newbuild homes or existing stock.  
[Fixed row]

## **(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.**

### **Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes**

#### **(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Not relevant

#### **(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

Barratt currently does not measure this as it accounts for a small part, significantly less than 5% of our water withdrawals. We don't plan to measure this in the future

### **Brackish surface water/Seawater**

#### **(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Not relevant

#### **(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

Barratt does not currently use recycled/ brackish or seawater in our direct operations and therefore do not measure it, nor do we plan to in the future.

## Groundwater – renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Groundwater could be withdrawn during our construction operations, with the potential for some to be from renewable sources, however we do not measure the volume.*

## Groundwater – non-renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Groundwater could be withdrawn during our construction operations. We do not measure the exact volume, but we avoid the use of non- renewable ground sources. We do not operate in areas that only provide non- renewable water. Furthermore, in our Barratt Group Standard 26- Safety, Health and Environmental Aspects and Impacts register, we identify the risk that any emissions to surface or ground water could result in the loss of non- renewable resources*

## Produced/Entrained water

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Produced water is not used within our construction operations, and freshwater is used instead.*

## Third party sources

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

577.5

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Water supply from third- party sources and utilities is essential for construction processes as well as maintaining our WASH standards for colleagues and site personnel. The metered volume for sites and offices is 465.9 megaliters and the balance, 111.6 megaliters, is for estimated non-metered withdrawals for sites and offices.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?**

## Direct operations

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

### (9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

9

### (9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

### (9.3.4) Please explain

*We have assessed our water stress risk using the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool. WRI identifies the UK overall as an area of low-medium water stress risk, with some areas at high risk, around London, South-East and Greater Manchester, but no areas of extremely high risk. WRI data identifies no areas of high risk, or above, in Scotland or Wales. Estimated number of plots in high or extremely high-risk areas: 13,243, 18% (FY22: 15,194, 19%)<sup>1</sup>. Estimated number of home completions (including joint ventures) in high or extremely high-risk areas: 3,062, 18% (FY22: 3,091, 17%)<sup>1</sup>. We design all our homes to achieve 105 litres per person per day (from July 2021), which is lower than regulatory requirements, and therefore contributes to reduced water withdrawals compared to typical newbuild homes or existing stock. <sup>1</sup> In FY22 the number of plots and home completions in areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress was estimated at a divisional level based on the WRI Aqueduct visualisation tools. However, this year we imported our FY22 land bank and completions into the WRI Aqueduct tool to improve accuracy to the site-level. We have restated these FY22 figures accordingly.*

## Upstream value chain

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

### (9.3.4) Please explain

*We are fully compliant with TCFD requirements for risks and opportunities (as disclosed in our Annual Reports and Accounts). As a next step, we are currently undertaking a discovery process to pilot the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. As part of this, we are piloting LEAP assessments to familiarise the Group with the process and requirements to inform future disclosure programme planning. Therefore, we have not completed a*

process for identifying, assessing and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts in line with TNFD, but work is currently underway to develop these and build our readiness to respond.

[Fixed row]

**(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.**

**Row 1**

#### **(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 1

#### **(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

*Areas of high water scarcity- Bristol*

#### **(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage**

Select from:

Direct operations

#### **(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility**

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

#### **(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year**

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Thames

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.544828

### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.807138

### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

### (9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.03

### (9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0.03

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0.03

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.

## Row 2

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Areas of high water scarcity- East London

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation

*of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### **(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Thames

### **(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

51.617648

### **(9.3.1.9) Longitude**

-0.21977

### **(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

Yes

### **(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0

### **(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

### **(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*We have improved our site water collection process to increase granularity, collecting consumption by source type. This resulted in an increase in our site water footprint*

### Row 3

#### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 3

#### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Areas of high water scarcity- Mercia*

#### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

#### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

#### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions.*

*Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### **(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin**

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Thames

### **(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

51.790754

### **(9.3.1.9) Longitude**

-1.496473

### **(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

Yes

### **(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0.02

### **(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

### **(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

### **(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0.02

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0.02

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.*

**Row 4**

**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 4

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Areas of high water scarcity - North Thames*

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

51.816866

**(9.3.1.9) Longitude**

0.14016

**(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0.07

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0.07

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0.07

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*We have improved our site water collection process to increase granularity, collecting consumption by source type. This resulted in an increase in our site water footprint*

**Row 5**

**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 5

**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

- Other, please specify :Avon

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.546786

**(9.3.1.9) Longitude**

-1.806163

**(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0.02

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0.02

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*We have improved our site water collection process to increase granularity, collecting consumption by source type. This resulted in an increase in our site water footprint*

