Sustainability Report 2012

Performance Report

THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2008
The Berkeley Group Holdings plc

vision 2020
Our vision for the future

THE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

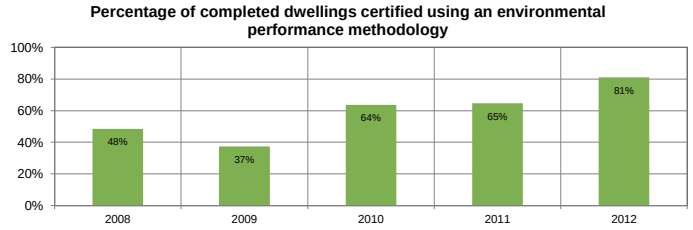
Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Customer Satisfaction							
Average customer satisfaction	89%	91%	93%	96%	97%	KPI GRI PR5	Our Performance, The Customer Experience
Percentage of customers who would recommend Berkeley to a friend. Data is collected using post-completion customer surveys, conducted by independent researchers.							
Total m^2 of completed commercial space certified to BREEAM Very Good	ND	ND	ND	3,193 [a]	2,632 [b]	KPI GRI CRE8	Our Performance, The Customer Experience
Percentage of completed commercial space certified to BREEAM Very Good	ND	ND	ND	45%	53%		

(a) 2010/11 - A total of a total of 7,067m² of commercial space was completed during the 2010/11. 3,193m² of commercial space was certified to BREEAM Very Good and 2,569m² was only completed to fit-out stage and was not therefore certified. 1,304m² was fully completed but not certified.

(b) 2011/12 - A total of 4,974m² was completed during 2011/12. 2,632m² of commercial space was certified to BREEAM Very Good and 1,847m² was only completed to fit-out stage and was not therefore certified. 495m² was fully completed but not certified.

BUILDING GREENER HOMES

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Environmental Performance Standards							
Percentage of completed dwellings certified using the EcoHomes methodology	48%	37%	46%	31%	19%		Our Performance, Building Greener Homes
Percentage of completed dwellings certified using the Code for Sustainable Homes methodology	ND	ND	18%	34%	62%		
Total number of completed dwellings certified using an environmental performance methodology	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,064	KPI GRI CRE8	
Percentage of completed dwellings certified using an environmental performance methodology *(see graph below)*	48%	37%	64%	65%	81%		
This covers all completed units							

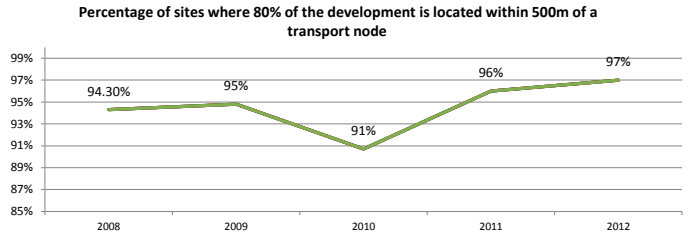


Energy Performance of Homes							
Average SAP rating for homes built to pre-2002 Building Regulations	80.25 [a]	77.73 [d]	72.67 [g]	71.89 [j]	66.18 [m]		
Average SAP rating for homes built to 2002 Building Regulations	88.61 [b]	83.46 [e]	81.97 [h]	78.90 [k]	86.92 [n]		
Average SAP rating for homes built to 2006 Building Regulations	76.26 [c]	76.49 [f]	80.27 [i]	81.39 [l]	81.03 [o]		
Average SAP rating for homes built to 2010 Building Regulations	-	-	-	-	82.53 [p]		

(a) This figure covers 11% of all units completed in the year.
(b) This figure covers 4% of all units completed in the year.
(c) This figure covers 1% of all units completed in the year.
(d) This figure covers 75% of all units completed in the year.
(e) This figure covers 55% of all units completed in the year.
(f) This figure covers 22% of all units completed in the year.
(g) This figure covers 14% of all units completed in the year.
(h) This figure covers 43% of all units completed in the year.
(i) This figure covers 77% of all units completed in the year.
(j) This figure covers 2% of all units completed in the year.
(k) This figure covers 12% of all units completed in the year.
(l) This figure covers 86% of all units completed in the year.
(m) This figure covers 0.5% of all units completed in the year.
(n) This figure covers 6% of all units completed in the year.
(o) This figure covers 91.5% of all units completed in the year.
(p) This figure covers 2% of all units completed in the year.

Average improvement in energy performance compared to 2006 Building Regulations	ND	ND	ND	20%	27%	GRI EN6	
This figure covers all of all homes completed in the year and is calculated by averaging the percentage improvement in DER over TER for those new build residential units meeting Building Regulations Part L 2006 and 2010.							

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Land use							
Percentage of completed dwellings on brownfield land	100%	100%	100%	92%	89%	PI	Our Performance, Building Greener Homes
This figure covers all of all homes completed in the year.							
Transport							
Percentage of sites where 80% of the development is located within 500m of a transport node *(see graph below)*	94%	95%	91%	96%	97%	KPI	Our Performance, Building Greener Homes
This covers all sites under construction during the year							

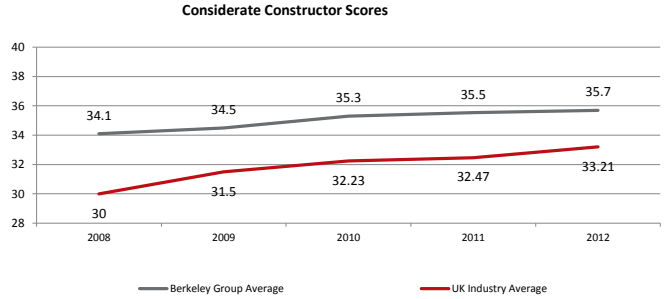


Percentage of sites situated within 1km of a transport node	ND	ND	ND	100%	100%		Our Performance, Building Greener Homes
This covers all sites which submitted a planning application during the year							

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Lifetime Homes							
Percentage of completed dwellings designed to the Lifetime Homes Standard	ND	ND	ND	29%	44%	KPI	Our Performance, Delivering Sustainable Communities
717 units reached legal completion and were designed to the Lifetime Homes Standard. This represented 29% of completed units during 2010/11.							
Considerate Construction							
Percentage of sites registered under the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS)	100%	100%	98.67%	100%	100%	PI	From Vision to Reality, Considerate Construction
Average score in the Considerate Constructors Scheme *(see graph below)*	34.1 [a]	34.5 [b]	35.3 [c]	35.5 [d]	35.7 [e]	KPI	

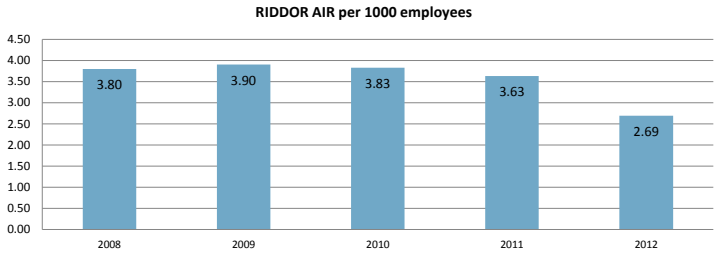
(a) The UK average CCS score across registered sites in 2007/08 was 30 (May 2008)
(b) The UK average CCS score across registered sites in 2008/09 was 31.5 (May 2009)
(c) The UK average CCS score across registered sites in 2009/10 was 32.23 (May 2010)
(d) The UK average CCS score across registered sites in 2010/11 was 32.47 (May 2011). Four projects fell below our target of 32, however the Group average remained above the benchmark and above the UK average.
(e) The UK average CCS score across registered sites in 2011/12 was 33.21 (May 2012). One project fell below our target of 32, however the Group average remained above the benchmark and above the UK average.



RUNNING A SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Financial Performance (continued)							
Revenue (£ million)	991.5	702.2	615.3	742.6	1,041.1	KPI GRI EC1	Annual Report and Accounts
Revenue from residential sales (£ million)	960.1	671.7	595.7	721.4	1,021.7		
Revenue from commercial sales (£ million)	31.4	30.5	19.6	21.2	19.4		
Capital employed (£ million)	685.9	516.5	545.4	891.7	1,157.7		
Total net (debt) or cash (£ million)	(4.5)	284.8	316.9	42.0	(57.9)		
Net Assets (£ million)	681.4	801.3	862.3	933.8	1,099.8		
Return on Equity	26.6%	16.2%	13.3%	15.3%	21.2%		
Units sold	3,167	1,501	2,201	2,544	3,565		
Number of sites on which commercial space sold	11	6	19	9	10		
Total m^2 of commercial space sold	ND	ND	ND	ND	5,017		
All results are published in accordance with IFRS.							
Finals and Legal Action							
Number of health, safety and environmental prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	KPI	
Monetary value of significant fines relating to noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations	0	0	0	0	0	GRI EN28	
Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes	ND	ND	0	0	0	GRI SO7	
Monetary value of significant fines relating to noncompliance with laws and regulations	ND	ND	0	0	0	GRI SO8	
This covers all of our operations. No fines or legal actions have been incurred across any of our operations.							
Charitable and Community Contributions							
Total amount donated by The Berkeley Group and its staff for charitable purposes (£000) [a]	268.0	128.0	239.0	574	789		The Berkeley Foundation
Total Time Donated to Charitable Causes and the Community (hours) [b]	ND	ND	ND	613	811		
(a) The total amount donated by The Berkeley Group and its staff for charitable purposes in the UK, including any money raised through The Berkeley Foudnation during the year.							
(b) Information on the time donated to charitable causes and the community was collected by each division during the year.							
Employees							
Number of employees	996	836	748	935	1,139		
This covers all operations and is presented as an average figure for the year.							
Percentage of direct employees who are female	36%	34%	32%	32%	33%	GRI LA13	
This covers all operations and is presented as an average figure for the year.							
Total number and rate of employee turnover · Under 30s	ND	ND	ND	5% (51)	31% (76)	GRI LA2	
Total number and rate of employee turnover · 30 to 50	ND	ND	ND	8% (84)	51% (125)		
Total number and rate of employee turnover · 50+	ND	ND	ND	4% (39)	18% (45)		
Total number and rate of employee turnover · Males	ND	ND	ND	10% (102)	18% (147)		
Total number and rate of employee turnover · Females	ND	ND	ND	7% (72)	24% (99)		
All employees are based in the South · East of England, so are deemed to be within one region. The number in brackets indicates the number of staff leaving employment. The percentage indicates the rate of turnover. A total of 1,221 permanent staff were employment as at April 2012 (1,053 in April 2011).							
Number of training days per direct employee	0.46	1.70	0.29	0.79	1.78	GRI LA10	From Vision to Reality, Embedding sustainability through employee training
This covers all activities. The significant increase in training days per direct employee in 2012 is due to heavy investment in training during the year as a direct response to a significant increase in production and new staff.							
Percentage of site operatives holding a CSCS card	ND	ND	ND	99%	100%		
This covers all activities, direct employees and sub-contractors on site.							