**Row 6**

**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 6

**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

*Areas of high water scarcity - Southern*

**(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage**

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

#### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

#### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

#### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

- Thames

#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.289586

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.956042

**(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

### (9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

### (9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five- year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.*

## Row 7

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Areas of high water scarcity - Southern Counties*

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

- Thames

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.23234

### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.733454

### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0.02

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

### (9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*We have improved our site water collection process to increase granularity, collecting consumption by source type. This resulted in an increase in our site water footprint*

## Row 8

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Areas of high water scarcity - West London*

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Thames

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.469841

### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.363045

### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

0

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five- year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 15% much higher / lower. This is due to increase in water efficiency measures on site.

## Row 9

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 9

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Areas of high water scarcity- West Midlands

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies  
 Impacts  
 Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

### (9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler*

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Thames

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.039154

### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.331847

### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

### (9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*We have improved our site water collection process to increase granularity, collecting consumption by source type. This resulted in an increase in our site water footprint*

[Add row]

**(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

### Water withdrawals – total volumes

#### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

#### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 80% of our construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from meter readings. A metering program is underway to improve visibility of our operational baseline.*

### Water withdrawals – volume by source

#### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

#### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 80% of our construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from meter readings. A metering program is underway to improve visibility of our operational baseline.*

## Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not need water of a specific quality to enable our construction operations, therefore do not measure the quality of withdrawal. However, water provided to our offices and welfare facilities meets relevant drinking water standards. This is also being considered as part of our water footprinting project.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Although we do not measure discharges, each development has an individual Surface Water Management Plan to ensure that any surface water within a development is treated to be acceptable for disposal into controlled waters. This is by identifying entry points of surface water onto or within the site, implementation of specific measures for capture and final treatment within our boundaries, prior to being discharged off site. All surface water management arrangements and implemented control measures are visually inspected daily and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial action. The site surface water management plan is reviewed by a contracts manager and groundworker on a minimum of every three months and following or during severe weather conditions. Immediately after planting all plants are watered at a rate which allows it to percolate into the soil so that it is not lost as surface runoff, using a watering can and attachment or hosepipe with a sprinkler.*

## Water discharges – volume by destination

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Since water from our direct operations, including our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and sewerage systems, we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.*

## Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Water treatment is not relevant to our business model and therefore do not monitor discharge volume by treatment method.*

## Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*In some instances, water discharges could be contaminated by accidental pollution on site, for example fuel or paint spills. In this case, we would follow our policies and procedures outlined in our EMS. All related incidents must be recorded and a SHE Form 11 to be completed by the site manager. The Divisional SHE Manager would be responsible for ensuring an investigation and report is completed for all reportable incidents. Barratt Group Standard (BGS)28: Chemical storage, discharge and spillage, section 6 is entitled 'Prevention of contamination of rivers and streams' and lays out a number of mitigation measures to tackle such risk, through the use of gully bags. As highlighted in our Construction Best Practice Guide, standard road gully protection must be used to prevent any polluted run off into water systems. Wheel washes and plant washing facilities are securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data. 80% of sites are covered by this measurement and monitoring. Figures are collated quarterly from meter reads. A metering program is underway to reach improve visibility of our operational baseline.

[Fixed row]

### (9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	321400000	556536.80	We anticipate our water efficiency to improve as we continue to develop our operational water reductions strategy.

[Fixed row]

### (9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

### (9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

#### Row 1

##### (9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

- Other, please specify :European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment

##### (9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

- More than 80%

##### (9.13.1.3) Please explain

*All our homes are built using small quantities of materials or components classified as hazardous including paint and resin, However, once the product (i.e., our homes) are in use, the materials or components are no longer hazardous and so do not present a threat to our customers or the environment. Following the European Waste Catalogue, any materials or components classified as hazardous or those with hazardous properties are dealt with separately. Once identified, a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment is required to be undertaken by the Site Manager/ Subcontractor. All developments have a separate facility for managing hazardous waste which must be transferred to a licensed carrier using a consignment note to track its movement. Furthermore, when our products are in use, we have a minimum standard in place to use a paint on the walls which is 99% Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) free. At disposal stage in construction, if the paint tin is emptied completely and any remaining residue is left to dry or harden then the material is not hazardous and can be disposed of as non- hazardous. Part used resin tins and aerosols displaying one of the hazardous warning signs must be treated as hazardous even if it is empty.*

[Add row]

### (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

##### (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

- Yes

## (9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

100% of Barratt homes (product ) are classified as low water impact in terms of water use.