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Health & Safety							
RIDDOR AIR per 1000 employees (Client and principle contractor sites) *(See graph below)*	3.80	3.90	3.83	3.63	2.69	KPI GRI LA7	From Vision to Reality, Health and Safety
This covers all activities, direct employees and sub-contractors on site.							



RIDDOR AFR (Client and principle contractor sites)	ND	ND	ND	0.178	0.132	PI	From Vision to Reality, Health and Safety
This covers all activities and covers sub-contractors on site by calculating the number of RIDDOR injuries per 100,000 hours worked.							
Climate Change							
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e)	ND	ND	2,913	2,973	3,621	KPI GRI EN16 GRI EN17	From Vision to Reality, Reducing our indirect energy use
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e)	ND	ND	3,968	5,823	7,385		
Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e)	ND	ND	1,159	7,050	12,050		
Total direct and indirect Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e)	**8,927**	**8,165**	**8,040**	**15,845**	23,055		
Total direct and indirect Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e) · Offices / Show Homes / Sales and Marketing Suites	ND	ND	ND	2,284	2,333		
Total direct and indirect Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight (tCO_2e) · Sites	ND	ND	ND	12,666	19,163		

This figure is used in our submission to the Carbon Disclosure Project (Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions). Data for May 2007 to April 2009 used 2009 DEFRA conversion factors as reported in the 2010 Sustainability Report. Data for May 2010 to April 2012 has been calculated using DEFRA conversion Factors 2010.

Scope 1 emissions include those fuels directly consumed · natural gas, directly purchased diesel, petrol, gas oil LPG and other fuels, diesel and petrol relating to business travel.
Scope 2 emissions relate to the electricity directly consumed.
Scope 3 emissions relate to those fuels indirectly consumed · air travel, sub-contractor's diesel, petrol, gas oil, LPG and other fuels and indirect emissions relating to the extraction and transportation of primary fuels.

Detail on data coverage and assumptions is provided against the key performance indicators for direct and indirect energy consumption below.

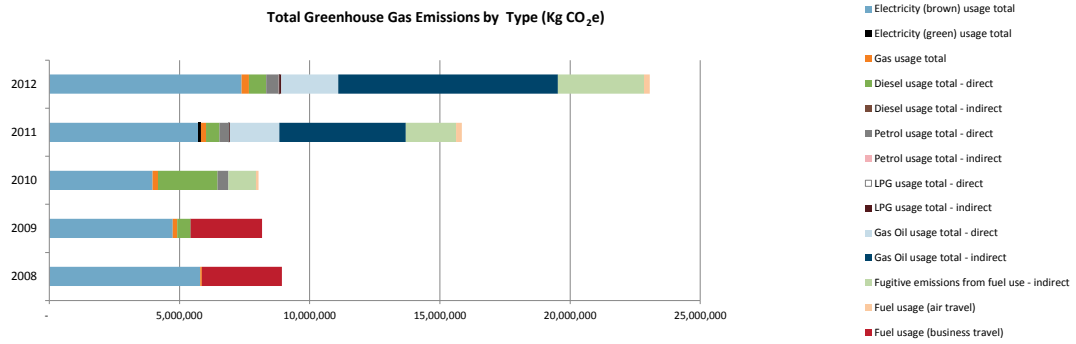
The inclusion of CO_2 equivalents, in addition to CO_2, covers the impact (global warming potential) from methane and nitrous oxides only. Remaining gases (HFC-134a, HFC-143a and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) are believed to be relatively insignificant for reporting on emissions arising from our activities.

The following 2012 conversion factors have been used (kWh to Kg CO_2 or CO_2e·):

GHG emissions from Diesel			
0.26774 · CO_2	0.00192 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00010 · Methane	0.05688 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
GHG emissions from Gas Oil			
0.26991 · CO_2	0.02530 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00030 · Methane	0.05688 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
GHG from LPG			
0.22974 · CO_2	0.00027 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00011 · Methane	0.02880 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
GHG emissions from Natural gas			
0.20508 · CO_2	0.00012 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00030 · Methane	0.02124 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
GHG emissions from Petrol			
0.25228 · CO_2	0.00065 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00036· Methane	0.05076 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
GHG from Purchased Grid Electricity			
0.51694 · CO_2	0.00317 · Nitrous Oxide	0.00026 · Methane	0.06945 · Scope 3 Indirect Emissions

All conversion factors taken from: DEFRA, 2012, http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/05/30/pb13773-2012-ghg-conversion/

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Climate Change (continued)							
Total direct and indirect Greenhouse Gas emissions by weight broken down by source (Kg CO_2e)	**8,927,221**	**8,165,469**	**8,039,665**	**15,845,080**	**23,055,174**		
Broken down by type:							
Electricity (brown)	5,796,186	4,744,445	3,967,730	5,710,229	7,384,610		
Electricity (green)	ND	ND	ND	112,343	ND		
Gas	60,035	168,399	211,061	200,360	279,742		
Diesel - direct	-	510,189	2,287,239	513,501	663,811		
Petrol - direct	-	349	412,887	343,276	453,645	GRI EN16	
Petrol - indirect	-	-	-	5,166	30,228	GRI EN7	
LPG - direct	-	-	1,412	27,219	24,448		
LPG - indirect	-	-	-	27,896	65,352		
Gas Oil - direct	-	-	-	1,888,596	2,199,055		
Gas Oil - indirect	-	-	-	4,866,898	8,430,032		
Fugitive emissions from fuel use - indirect	-	-	1,050,423	1,919,594	3,308,559		
Fuel usage (air travel)	-	-	108,914	230,003 [a]	215,691 [b]		
Fuel usage (business travel)	3,071,000	2,742,086	-	-	-		



Figures for fuel and electricity usage have been drawn from data gathered for submissions against GRI KPIs EN3 and EN4. Please refer to collection methodologies for these indicators for notes.

Energy consumption for 2010/11 has been restated where reporting errors have been identified and corrected during the course of 2011/12.

Prior to 2011/12 "red diesel" use was recorded as diesel consumption. This has been updated in 2011/12 and "red diesel" consumption is now reported as gas oil. 2010/11 data has also been restated to reflect this.

(a) Emissions from air travel have been calculated using DEFRA's 2010 guidelines to GHG conversion factors. The distance travelled on each flight is multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor (Domestic = 0.20515 kg_CO_2-e per km; Short-haul = 0.11600; Long-Haul = 0.13535) and an uplift factor of 1.09. Indirect emissions, methane and nitrous oxide CO_2 equivalent factors were also included in the emissions factor identified above.

(b) Emissions from air travel have been calculated using DEFRA's 2012 guidelines to GHG conversion factors. The distance travelled on each flight is multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor (Domestic = 0.20124kg_CO_2-e per km; Short-haul = 0.11486; Long-Haul = 0.13143. Note that these are the average emission factors as data was not available on whether flights were economy/business/first class). These emission factors include indirect emissions, methane and nitrous oxide CO_2 equivalent factors. An uplift factor of 1.09 has also been applied. The 109% uplift factor comes from the IPCC Aviation and the global Atmosphere 8.2.2.3, which states that 9-10% should be added to take into account non-direct routes (i.e. not along the straight line great circle distances between destinations) and delays/circling. No aviation radiative forcing factor has been applied.

A total of 246 domestic, short and long-haul flights were taken in 2010/11 compared to 235 in 2010/11 and 103 in 2009/10. There were 2 further flights for which incomplete information was provided, so emissions were not able to be calculated for these.

Emissions arising from business travel have been calculated for all fleet cars owned by the Berkeley Group, and privately owned vehicles owned by recipients of a car allowance.

2007/8 Car Data		
250 - Fleet Cars	170g/km average CO_2 emissions	20,000miles - average distance travelled per year
2008/9 Car Data		
205 - Fleet Cars	167g/km average CO_2 emissions	20,000miles - average distance travelled per year
2009/10 Car Data		
200 - Fleet Cars	154g/km average CO_2 emissions - Diesel Fleet Cars 180g/km average CO_2 emissions - Petrol Fleet Cars	In 2010, rather than using a previously estimated figure, data was collected on the distance travelled by car fleet users and those who received a car allowance to improve the reporting of car emission data. This resulted in an average distance travelled by car fleet users of 19,969 miles and by car allowance recipients of 5,079 miles. In 2010, we were also able to identify average CO_2 emissions associated with different fuel types. In 2010, approximately 76% of the car fleet and car allowance recipients drive a diesel car, with the remaining 24% driving petrol cars.

Climate Change (continued)

2010/11 Car Data

229 · Fleet Cars	149g/km average CO_2 emissions · Diesel Fleet Cars 162g/km average CO_2 emissions · Petrol Fleet Cars	The total kg CO_2 for petrol and diesel cars was calculated by multiplying the km travelled for each car by the gCO2/km for that car. Where the gCO_2/km data was not provided, an average of 152gCO_2/km was used. Data on fuel type for car allowance vehicles was not provided, so the percentage of emissions attributable to petrol and diesel vehicles was established by the using the average ratio established in one divisions of The Berkeley Group and applying this to the whole group · 46% of the cars were diesel and 54% were petrol. The percentage of emissions attributable to petrol and diesel vehicles for fleet cars was provided · 73% were diesel and 27% were petrol. Data for 24 fleet cars was not provided and was therefore excluded from this assessment. Travel distance for 24 company cars was not available and was therefore excluded from this calculation.