## (9.14.4) Please explain

All of our homes are designed to 105 litres per person per day, 16% ahead of legislation. In addition, we know that household water consumption is driven by user behaviour. We provide all of our customers with information about how to make the most of the appliances we provide, along with further advice on lifestyle modifications they could consider to reduce their water usage further. We have also collaborated with the Home Builders Federation to create a standardised pack of water- saving information for the buyers of new homes. Barratt has a strategic partnership with the RSPB, Britain's leading conservation charity. The RSPB has aided us in producing guidance for the creation of wildlife friendly showhome gardens, customer gardening guides and bespoke biodiversity and ecology advice on specific developments where required.

[Fixed row]

## (9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

### (9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

#### Water pollution

##### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

##### (9.15.1.2) Please explain

Despite not having a formal target in place for water pollution, preventing pollution is a core element of our SHE policies and strategies and procedures are fully embedded as business as usual, through our Environmental Management System (EMS). Barratt Group Standard (BGS)28: Chemical storage, discharge and spillage outlines how Construction Site Managers are responsible for acting on identifying pollution related issues and notifying Regional SHE Managers if a risk arises. All surface water management and implemented control measures are visually inspected data and submitted to the site manager weekly or after any remedial

action. As highlighted in our Construction Best Practice Guide, standard road gully protection must be used to prevent any polluted run off into water systems. Regarding discharge from our site welfare facilities, our Barratt Group Standard (BGS) 21- stipulates that waste is discharged to the foul drain only, either directly or indirectly (i.e. proprietary tank).

## Water withdrawals

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.1.2) Please explain

*Despite not having a formal target in place, WASH services are a fundamental aspect of our SHE policies and strategies and fully functioning WASH services are fully embedded as business as usual. Group Standards (BGS) 21: Site Welfare Facilities, all offices, toilets, hand wash stations and canteens must be thoroughly cleaned at least twice per day and a record of cleaning for each facility must be maintained and displayed in the facility. WASH services are covered in our health and safety policies and apply to all employees and 100% of sites and all site compounds and facilities must conform to the Group standard layout designs. Hand wash /sanitiser stations must be provided at the access/egress points to the site compound or welfare facilities. Regular SHE manager audits of construction sites ensure site welfare facilities are compliant. As highlighted in our Construction Phase SHE plan, facilities must be inspected daily by site management and will be cleaned daily.*

## Other

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.1.2) Please explain

N/A  
[Fixed row]

## (9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

### Row 1

#### (9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

#### (9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

#### (9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

##### Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per product

#### (9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/01/2021

#### (9.15.2.5) End date of base year

07/01/2021

#### (9.15.2.6) Base year figure

124.5

### (9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/30/2023

### (9.15.2.8) Target year figure

105

### (9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

105

### (9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

### (9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

### (9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Our homes are designed to enable our customers to live water- efficient lifestyles, our target of 100% of homes to be built to 105 litres per person per day (a 16% improvement over Part G legal requirements) was designed with customer impact in mind as we ensure any innovations to reduce water use in the home wouldn't be to the detriment of the customer experience. This took effect from the 1st July 2021 for new sites and from January 2022 for all existing sites. This target was developed through a cross- functional process with Group Design and Technical, Group Procurement and Construction teams As the target is reference to our product, this target has a nationwide geographical spread across our 29 divisions.*

### (9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

*Water scarcity is a potential risk which has been identified as part of TCFD and has undergone further scenario modelling in FY22 and FY23. The Group Head of Infrastructure and Utilities is chair of the Water Matters Group with the Home Builders Federation. Members collaborate on water related issues such as house design. The impact of these has a significant bearing on the deliverability on our housing schemes. Its objective is to seek deliverable and pragmatic solutions to*

*infrastructure delivery whilst maintaining delicate environmental balance that is key to harmonious placemaking and wider national housing delivery agenda. Members are made up of housebuilders, water and sewerage company representatives as well as regulatory bodies.*

#### **(9.15.2.16) Further details of target**

N/A

[Add row]