2011/12 Car Data

201 · Fleet cars
2 · Fleet vans

496 · Cash allowance cars
2 · Cash allowance motorcycles

General:
Emissions arising from business travel have been calculated for all fleet cars owned by the Berkeley Group, and privately owned vehicles owned by recipients of a car allowance.
The total kgCO_2 for petrol and diesel cars was calculated by multiplying the km travelled for each car by the gCO_2/km for that car. Where the gCO_2/km data was not provided, an average of 171gCO_2/km was used. Data on fuel type for car allowance vehicles was not provided, so the percentage of emissions attributable to petrol and diesel vehicles was established by using the average ratio as established in 2010/11 and applying this to the whole Group · 46% of vehicles were diesel and 54% were petrol. The percentage of emissions attributable to petrol and diesel vehicles for fleet cars was · 73% were diesel and 27% were petrol. Travel distance for 4 car allowance vehicles was not available and was therefore excluded from this calculation.

Company cars:
Emissions from car travel have been calculated by multiplying the gCO_2/km of each car type by the annual distance travelled. 18% of the annual distance driven in cars was an estimate provided by employees.

Non-company cars:
496 cars have been used for business travel for which a car allowances was provided to the employee. Emissions from car travel have been calculated by multiplying the gCO_2/km of each car type by the annual distance travelled. 38 employees changed their car throughout the year, so for these cars the annual distance travelled was allocated proportionally to the period of the year that each car was owned, and emissions were calculated accordingly. 33% of the annual distance driven in non-company cars was an estimate provided by employees. Data was not available on CO_2 emissions for 5% of the vehicle types, so an average was taken from all the other cars which did have data available. The average was 171gCO_2e/km.

Company vans:
Emissions from van travel have been calculated using DEFRA's 2012 guidelines to GHG conversion factors. The annual distance travelled by each van is multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor (0.29968 for average vans up to 3.5 tonnes, as the size of the individual vans was not available). This emission factor includes indirect emissions, methane and nitrous oxide CO_2 equivalent factors. 95% of the annual distance driven in vans was an estimate provided by employees.

Motorcycles:
2 employees use motorcycles for business travel. Emissions from motorcycle travel have been calculated using DEFRA's 2012 guidelines to GHG conversion factors. The annual distance travelled by each motorcycle is multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor (0.14238 for average petrol motorbike (unknown engine size), as the size of the individual motorbikes was not available). 6% of the annual distance driven by motorcycle was an estimate provided by employees.

Other transport:
50 employees stated that they use other forms of transport for business travel such as trains, bicycles, buses or other public transport. These have been excluded from the calculations. No data on business travel was available for 4 employees.

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity from buildings ($kgCO_2/m^2$) · Permanent Offices	ND	ND	ND	149.01 [a]	133.97 [b]	GRI CRE3	

(a) Total scope 1,2 & 3 emissions for 10 permanent offices during 2010/11 amount to 1,672,348 kg with a total floor area of 11,222.9 m^2. One office, Berkeley Homes Capital Tabard Square Office, was removed from analysis as no floor area data is available.
(b) Total scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions for 10 permanent offices during 2011/12 amount to 1,478,471 kg with a total floor area of 11,036 m^2. Two offices, Berkeley Homes Tabard Square Office and St James Riverlight Divisional Office was excluded from analysis as no floor area data is available.

Total greenhouse gas emissions intensity from new construction and redevelopment activity ($kgCO_2$/£million revenue)	ND	ND	ND	21.34	22.15	GRI CRE4	
This has been calculated by dividing the total Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions for a given year by the total annual revenue (£millions)							
Total greenhouse gas emissions intensity from new construction and redevelopment activity ($kgCO_2$/operative)	ND	ND	ND	3.01	3.20	GRI CRE4	
This has been calculated by dividing the total Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions for a given year by the average number of site operatives. 2010/11 site operative numbers: 5,259 2011/12 site operative numbers: 7,207							
Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity for all operations ($kgCO_2$/operative)	ND	ND	ND	1.67	1.53	KPI	
This has been calculated by dividing the total Scope 1 & 2 emissions for a given year by the average number of site operatives, as set out above.							

Operational Energy Use

Total direct energy consumption (kWh) · Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**10,743,128**	**13,160,923**	GRI EN3	
Direct energy consumption (kWh) · Offices / Show Homes / Marketing Suites	ND	ND	ND	954,331	1,258,026		
Direct energy consumption (kWh) · Sites	ND	ND	ND	6,529,913	7,651,050		
Broken down by primary energy source:							
· Natural gas (kWh)	ND	ND	ND	974,990	1,361,277		
· Diesel (kWh)	ND	ND	ND	1,903,617	2,460,838		
· Petrol (kWh)	ND	ND	ND	1,355,267	1,791,009		
· LPG (kWh)	ND	ND	ND	118,284	106,242		
· Gas Oil (kWh)	ND	ND	ND	6,390,970	7,441,557		
Total direct energy consumption (GJ) · Total	1,059	9,871	40,150	38,675	47,379		
Direct energy consumption (GJ) · Offices / Show Homes / Sales and Marketing	ND	ND	ND	3,436	4,529		
Direct energy consumption (GJ) · Sites	ND	ND	ND	23,508	27,544		

Climate Change (continued)							
Broken down by primary energy source:						GRI EN3	
· Natural gas (GJ)	1,059	2,969	3,696	3,510	4,901		
· Diesel (GJ)	ND	6,897	30,592	6,853	8,859		
· Petrol (GJ)	ND	5	5,841	4,879	6,448		
· LPG (GJ)	ND	ND	22	426	382		
· Gas Oil (GJ)	ND	ND	-	23,007	26,790		

Data has been gathered from meter readings and billing information and delivery tickets in relation to fuels delivered to sites.