## C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

### (10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

#### (10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

#### (10.1.2) Target type and metric

##### End-of-life management

Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

##### Other

Other, please specify :Waste management

#### (10.1.3) Please explain

*We have targets in place to reduce construction waste intensity by 20% vs. 2015 (to 5.67t per 100m2 legally completed build area) by 2025, and maintain 95% diversion from landfill for construction waste annually. A key component of our waste target is the light weight compactable waste stream, which is predominately packaging waste. In FY23 we saw a 39% reduction in our waste intensity and achieved 96% diversion from landfill. This is the result of strategic interventions made, including the appointment of a Group Waste Project Manager and the inclusion of a target to reduce construction waste within the FY22 annual bonus scheme. Construction waste continues to be included within the bonus scheme in FY23.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

#### Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

## **Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

## **Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

## **Production/commercialization of plastic packaging**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

### **Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

### **Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

### **Provision of waste management and/or water management services**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

## (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

## Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

## (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

## Other activities not specified

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

## (10.2.2) Comment

*We do not participate in this activity*

*[Fixed row]*

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

### (11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

#### (11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

#### (11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Law & policy

[Fixed row]

### (11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Monitoring our adherence to 10% biodiversity net gain, Number of swift and bat bricks and hedgehog highways installed Number of wildlife friendly certified showhome gardens

[Fixed row]

## (11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

### Legally protected areas

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have*

*a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

## UNESCO World Heritage sites

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

## UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

### Ramsar sites

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

### (11.4.2) Comment

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate.*

*There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

## **Key Biodiversity Areas**

### **(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Yes

### **(11.4.2) Comment**

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

## **Other areas important for biodiversity**

## (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

## (11.4.2) Comment

*To identify proximity to these locations, prior to a land bid submission, a land viability assessment is required where environmental measures are key considerations for identifying the viability of a potential development. During the planning application process, key technical reports are commissioned which can include detailed biodiversity assessments. During the land acquisition process, senior management must consider the management of flood and water scarcity risk and how this may impact the environment. All land acquisitions regardless of value are assessed by the Land Development Leadership Group, attended by Barratt's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Non-Executive Board members are also able to attend the Land and Development Leadership Group as they wish. Through a controlled process, divisions report on all constraints and development implications This includes appraisals of flood risk, risk of impact on water scarcity, proximity to areas of water neutrality, proximity to peaty soils, integration of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for generation of renewable energy where appropriate. There is also opportunity to flag whether the site will add recreational pressure on any Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In this way all land purchases and associated environmental issues receive Board oversight. In addition, all acquisitions over a specific value or high risk are reviewed by the Board which includes environmental specific issues where they arise. Specific physical asset risks such as biodiversity, flood risks are assessed by our Land Buying, Commercial, Technical and Planning teams at the relevant stages in the development lifecycle from initial evaluation of potential site opportunities for development through to building of new homes. Furthermore, in addition to our internal specialist teams (including a dedicated biodiversity net gain team, each site across our Group will have a dedicated specialist ecological consultant to support with the identification and mitigation of any environmental implications. Our 29 divisions also have access to external consultants for any further desk based work required. Looking to the future, work is currently underway with the RSPB to review species enhancement plans to further support any mitigation required once the priority locations have been identified.*

[Fixed row]

## (11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

### Row 1

## (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Ramsar sites

Key Biodiversity Areas

- Other areas important for biodiversity

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Chichester and Langstone Harbour Ramsar, SPA and SSSI, Solent Maritime SAC*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*Barratt David Wilson are building a collection of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom homes located between Bedhampton and Drayton, with over 52% of the development dedicated to green open space, and electric charging points installed in all homes with garages.*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Physical controls
- Operational controls

#### (11.4.1.11) 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

*Barratt David Wilson Southampton diligently liaised with a landowner within the South Downs National Park who manages a site referred to as Chilgrove Farm. This land is currently being developed to encompass a nitrate mitigation scheme and biodiversity credit mitigation scheme which is being delivered in liaison with both the owners and the South Downs National Park Authority. The Division co-ordinated an approach between the Local Planning Authority and the landowners of Chilgrove Farm, with the outcome that the LPA have clear confidence that the Chilgrove Farm site will deliver the requisite mitigation to deliver off-site Nitrate credits. Therefore Barratt utilised our land agent connections, nearby local knowledge, wider rural landowner network and expertise in environmental sustainability to ensure that nitrate mitigation schemes can come forward to prevent the delay in the delivery of development.*

#### Row 2

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

*Select all that apply*

- Key Biodiversity Areas
- Other areas important for biodiversity

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

*Select from:*

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Suffolk, Wayland Wood, Watton SSSI, Breckland Special Protection Area, Norfolk Valley Fens SAC*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

*Select from:*

- Adjacent

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*Barratt delivered a housing development with 125 homes across a 4.15ha area.*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Physical controls