Gas data has been collated from total gas usage where in use across offices and sites. Gas was used on sites which accounted for 297 completed units in 2007 and 95 units in 2008. In 2008 gas was used on three sites accounting for 446 completed units. Data accuracy was much improved in 2009, which explains the increase in gas use. In 2010, gas data was provided for 4 sites and 4 offices. In 2011, gas data was provided for 5 sites and 8 offices. Data was missing for 21% (22/103) of months of reported data. Due to the relatively small data set, assumptions were not used to complete this missing data. In 2012, gas data was provided for 22 sites and 5 offices.

Due to improved data collection methodologies in 2009, we begun to measure other fuel use on site. Diesel was used on 18 sites in 2009 and petrol on 1 site. In 2010, diesel was used on 39 sites and LPG was used on 1 site. In 2011, 67 sites recorded gas oil (47 direct consumption); 8 sites recorded LPG consumption (all direct consumption). In 2012, 77 sites recorded gas oil (58 direct consumption); 23 sites recorded LPG consumption(12 direct consumption).
In 2012, "red diesel" consumption was recorded as gas oil. Previously this was recorded as diesel consumption. 2011 figures have been restated to reflect this change.

Data was collected in m^3, ft^3, litres or kg of fuel converted to kWh. This is then converted to GJ using the GRI conversion factor 0.0036.

From 2010 onwards petrol and diesel used for business travel was incorporated into this calculation. We acknowledge that the figures for 2007 to 2009 represent an underestimation of our total direct energy consumption as they do not include petrol and diesel usage from business travel.

Any fuel recorded as directly consumed has been purchased by, and is under direct control of, Berkeley Group. Subcontractor fuel consumption has been recorded as indirect fuel as Berkeley Group can exerted influence over the use of these fuels but are not in direct control of its use.

During 2011/12 Berkeley Group record direct energy consumption data from 309 sources. 59 of these were from direct meter readings and 250 from consumption data (e.g. invoices, number of containers used etc.).

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Total indirect energy consumption - purchased electricity (kWh)	**10,651,230**	**8,718,521**	**7,277,300**	**11,189,293**	**14,191,077**	GRI EN4	From Vision to Reality, Reducing our indirect energy use
Indirect energy consumption - purchased electricity (kWh) - Offices / Show Homes / Marketing Suites	ND	ND	ND	3,505,900	3,471,783		
Indirect energy consumption - purchased electricity (kWh) - Sites	ND	ND	ND	7,683,393	10,719,294		
Broken down by source: [f]							
Non renewable energy type:							
· Combustible fuels	8,810,452	6,800,446	5,676,355	8,951,434	10,765,919		
· Nuclear	1,392,879	1,394,963	1,164,380	1,454,608	2,610,307		
Renewable energy type:							
· Hydropower	273,963	174,370	145,548	223,786	338,031		
· Energy from Waste/Biomass	-	261,556	218,321	335,679	124,740		
· Geo/win/solar/thermal	176,993	87,185	72,774	223,786	352,223		
Total indirect energy consumption - purchased electricity (GJ) [a]	38,344 [b]	31,387 [c]	26,198 [d]	40,282 [e]	51,088 [f]		
Broken down by source: [g]							
Non renewable energy type:							
· Combustible fuels	31,709	24,482	20,435	32,226	38,757		
· Nuclear	5,013	5,022	4,192	5,237	9,397		
Renewable energy type:							
· Hydropower	986	628	524	806	1,217		
· Energy from Waste/Biomass		942	786	1,208	449		
· Geo/win/solar/thermal	637	314	262	806	1,268		

Climate Change (continued)

(a) Figures have been calculated based on energy data of the following:	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
% of offices owned and/or occupied by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
% of construction sites operated by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	94% (measured as a % of construction output)	98%	100%	100%	100%		

(b) Where data was not available, an average energy consumption/unit completed has been used to calculate a total energy consumption for all construction output.

(c) Where data was not available, the average monthly energy consumption for the site was calculated to provide the missing data. We felt this to be a more accurate portrayal of our impacts, and which we are now able to provide due to improved data availability.

(d) Data includes all corporate offices, 9 sales and marketing suites (eighteen offices in total) and 59 sites which were in operation in 2010. Where data was not available, the average monthly energy consumption for the site was calculated to provide the missing data.

(e) Data includes all corporate offices and 21 sales and marketing suites and 96 sites which were in operation in 2011. Where data was not available, the average monthly consumption for the site was calculated to estimate the missing data. In 2010/11, 1.03% of electricity data was based on estimates.

(f) Data includes all corporate offices (12 in total), 76 construction sites, 29 of which have sales and marketing suites and 13 have show homes. Where data was not available, data has not been estimated.

(g) Breakdown of electricity by source:	2009 & 2010	2011	2012		
Combustible Fuel	78%	80%	76%		
Nuclear	16%	13%	18%		
Hydro	2%	2%	2%		
Geo/Wind/Solar/Thermal	1%	2%	2%		
Energy from Waste/Biomass	3%	3%	1%		
The break down of purchased electricity by source was calculated using figures from the International Energy Agency UK Electricity Statistics	http://www.iea.org/stats/electricitydata.asp?COUNTRY_CODE=GB	http://www.iea.org/stats/electricitydata.asp?COUNTRY_CODE=GB	http://www.iea.org/stats/electricitydata.asp?COUNTRY_CODE=GB		

Possible energy losses through grid and efficiency losses, and variations in source due to tariff structure were not taken in to account.
Data was collected through a combination of meter readings, utility bills and accounting downloads.

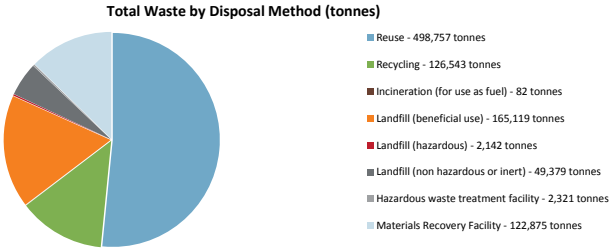
Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Building energy intensity - Permanent Offices (kWh/m^2)	ND	ND	ND	299.50 [a]	266.71 [b]	GRI CRE1	

(a) Total energy consumption for 10 permanent offices during 2010/11 amount to 3,361,290kWh with a total floor area of 11,222.9 m^2. One office, Berkeley Homes Capital Tabard Square Office, was removed from analysis as no floor area data is available.

(b) Total energy consumption for 10 permanent offices during 2010/11 amount to 2,943,359 kWh with a total floor area of 11,036 m^2. Two offices, Berkeley Homes Tabard Square Office and St James Riverlight Divisional Office was excluded from analysis as no floor area data is available.

Construction Waste

Total waste produced (tonnes)	34,486 [a]	41,575 [b]	40,241 [c]	805,923 [d]	967,218 [e]	GRI EN22	From Vision to Reality, Effective waste management
Total waste produced (tonnes) - Non-hazardous	34,304	41,473	36,543	804,445	962,755		
Total waste produced (tonnes) - Hazardous	182	102	3,698	1,478	4,462		
Broken down by disposal method							
- Composting;	-	-	110	13	-		
- Reuse; [f]	-	-	145	345,606	498,757		
- Recycling;	5,879	3,806	4,762	119,601	126,543		
- Recovery; [f]	-	-	-	-	-		
- Incineration (for use as fuel);	-	-	-	-	82		
- Landfill (beneficial use);	ND	ND	ND	101,171	165,119		
- Landfill (hazardous);	ND	ND	ND	616	2,142		
- Landfill (non hazardous or inert);	1,692	341	405	137,180	49,379		
- Deep well injection;	-	-	-	-	-		
- On-site storage;	-	-	-	-	-		
- Hazardous waste treatment facility;	182	102	3,698	862	2,321		
- Sent to Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	26,733	37,326	31,120	100,872	122,875		



(a) This has been calculated using actual waste, as captured by the Group Waste Data Tools, with a coverage of 72% of the construction output (as measured by completed units) of the operations of the Group. Where data was not available, average waste per unit completed has been used to calculate total waste produced for all construction output.

(b) This has been calculated using actual waste, as captured by the Group Waste Data Tools, with a coverage of 95% of the construction output (as measured by completed units) of the operations of the Group.

(c) This has been calculated using actual waste, as captured by the Group Waste Data Tools. Construction waste data was received from all construction sites in operation across the Group.

(d) This has been calculated using actual waste, as captured by the Group Waste Data Tools. Construction, demolition and excavation waste data was received from all construction sites in operation across the Group, including those where the Group is not the Principal Contractor. Where there are errors or incomplete data in the waste collection tools, that particular row of data has been omitted from waste analysis. Waste sent to landfill (beneficial use) and landfill (hazardous) has been included as a disposal route in 2011. Data for this disposal method was not recorded previously. Data for 2011 has been restated in 2012 following the resolution of reporting errors.

Construction Waste (continued)

(e) This has been calculated using actual waste, as captured by the Group Waste Data Tools. Construction, demolition and excavation waste data was received from all construction sites in operation across the Group, including those where the Group is not the Principal Contractor. Where there are errors or incomplete data in the waste collection tools, that particular row of data has been omitted from waste analysis. Waste sent to landfill (beneficial use) and landfill (hazardous) has been included as a disposal route in 2011. Data for this disposal method was not recorded previously. A recycling figure of 91% was used to determine the amount of waste which was recycled when it had been sent to an MRF.

(f) Prior to 2010, waste directly reused or recovered has been reported in recycling figures. In 2010 and 2011, waste directly recovered has been reported in the recycling figures but that which was reused on site or off-site was reported separately.

From 2008 to 2010, data was gathered in cubic metres and converted to tonnes using the UK HMRC conversion factor for construction waste (1:0.6).