#### (11.4.1.11) 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

*In response to the potential for new residents to adversely impact a nearby Special Protection area (SPA) through increased recreational usage, Barratt delivered a circa 0.7km circular recreational route within the site boundary for the benefit of pedestrians and dog-walkers. The aim being to proactively retain recreational activity within the site and minimise any potential impact on the nearby SPA.*

### Row 3

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Ramsar sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas
- Other areas important for biodiversity

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*David Wilson built 36 two and four bedroom homes located in Ostend across an area of 4.15ha.*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :S106 contribution

#### (11.4.1.11) 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

*Agreed a S106 obligation as follows: "Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) Contribution" means a sum of 4,520.52, comprising 125.57 per Dwelling as a contribution toward the mitigation of the harm caused to those sites protected by the Habitats Regulations. This payment will assist in funding a County wide strategy that sets out a long-term strategic approach to lessen the impact of local housing development on protected birds along the Essex coast. The strategy aims to prevent bird and habitat disturbance from recreational activities, doing this through a series of mitigation measures which encourage all coastal visitors to enjoy their visits responsibly*

#### Row 4

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas
- Other areas important for biodiversity

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Somerset, Mells Valley Special Area of Conservation*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*A new BDW development was being built within Mells Valley Special Area of Conservation*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

#### (11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Physical controls
- Operational controls

#### **(11.4.1.11) 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**

*There was a mitigation strategy in place for ecological impacts. The purpose of the strategy is to ensure that the sites were capable of providing sufficient amount and quality of green space to address ecological matters and to mitigate for the potential impacts of development on the favourable conservation status of greater horseshoe bats. Delivering the policy will ensure that the long term requirements are secured for not only horseshoe bats but a range of other wildlife. Before determining how much green space should be provided to mitigate for ecological impacts, the 'mitigation hierarchy' must be followed. Wherever possible loss of key habitat is to be avoided. If some habitat loss is unavoidable in order to deliver the development in compliance with other requirements, then mitigation measures should be included. In the case of greater horseshoe bats replacement bat habitat is provided as mitigation. Where mitigation cannot be provided a means of compensation must be determined. In the case of this development area any losses of suitable habitat are mitigated for and therefore no compensation measures are required. The masterplan has been designed in a way that seeks to retain important commuting and foraging bat corridors and their connectivity with the surrounding landscape. Connection of retained or created suitable habitat on Site with the wider hedgerow network is essential to secure these routes. This is necessary to ensure continued functionality of such bat habitats following development. To fulfil their function all retained and Replacement Bat Habitat must be kept dark to enable use by light-averse species such as greater horseshoe bat. For each site a lighting strategy will be developed by a lighting engineer with input from the developer's consultant ecologist to ensure that lux levels do not exceed 0.2lux above ambient lighting in areas of key bat habitat. During construction site contractors will be informed of the need to protect retained or created habitats through the issue of a Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan (BMEP) or similar document which sets out the responsibilities for protection of ecological features. On-site information may also be provided where required. Landscape designs for each site will set out where important habitats are to be retained, modified or created. Landscape and Ecological Management Plans (LEMPs) will also be devised to set out how retained habitats will be protected, maintained and enhanced, and how newly created habitat will be managed. Some retained or created habitat is likely to provide informal public open space for residents to enjoy wildlife and nature at close hand. It is recommended that the wildlife value of some of these natural areas is promoted to residents potentially through interpretation features to raise awareness and respect for these local resources.*

*[Add row]*

### C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

#### Row 1

##### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

##### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

###### Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

Base year emissions

Progress against targets

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

- Emissions breakdown by business division
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### General standards

- ISAE 3000

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*We have received 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 TCFD on pages 81 to 98 and selected metrics on page 96 within our 2023 Annual Report and Accounts. Our Science Based target for Scopes 1 & 2 is a carbon absolute target by build area of legal More details of our target can be found on question 4.1b. Assured annually Scope 3: Category 3 Fuel and energy related activities well-to-tank emissions from fuels and transmission and distribution losses from electricity and district heat and steam Scope 3: Category 6 Business travel Business travel by company leased and private non-company-owned road vehicles, train travel and flights. Scope 1 & 2 energy consumption Mwh. Construction Waste intensity tonnes per 100 sqm of legally completed build area.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*BARR-UNI-001-OFF ApprovalLetterTemplate\_V4\_.pdf*  
*[Add row]*

**(13.2) 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.**

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

**(13.3.1) Job title**

*Chief Executive Officer*

**(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

**(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