From 2011 onwards, data was gathered in cubic metres and converted to tonnes using conversion factors supplied by the Environment Agency and UK HMRC based on the LOW of the particular waste stream.

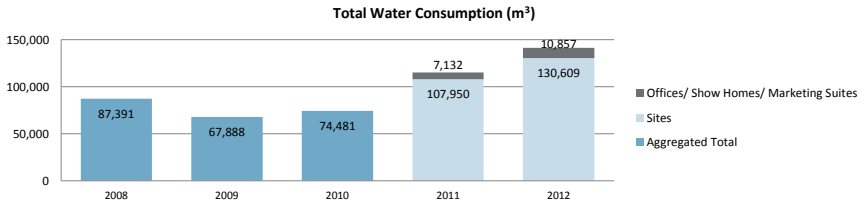
Sources:
http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageExcise_ShowContent&propertyType=document&id=HMCE_CL_000509#P309_31822
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEWA0308BNRR-e-e.pdf?lang=_e

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Total waste broken down by percentage per disposal method							
· Composting;	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
· Reuse;	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	42.9%	51.6%		
· Recycling;	17.0%	9.2%	11.8%	14.8%	13.1%		
· Recovery;	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
· Incineration (for use as fuel);	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
· Landfill (beneficial use);	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	17.1%		
· Landfill (hazardous);	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%		
· Landfill (non hazardous or inert);	4.9%	0.8%	1.0%	17.0%	5.1%	GRI EN22	From Vision to Reality – Reducing resource use by recycling waste
· Deep well injection;	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
· On-site storage;	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
· Hazardous waste treatment facility;	0.5%	0.2%	9.2%	0.1%	0.2%		
· Sent to Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	77.5%	89.8%	77.3%	12.5%	12.7%		
Total percentage of non-hazardous waste produced	99.5%	99.8%	90.8%	99.8%	99.5%		
Total percentage of hazardous waste produced	0.5%	0.2%	9.2%	0.2%	0.5%		
Percentage of Waste Reused or Recycled	ND	ND	ND	82.1%	93.5%		

Methodology is as described above

Operational Water Use

Total water withdrawal by source m³/year [a]	**87,391 [b]**	**67,888 [c]**	**74,481 [d]**	**115,082 [e]**	**141,466 [f]**		
· Sites	ND	ND	ND	107,950	130,609	PI	From Vision to Reality · Reducing water consumption
· Offices/ Show Homes/ Marketing Suites	ND	ND	ND	7,132	10,857	GRI EN8	
Municipal supplies	87,391	67,888	74,481	115,082	141,466		
Other Sources	-	-	-	-	-		



(a) Figures have been calculated based on the following:	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
% of offices owned and/or occupied by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	100%	100%	100%	89%	77%
% of sites operated by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	71% (measured as a % of completed units)	77%	100%	100%	100%
Number and/or % of sales and marketing suites operated by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	ND	ND	6	76%	90% (28)
Number and/or % of show homes operated by The Berkeley Group and its Divisions	ND	ND	ND	ND	77% (10)

(b) Where data was not available, an average water consumption/unit completed has been used to calculate a total water consumption for all construction output.

(c) All Sales and Marketing suites have been excluded as these are often run off a landlord supply. Where data was not available for certain months, an average water consumption for each individual site has been used. We believe that this treatment of missing data has been made possible by improved data collection methodologies and offers a more accurate portrayal of our water usage.

(d) Where data was not available for certain months, an average water consumption for each individual site or office has been used.

(e) Where no data was provided for a site or office, no assumptions were made to complete the data set. Where data was not available for some months, a monthly average water consumption for the site or office has been used to complete the data set. In 2010/11, 4% of water consumption was based on estimates. These have been restated in 2012 to take account of previous reporting errors and omissions.

(f) Where no data was provided for a site, office, sales and marketing suite or show home, no assumptions were made to complete the data set. The figures includes any water provided directly for sub-contractors own use.

100% of water each year was drawn from municipal supplies. Data was collected through a combination of meter readings and utility bills.

Performance Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Indicator	Further Information
Operational Water Use (continued)							
Building water intensity · Permanent Offices (m^3/m^2)	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.51 [a]	GRI CRE2	
(a) The data for 2012 has been calculated using the total water consumption from 9 of the permanent offices and dividing this by their corresponding floor area (10,654 m^2). The floor area for one permanent office that had recorded water consumption during 2012 was missing and therefore this office was excluded from the calculation.							
Water intensity for all operations (m^3/operative)	ND	ND	ND	21.88	19.26	KPI	
This has been calculated by dividing the total water consumption (excluding any directly provided for sub-contractors own use · 2,638 m^3 in 2012) for a given year by the average number of site operatives. 2010/11 site operative numbers: 5,259 2011/12 site operative numbers: 7,207							
Pollution							
Total number of significant spills	ND	ND	ND	7	2	GRI EN23	From Vision to Reality · Preventing pollution on our sites
Total volume of significant spills (litres)	ND	ND	ND	1,080	2,540		
This covers all construction activities. A significant spill is classified as an incident which requires the use of a site spill kit and is reported to the sustainability or health & safety team. None of these spills resulted in a pollution incident.							